

HONDA CIVIC 1992-95

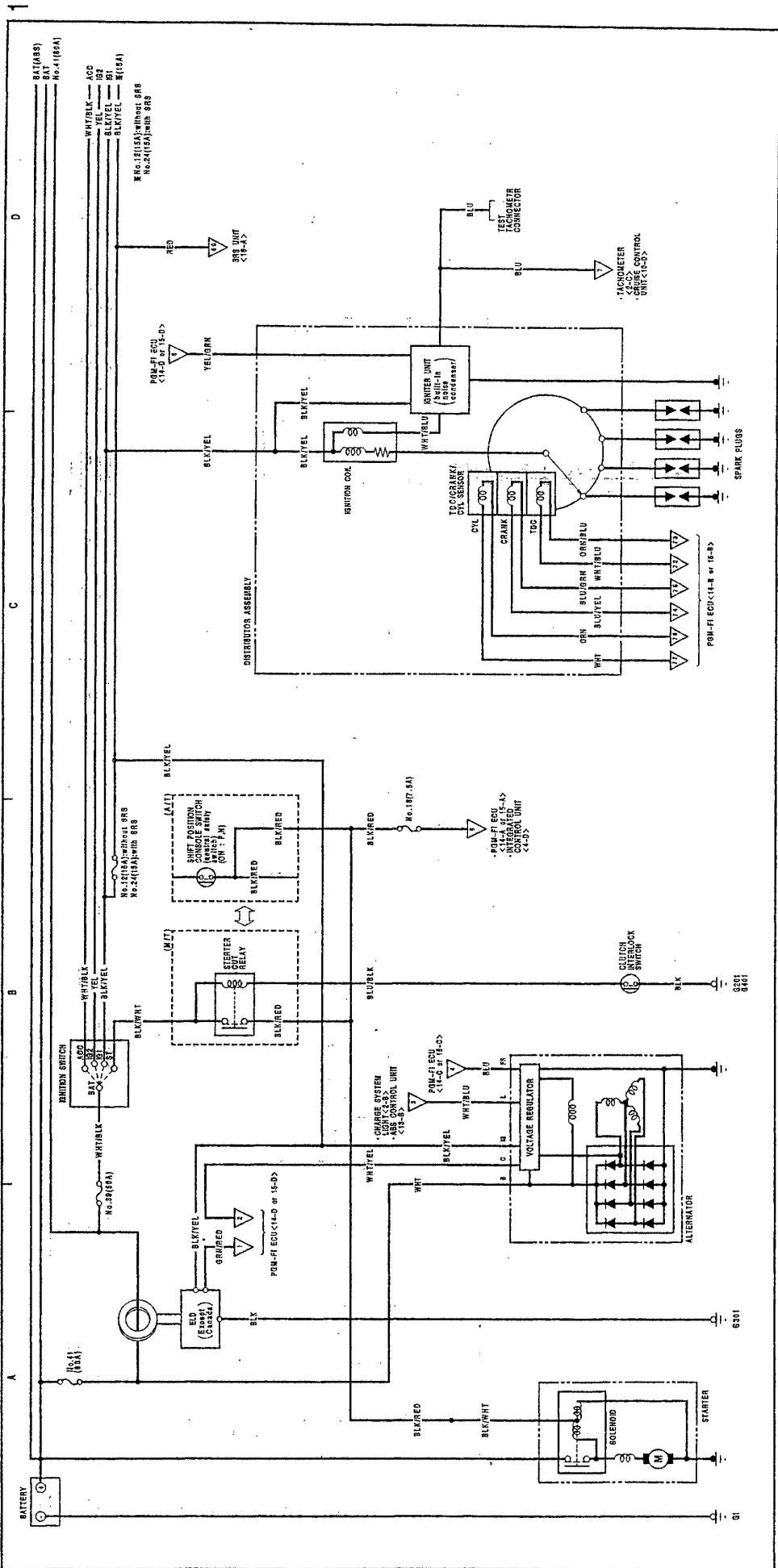


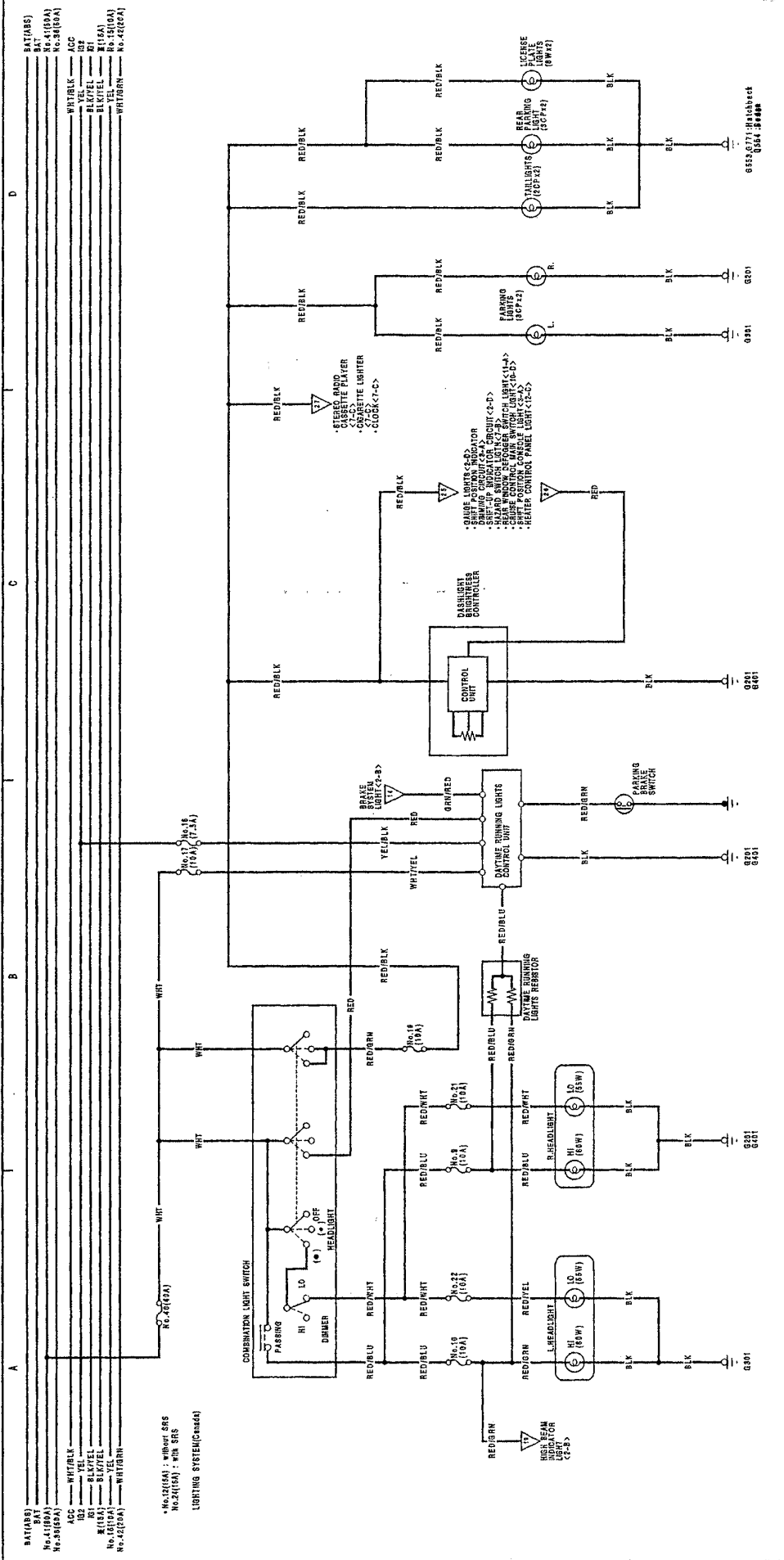
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Wiring Diagrams

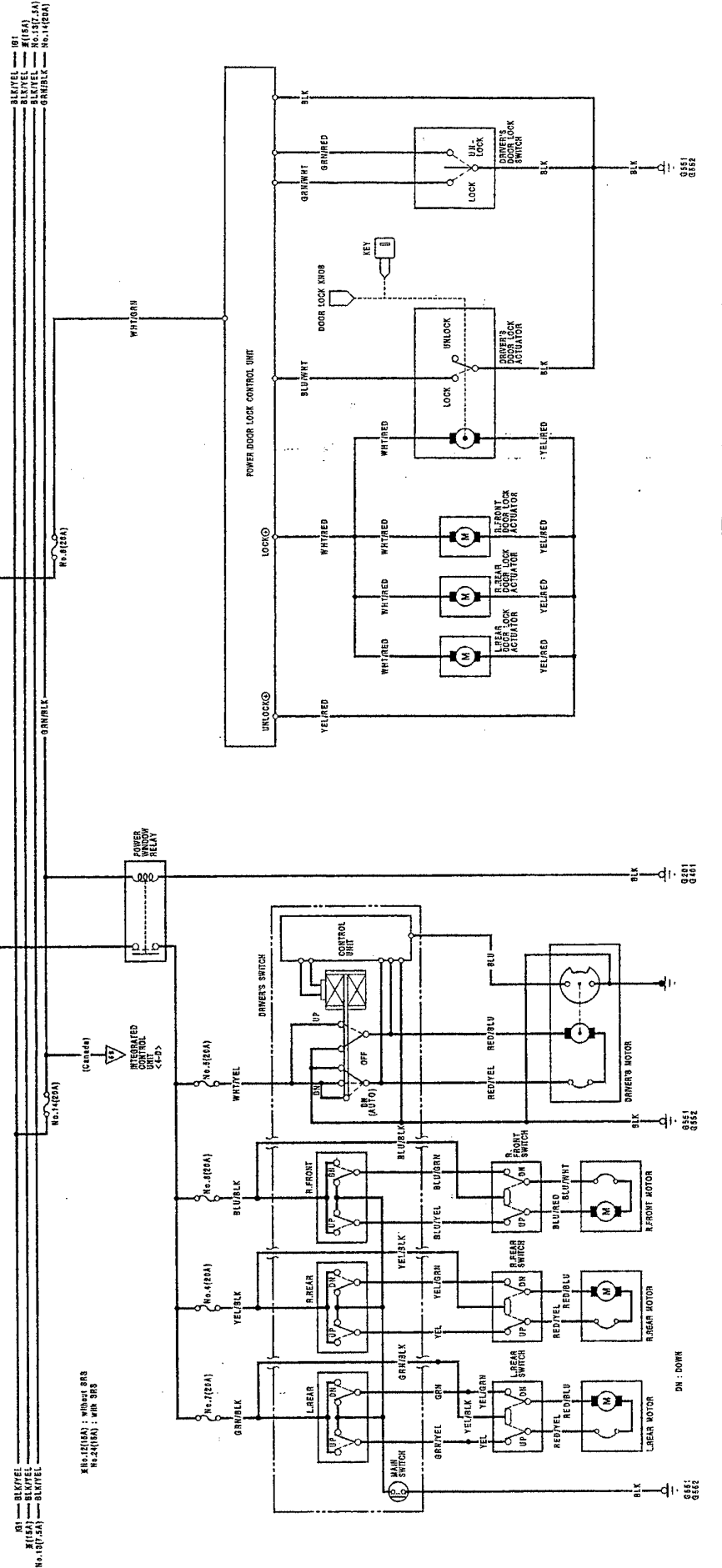
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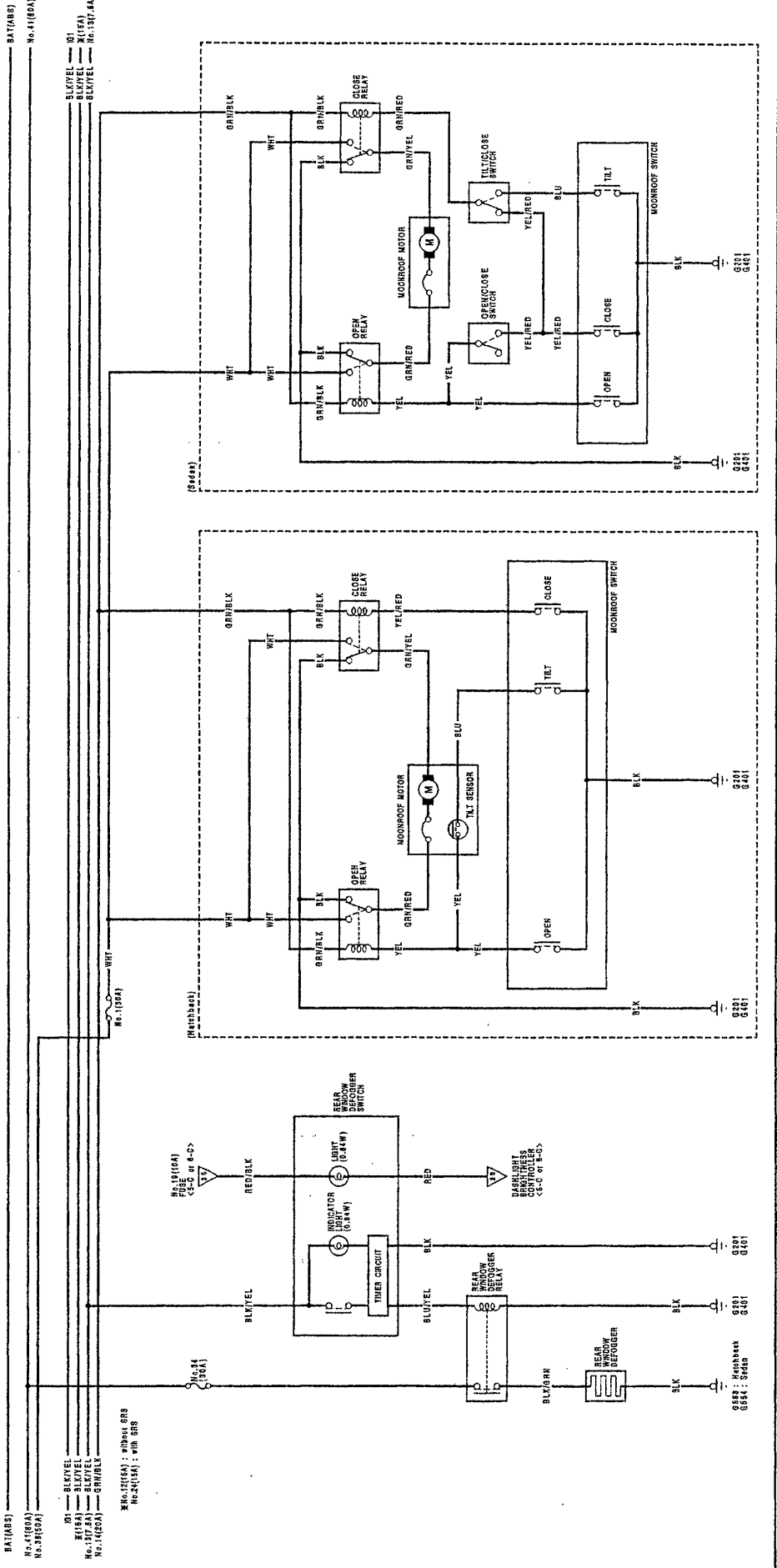
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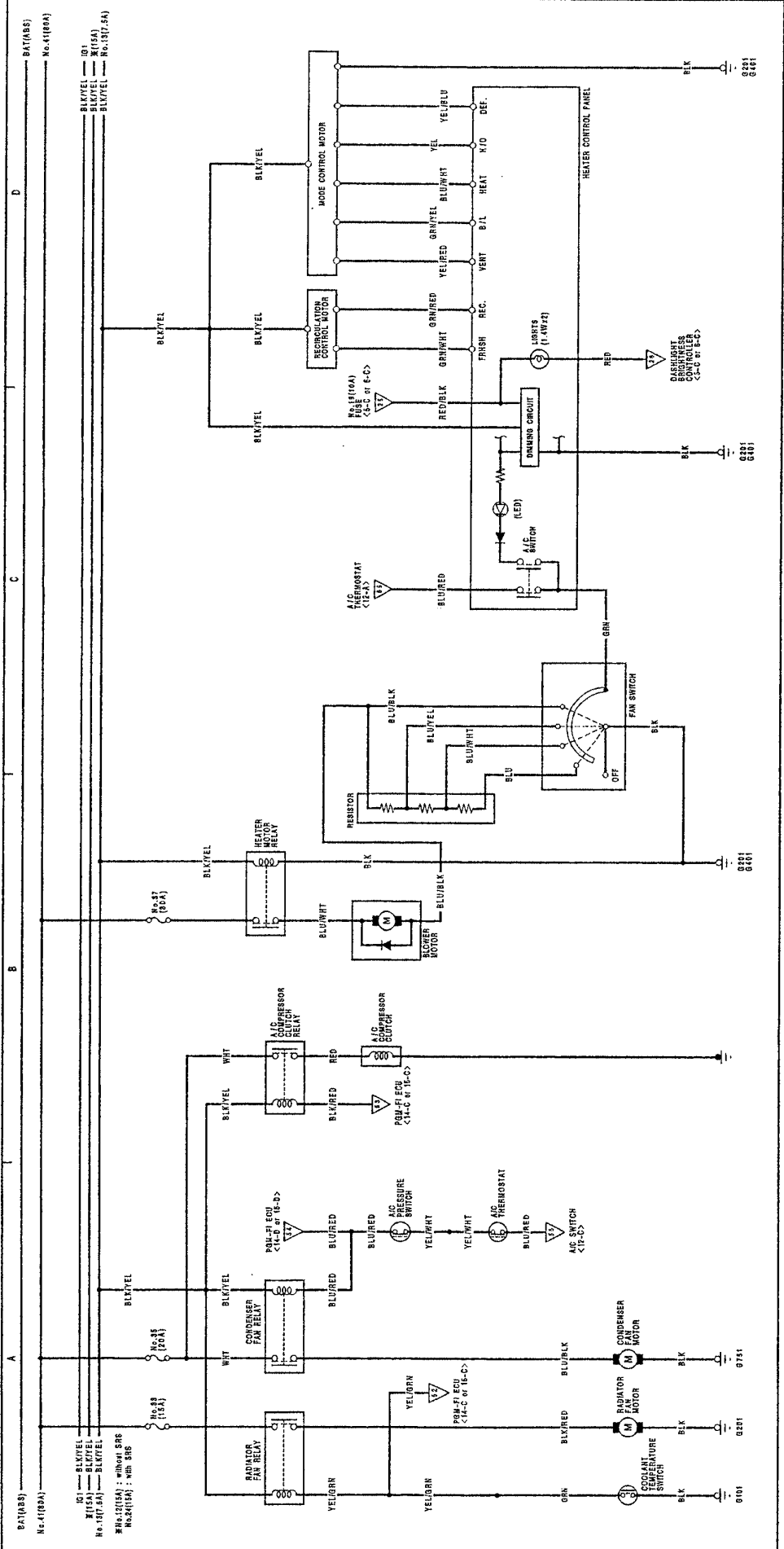


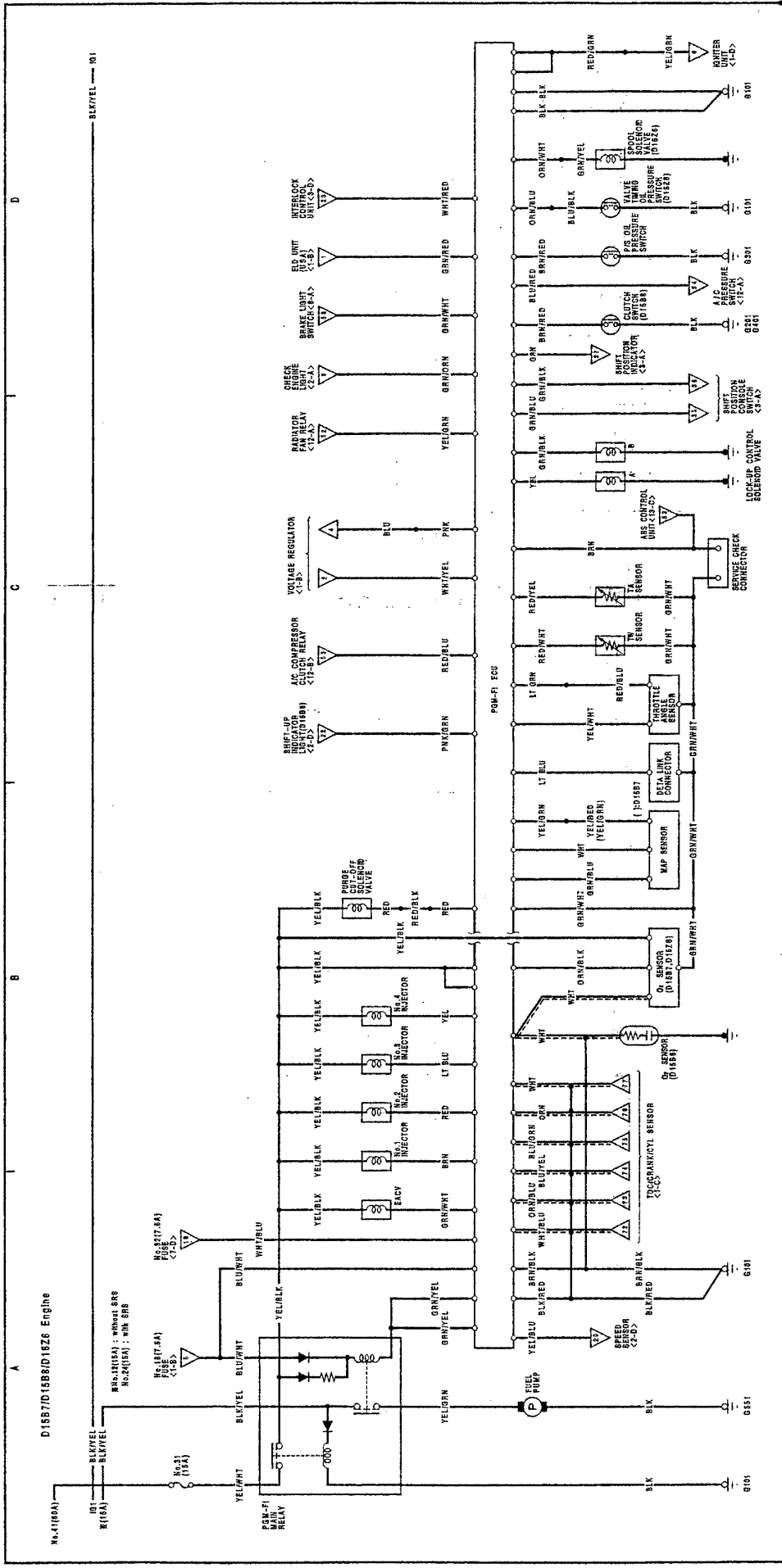


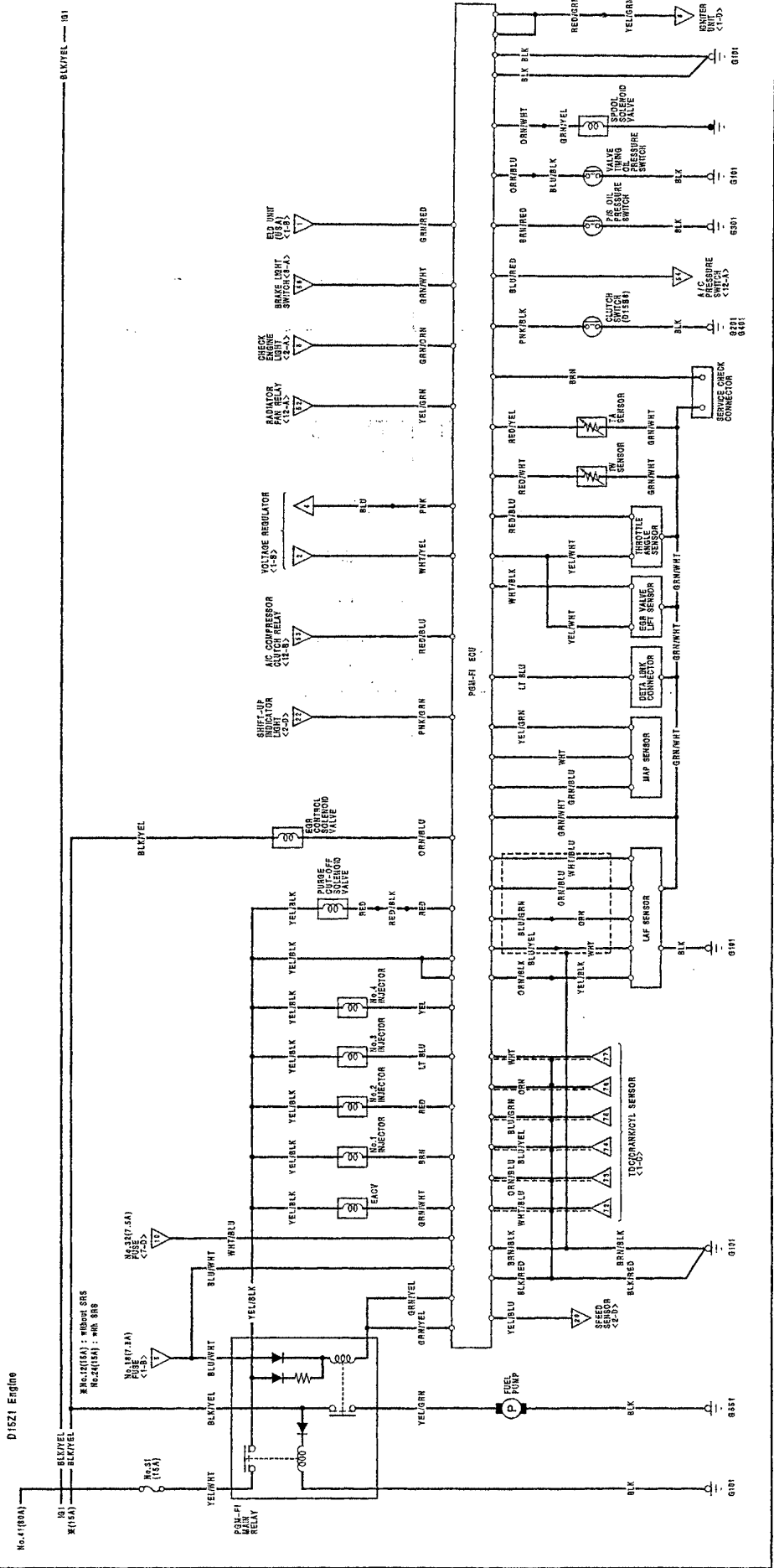
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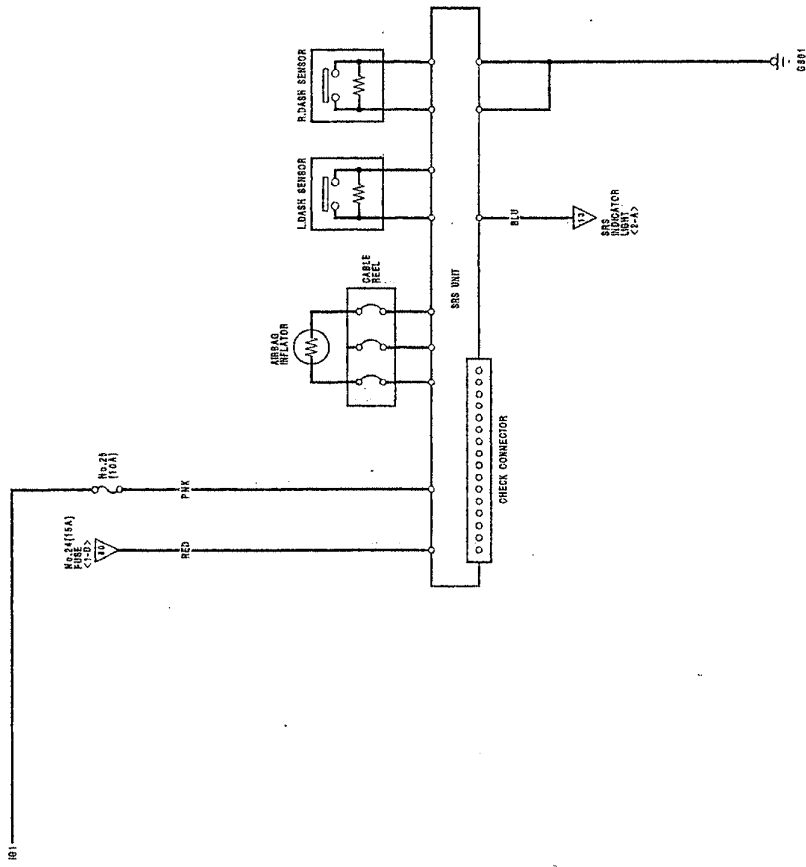




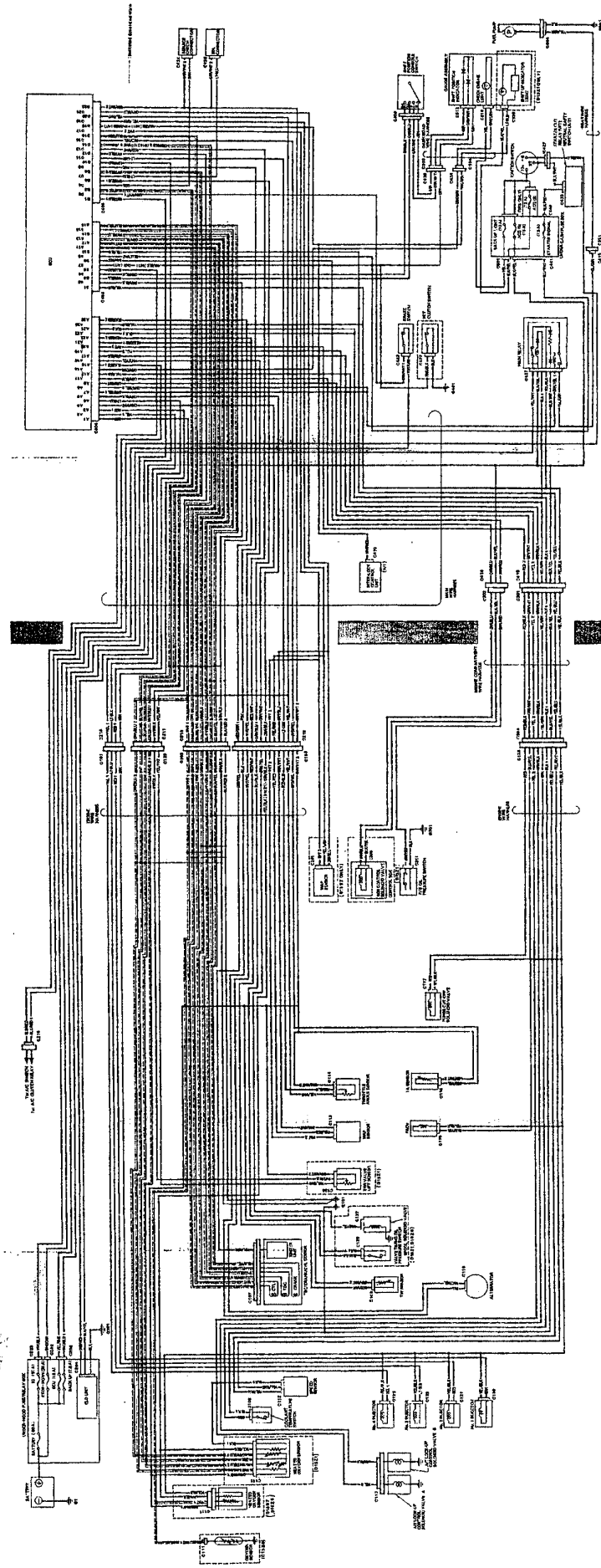








Fuel-Injected System Diagram



QILWIO

 1992 Electrical Troubleshooting

How To Use This Manual



The next few pages describe how this manual is organized. They also explain what kind of information it contains, what that information means, and how to use it to troubleshoot electrical problems.

This manual divides the electrical system into separate circuits. Each circuit and section is assigned a unique number. For example, the wiper/washer circuit is section 91, the rear wiper/washer circuit is 92, etc. And in the back of the manual are the Component Location photographs in section 201, Connector Cavity Numbering in section 202, and Connector Identification and Wire Harness Routing in section 203.

The section number alone is used on the first page of each section. The remaining pages are numbered using the section number and consecutive page numbers, beginning with 1. So, in section 91, for example, the pages are numbered 91, 91-1, 91-2, etc. Sections are *not* numbered consecutively; we've skipped some numbers to leave room for new circuits in future manuals.

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How To Use This Manual (cont'd)

Circuit Schematics

Circuit schematics break the entire electrical system into individual systems. Only electrical components that work together are shown together, so you won't be distracted by unrelated wiring.

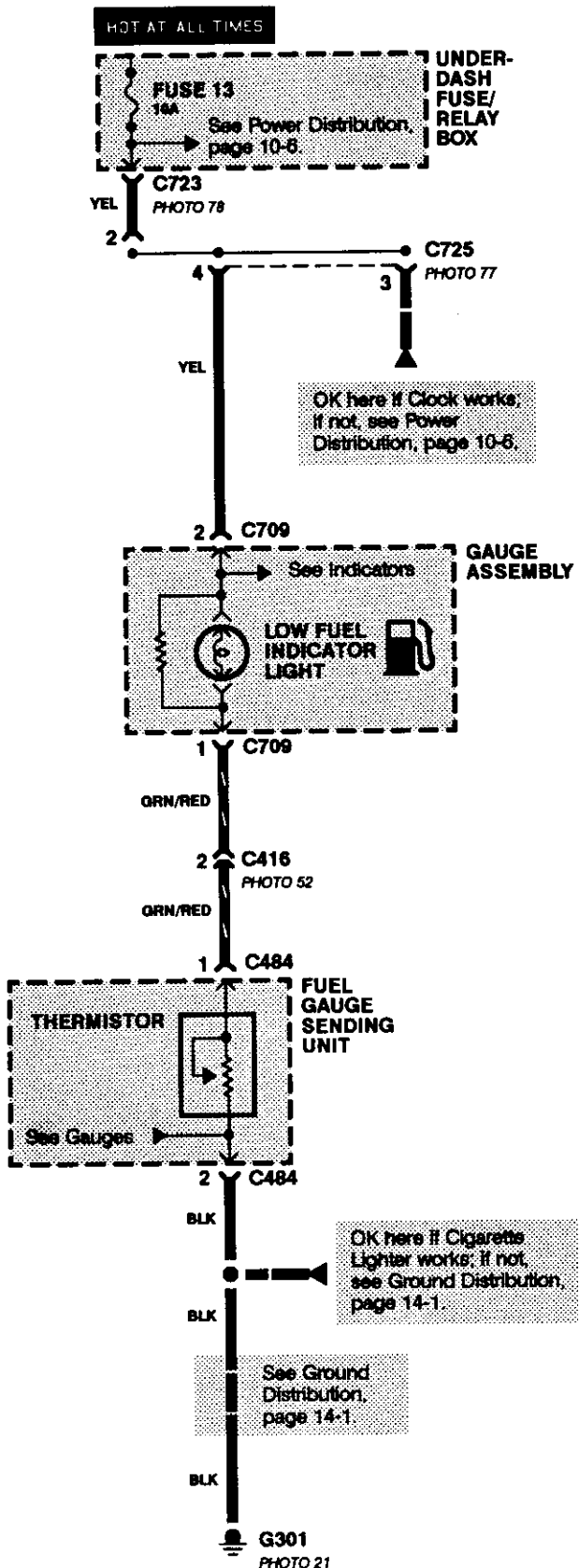
Each drawing is arranged so current flows from power at the top of the page, to ground, at the bottom of the page. The "HOT" labels at the top of a fuse tell you when the ignition switch supplies power to that fuse.

Each circuit is shown completely and independently in one schematic. Other circuits getting their power from the same point, or grounding at the same point, are not shown. However, if other circuits actually share some wires with the circuit shown, the shared wires of the other circuits will be shown too.

Wires that connect to another circuit are shown with an arrowhead pointing in the direction of current flow. Next to the arrowhead is the name of the circuit or component that shares that wiring. You can quickly check shared wiring by checking the operation of the other components in circuits.

"See Power Distribution" means there are more connections here to other circuits shown in the Power Distribution schematic. "See Ground Distribution" means there are more connectors to ground circuits shown in the Ground Distribution schematic.

The note, "OK here if Cigarette Lighter works; if not, see Ground Distribution, page 14-1", is a troubleshooting aid. Check the cigarette lighter by depressing it and waiting for it to release. If the lighter is glowing, the ground circuit is OK from that point to ground.



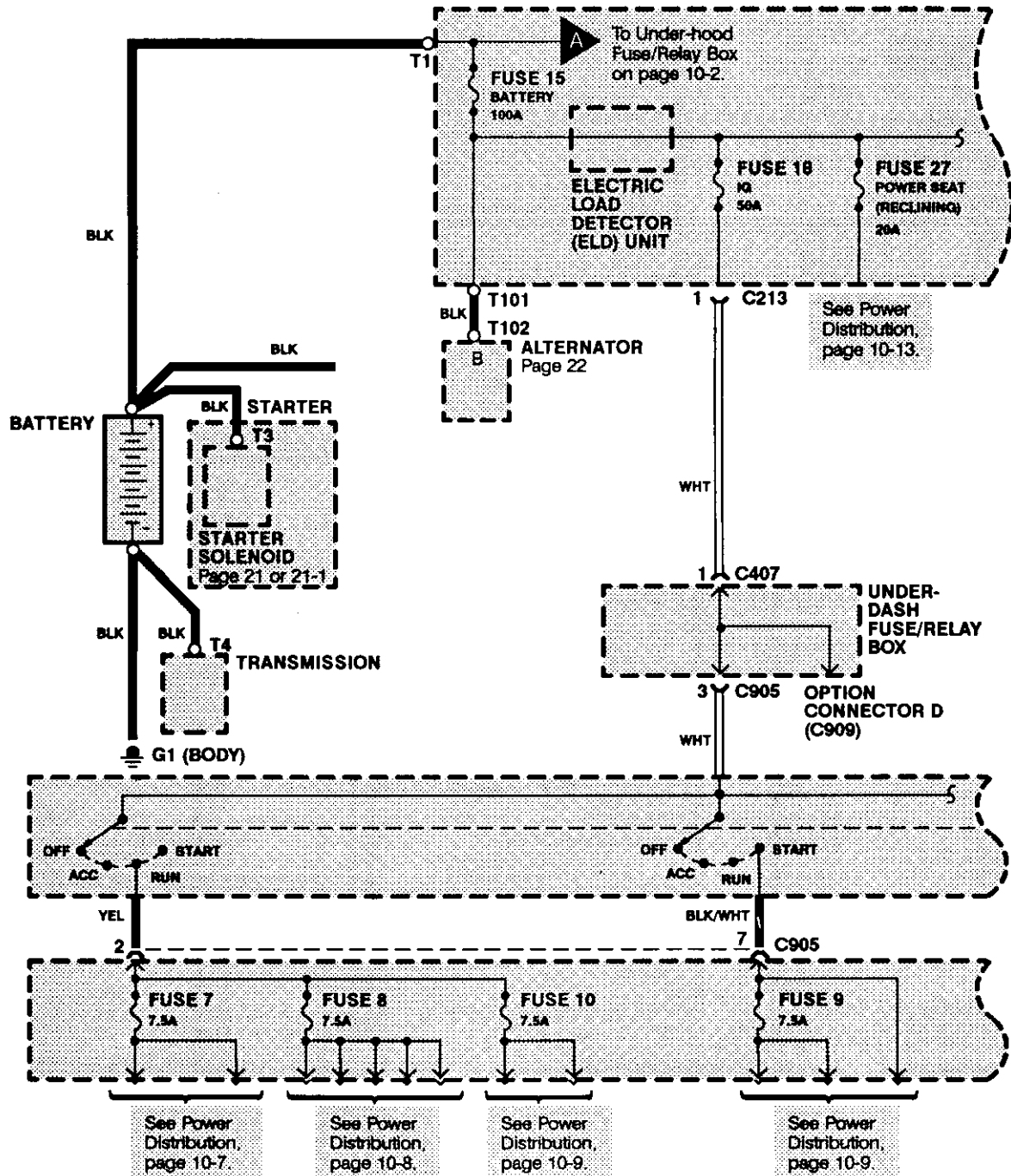


Power Distribution Schematics

Power Distribution schematics show how power is supplied from the positive battery terminal to various circuits in the car. Refer to Power Distribution to get a more detailed picture of how voltage is supplied to the circuit you're working on.

From Battery to Fuses and Relays

Individual circuit schematics begin with a fuse. The first half of Power Distribution, however, shows the wiring between the battery and the fuses.

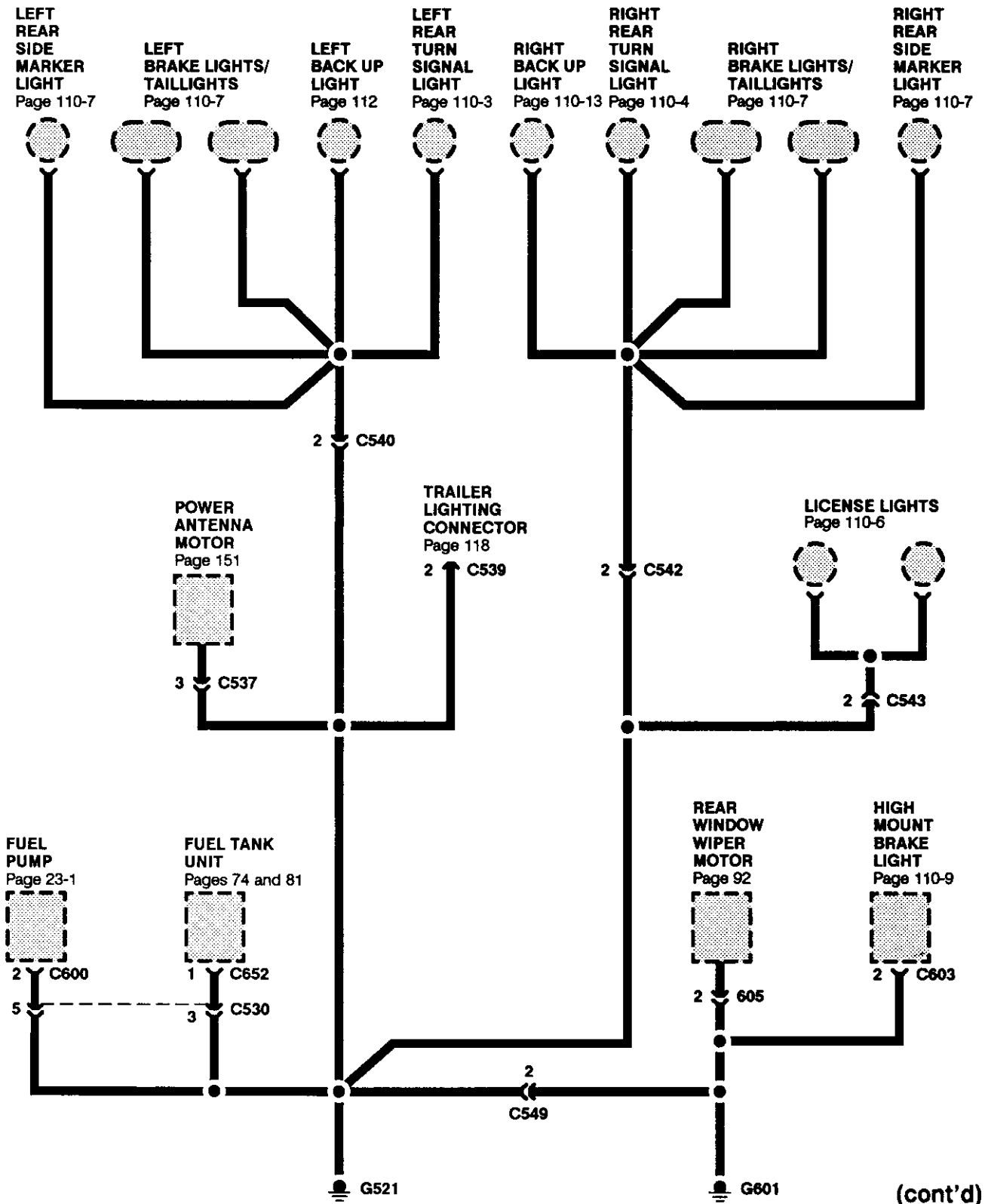


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Ground Distribution Schematics

This sample Ground Distribution schematic shows all of the components that share two ground points.

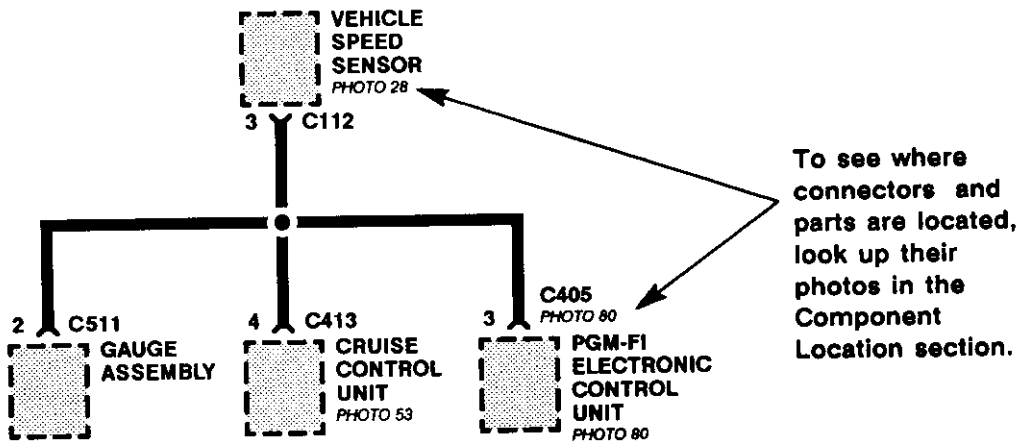


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How To Use This Manual (cont'd)

Component Location

To see where a component or connector is actually located on the car, look up its photo number in the Component Location section (in the back of the book). The photo will also tell you what color the connector is, and how many cavities it has.



If there is no photo number below or beside it, look up the component or connector in the index at the beginning of the Connector Identification and Wire Harness Routing section (at the end of the book). Find the page number of the illustration that contains the connector you're looking for. The index will also tell you what color the connector is, how many cavities it has, which harness it's in, and what component or harness it connects to.

Connector	Number of Cavities, Color	Wire Harness	Connects To	Page
C101	4-GRY	Engine	Main Harness	203-7
C102	10-GRY	Engine	Main Harness	203-7
C103	14-GRY	Engine	Main Harness	203-7
C104	1-BLK	Engine	Starter Solenoid	203-7
C105	2-GRY	Engine	Ignition Coil	203-7



Symbols

The abbreviations and symbols explained here are used throughout the manual; you'll need to know what they mean before you can use the schematics effectively.

Wire Color Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used to identify wire colors in the circuit schematics:

- BLK black
- BLU blue
- BRN brown
- GRN green
- GRY gray
- LT BLU light blue
- LT GRN light green
- ORN orange
- PNK pink
- PUR purple
- RED red
- WHT white
- YEL yellow

Wires

A wavy line means the wire is broken by the binding of the book but continues on the next page.



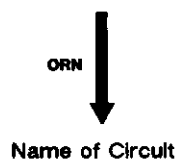
Wire insulation can be one color, or one color with another color stripe. (The second color is the stripe.)



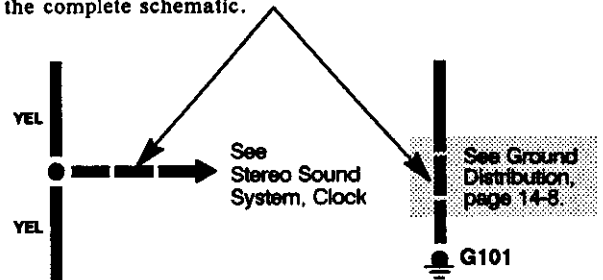
This circuit continues on another page. (The arrow shows direction of current flow.) To follow the RED/BLK wire in this example, you would turn to page 10-3 and look for the "Z" arrow.



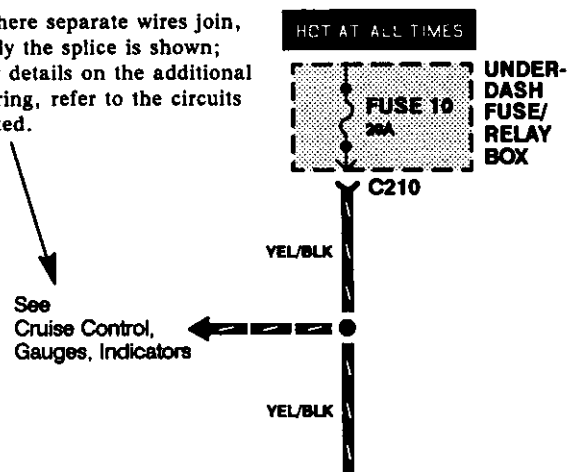
This means the branch of the wire connects to another circuit. The arrow points to the name of the circuit branch where the wire continues.



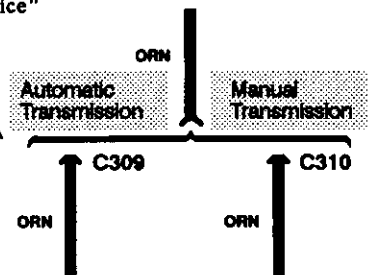
A broken line means this part of the circuit is not shown; refer to the circuit listed for the complete schematic.



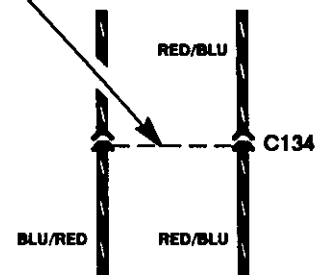
Where separate wires join, only the splice is shown; for details on the additional wiring, refer to the circuits listed.



Wire choices for options or different models are labeled and shown with a "choice" bracket like this.



This broken line means both terminals are in connector C134.



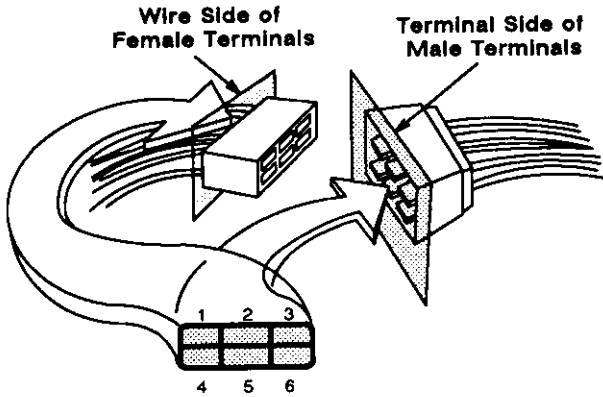
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How To Use This Manual

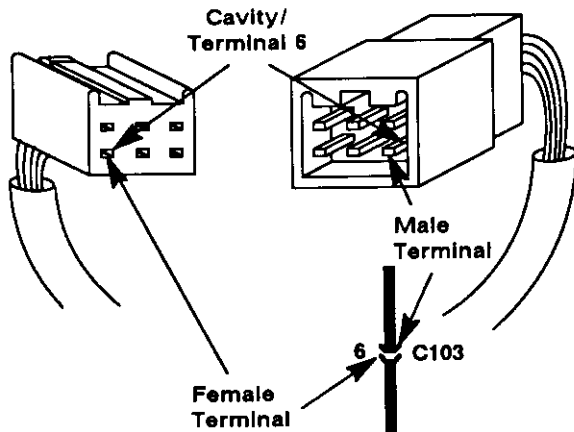
Symbols (cont'd)

Connectors — "C"

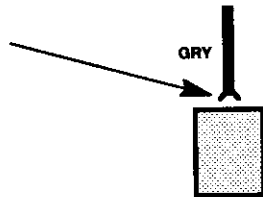
The cavities (and wire terminals) in each connector are numbered starting from the upper left, looking at the male terminals from the terminal side (or looking at the female terminals from the wire side. Both views are in the same direction so the numbers are the same.) All actual cavities are numbered, even if they have no wire terminals in them.



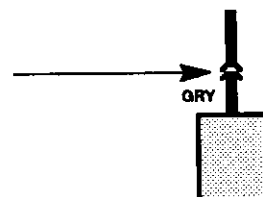
The connector cavity number is listed next to each terminal on the circuit schematic. The cavity/terminal shown below is #6.



This means the connector connects directly to the component.

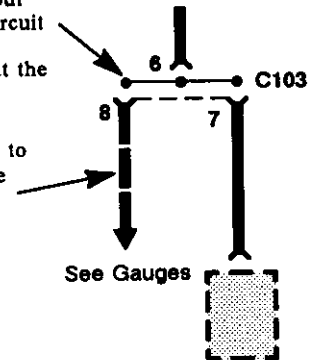


This means the connector connects to a lead (pigtail) wired directly to the component.



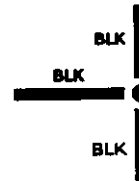
This symbol represents one bus inside the cap of a junction connector. A junction connector cap contains several buses, but only the one affecting that circuit will be shown. The dots represent tabs on the bus that the wire terminals connect to.

Remaining wires to the same bus are represented by a broken line.



Splices — "S"

Splices (S) are shown as a dot. Their location and the number of wires may vary depending on the harness manufacturer.



Components

A solid border line means the entire component is shown.



A broken border line indicates that only part of the component is shown.



The name of the component appears next to its upper right corner followed by notes about its function.



BRAKE SWITCH
Closed with pedal depressed.



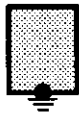
Ground — “G”

This symbol means the end of the wire is attached (grounded) to the car frame or to a metal part connected to the frame.



Each wire ground (G) is numbered for reference.

This ground symbol (dot and 3 lines) overlapping the component means the housing of the component is grounded to the car frame or to a metal part connected to the frame.

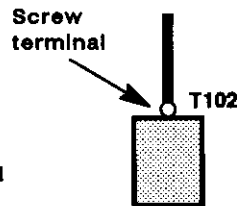


This symbol represents the bus inside a ground connector. The dots represent tabs on the bus that the wire terminals connect to. The ground symbol (large dot) is the connection between the bus and metal (grounded) part of the car.



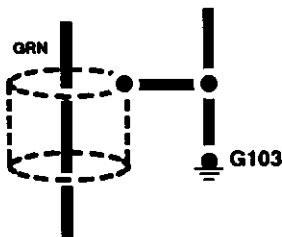
Terminals - “T”

Each “T” terminal (ring type) is numbered for reference and location. A “T” terminal is secured with a screw or bolt.



Shielding

This represents RFI (Radio Frequency Interference) shielding around a wire. The shielding is always connected to ground.

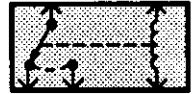


Switches

These switches move together; the broken straight line between them means they are mechanically connected.

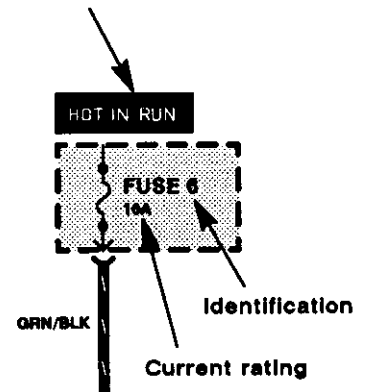


Other types of switches are controlled by a coil or a solid state circuit. Unless otherwise noted, all switches are shown in their normal (rest) position, with power off.



Fuses

This means power is supplied when the ignition switch is in RUN.



Diodes

A rectifier diode works like a one way valve. It allows current to flow only in the direction of the arrow.



A Zener diode blocks reverse current at normal voltages just like a rectifier diode. At high voltages, however, a Zener diode allows current to flow in reverse.



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How To Use This Manual (cont'd)

Five-Step Troubleshooting

1. Verify The Complaint

Turn on all the components in the problem circuit to check the accuracy of the customer complaint. Note the symptoms. Do not begin disassembly or testing until you have narrowed down the problem area.

2. Analyze The Schematic

Look up the schematic for the problem circuit. Determine how the circuit is supposed to work by tracing the current paths from the power source through the circuit components to ground. Also, trace circuits that share wiring with the problem circuit. The names of circuits that share the same fuse, ground, or switch, and so on, are referred to in each circuit schematic. Try to operate any shared circuits you didn't check in step 1. If the shared circuits work, the shared wiring is OK, and the cause must be in the wiring used only by the problem circuit. If several circuits fail at the same time, the fuse or ground is a likely cause.

Based on the symptoms and your understanding of the circuit's operation, identify one or more possible causes of the problem.

3. Isolate The Problem By Testing The Circuit

Make circuit tests to check the diagnosis you made in step 2. Keep in mind that a logical, simple procedure is the key to efficient troubleshooting. Test for the most likely cause of failure first. Try to make tests at points that are easily accessible.

4. Fix The Problem

Once the specific problem is identified, make the repair. Be sure to use proper tools and safe procedures.

5. Make Sure The Circuit Works

Turn on all components in the repaired circuit in all modes to make sure you've fixed the entire problem. If the problem was a blown fuse, be sure to test all of the circuits on that fuse. Make sure no new problems turn up and the original problem does not recur.

Test Equipment

CAUTION: Most circuits include solid-state devices. Test the voltages in these circuits only with a 10-megaohm or higher impedance digital multimeter. Never use a test light or analog meter on circuits that contain solid-state devices. Damage to the devices may result.

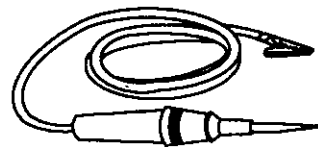
Test Light and DVOM

On circuits without solid-state devices, use a test light to check for voltage. A test light is made up of a 12 volt bulb with a pair of leads attached. After grounding one lead, touch the other lead to various points along the circuit where voltage should be present. The bulb will go on if there is voltage at the point being tested. If you need to know how much voltage is present, use a digital volt ohmmeter (DVOM).

Self-Powered Test Light and DVOM

Use a self-powered test light to check for continuity. This tool is made up of a light bulb, battery, and two leads. To test it, touch the leads together: the light should go on.

Use a self-powered test light only on an unpowered circuit. First, disconnect the battery, or remove the fuse that feeds the circuit you are working on. Select two points in the circuit between which you want to check continuity. Connect one lead of the self-powered test light to each point. If there is continuity, the test light's circuit will be completed, and the light will go on.



Self-Powered Test Light



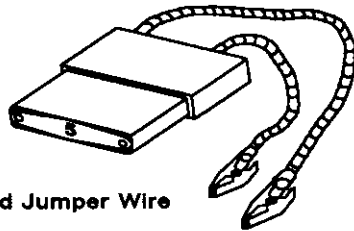
If, in addition, you need to know exactly how much resistance there is between two points, use a DVOM.

In the "OHMS" range, the DVOM will show resistance between two points along a circuit. Low resistance means good continuity.

Diodes and solid-state devices in a circuit can make a DVOM give a false reading. To check a reading, reverse the leads, and take a second reading. If the readings differ, the component is affecting the measurement.

Jumper Wire

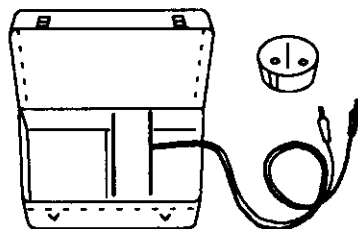
Use a jumper wire to bypass an open circuit. A jumper wire is made up of an in-line fuse holder connected to a set of test leads. It should have a five ampere fuse. Never connect a jumper wire across a short circuit. The direct battery short will blow the fuse.



Fused Jumper Wire

Short Finder (Short Circuit Locator)

Short finders are available to locate shorts to ground. The short finder creates a pulsing magnetic field in the shorted circuit which you can follow to the location of the short. Its use is explained in the following troubleshooting tests.



Short Finder

To order any test equipment shown above, contact your local tool supplier. For a list of suppliers and tool numbers, refer to Honda Service Bulletin 89-004.

Troubleshooting Precautions

Before Troubleshooting

- Check the main fuse and the fuse box.
- Check the battery for damage, state of charge, and clean and tight connections.

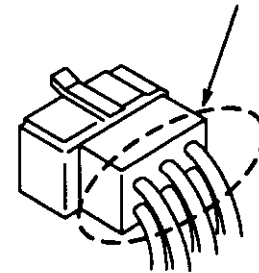
CAUTION:

- Do not quick-charge a battery unless the battery ground cable has been disconnected, or you will damage the alternator diodes.
- Do not attempt to crank the engine with the ground cable disconnected or you will severely damage the wiring.

While You're Working

- Make sure connectors are clean, and have no loose terminals or receptacles.
- Make sure multiple terminal connectors are packed with dielectric (silicone) grease. Part Number: 08798-9001.

Pack with dielectric (silicone) grease



CAUTION:

- Do not pull on the wires when disconnecting a connector. Pull only on the connector housings.
- When connecting a connector, push it until it clicks into place.

CAUTION: Most circuits include solid-state devices. Test the voltages in these circuits only with a 10-megaohm or higher impedance digital multimeter. Never use a test light or analog meter on circuits that contain solid-state devices. Damage to the devices may result.

(cont'd)

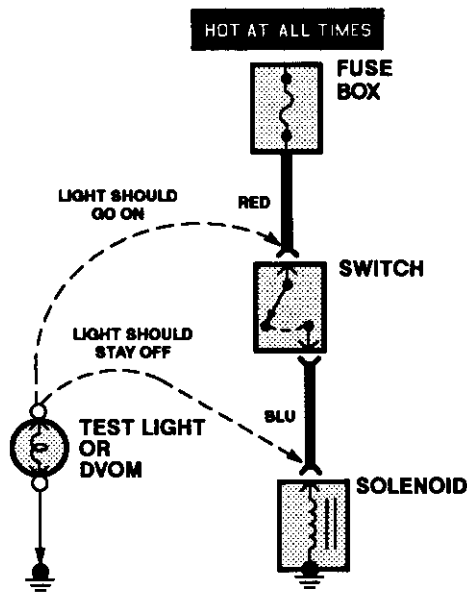
How To Use This Manual (cont'd)

Troubleshooting Tests

Testing for Voltage

When testing for voltage at a connector without wire seals, you do not have to separate the two halves of the connector. Instead, probe the connector from the back. Always check both sides of the connector because dirty, corroded, and bent terminals can cause problems (no electrical contact = an open).

1. Connect one lead of the test light to a known good ground, or, if you're using a digital volt ohmmeter (DVOM), place it in the appropriate DC volts range, and connect its negative lead to ground.



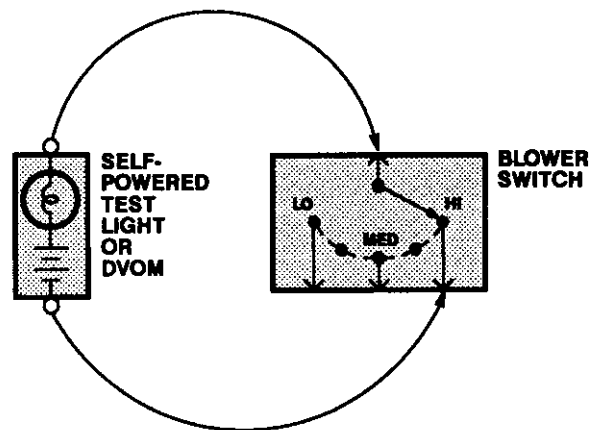
2. Connect the other lead of the test light or DVOM to the point you want to check.
3. If the test light glows, there is voltage present. If you're using a DVOM, note the voltage reading. It should be within one volt of measured battery voltage. A loss of more than one volt indicates a problem.

NOTE: Always use a DVOM on high impedance circuits. A test light may not glow (even with battery voltage present).

Testing for Continuity

When testing for continuity at a connector without wire seals, you do not have to separate the two halves of the connector. Instead, probe the connector from the back. Always check both sides of the connector because dirty, corroded, and bent terminals can cause problems (no electrical contact = an open).

1. Disconnect the negative cable from the car battery. If you're using a DVOM, place it in the lowest "OHMS" range.
2. Connect one lead of a self-powered test light or DVOM to one end of the part of the circuit you want to test.



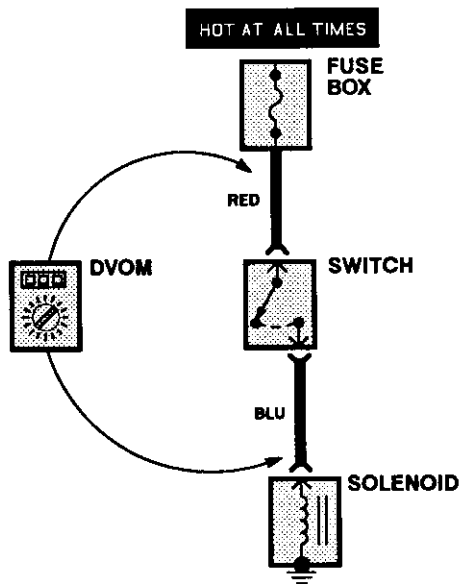
3. Connect the other lead to the other end.
4. If the self-powered test light glows, there is continuity. If you're using a DVOM, a low reading or no reading (zero), means good continuity.



Testing for Voltage Drop

Wires, connectors, and switches are designed to conduct current with a minimum loss of voltage. A voltage drop of more than one volt indicates a problem.

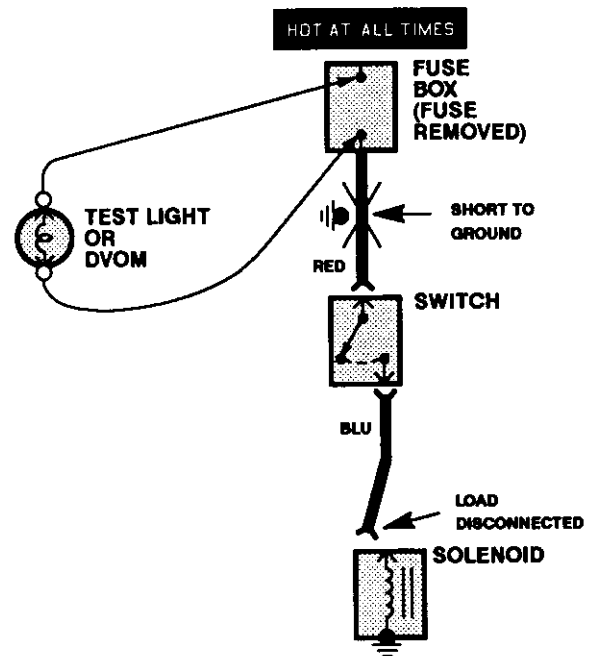
1. Place the DVOM in the appropriate DC volts range. Connect the positive lead to the end of the wire (or to the connector or switch) closest to the battery.



2. Connect the negative lead to the other end of the wire (or the other side of the connector or switch).
3. Turn on the components in the circuit.
4. The DVOM will show the difference in voltage between the two points. A difference, or drop, of more than one volt indicates a problem. Check the circuit for loose, dirty, or bent terminals.

Testing for a Short to Ground with a Test Light or DVOM

1. Remove the blown fuse and disconnect the load.
2. Connect a test light or DVOM (placed in the appropriate DC volts range) across the fuse terminals to make sure that voltage is present. You might have to turn the ignition switch to RUN; check the schematic to see.



3. Beginning near the fuse box, wiggle the harness. Continue this at convenient points about six inches apart while watching the test light or DVOM.
4. Where the test light goes off, or the DVOM voltage drops to zero, there is a short to ground in the wiring near that point.

NOTE: Always use a DVOM on high impedance circuits. A test light may not glow (even with battery voltage present).

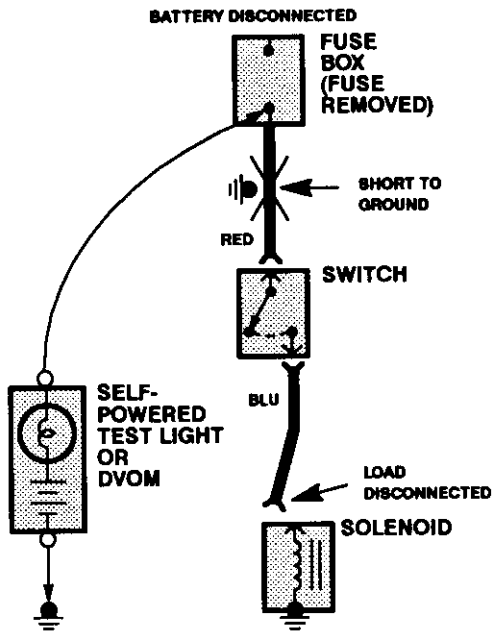
(cont'd)

How To Use This Manual

Troubleshooting Tests (cont'd)

Testing for a Short to Ground with a Self-Powered Test Light or DVOM

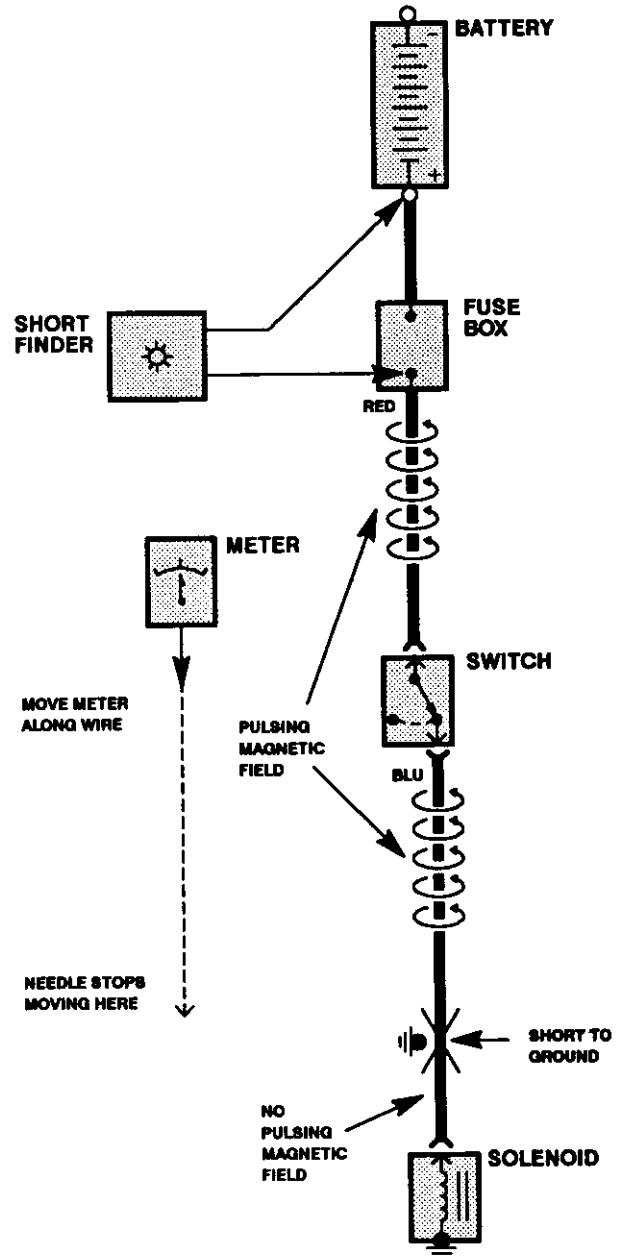
1. Remove the blown fuse and disconnect the battery and load.
2. Connect one lead of a self-powered test light or DVOM (placed in the lowest "OHMS" range) to the fuse terminal on the load side.



3. Connect the other lead to a known good ground.
4. Beginning near the fuse box, wiggle the harness. Continue this at convenient points about six inches apart while watching the test light or DVOM.
5. If the self-powered test light goes on or the DVOM displays resistance, there is a short to ground in the wiring near that point.

Testing for a Short with a Short Circuit Locator (Short Finder)

1. Remove the blown fuse. Leave the battery connected.
2. Connect the short finder across the battery terminals and the load (component) side of the fuse terminal.



3. Close all switches in the circuit you're testing.



4. Turn on the short finder. This creates a pulsing magnetic field around the wiring between the fuse box and the short.

5. Beginning at the fuse box, slowly move the short finder along the circuit wiring. The meter will show current pulses through sheet metal and body trim. As long as the meter is between the fuse and the short, the needle will move with each current pulse. Once you move the meter past the point of the short, the needle will stop moving. Check the wiring and connectors in this area to locate the cause of the short.

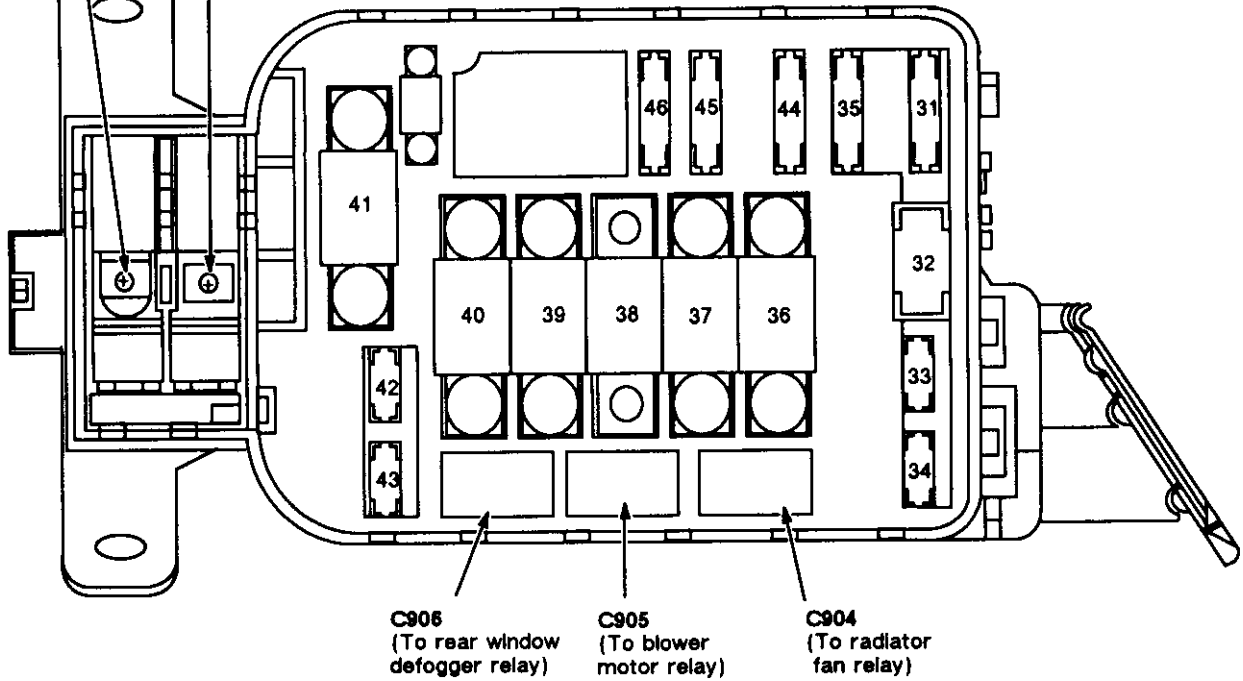
Fuse/Relay Information

— Under-hood Fuse/Relay Box

ALTERNATOR
(To engine wire
harness (T101))

BATTERY
(To starter
cable (T1))

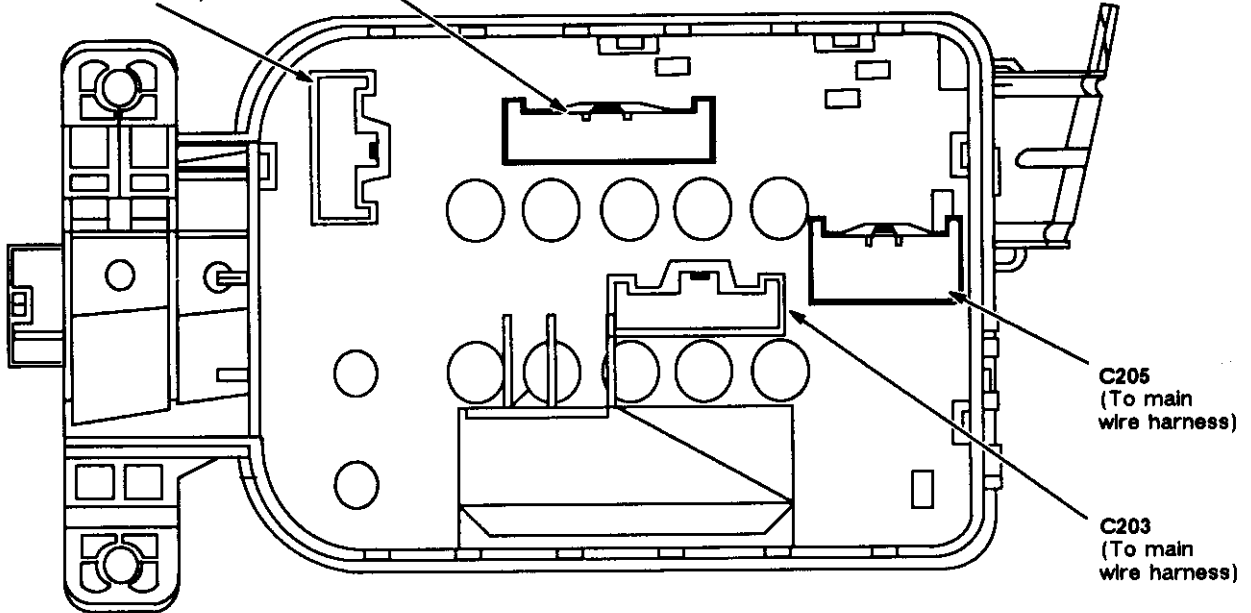
FRONT VIEW



C202
(To main
wire harness)

C206
(To main
wire harness)

REAR VIEW



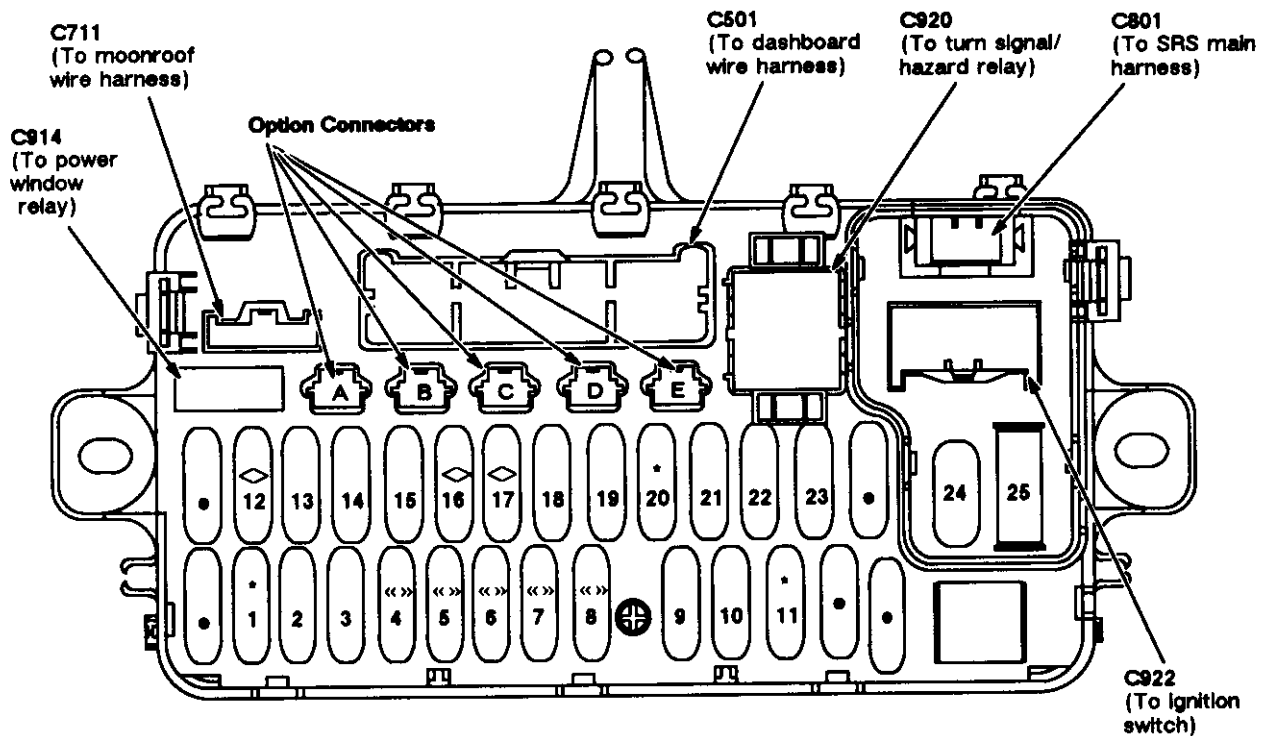


Fuse Number	Fuse Name	Amps	Component or Circuit Protected
31	ECU	15	PGM-FI electronic control unit, PGM-FI main relay
32	BACK UP	7.5	PGM-FI electronic control unit, Clock, Stereo radio/cassette player
33	COOLING FAN	15	Radiator fan relay
34	RR DEFROSTER	30	Rear window defogger
35	CONDENSER FAN	20	Condenser fan motor, A/C compressor clutch
36	OPTION	50	Power distribution to fuses 1,3,6; Power windows, Option connector A
37	HEATER MOTOR	30	Blower motor
38	—	—	Not used
39	IG	50	Ignition switch (BAT)
40	LIGHT	40	Combination light switch, Fuse 17
41	BATTERY	80	Power distribution (main fuse)
42	STOP, HORN	20	Horns, Brake lights, Key interlock solenoid
43	HAZARD	10	Turn signal lights, Turn signal/hazard relay
44	—	—	Not used
45	—	—	Not used
46	—	—	Not used

(cont'd)

Fuse/Relay Information (cont'd)

— Under-dash Fuse/Relay Box



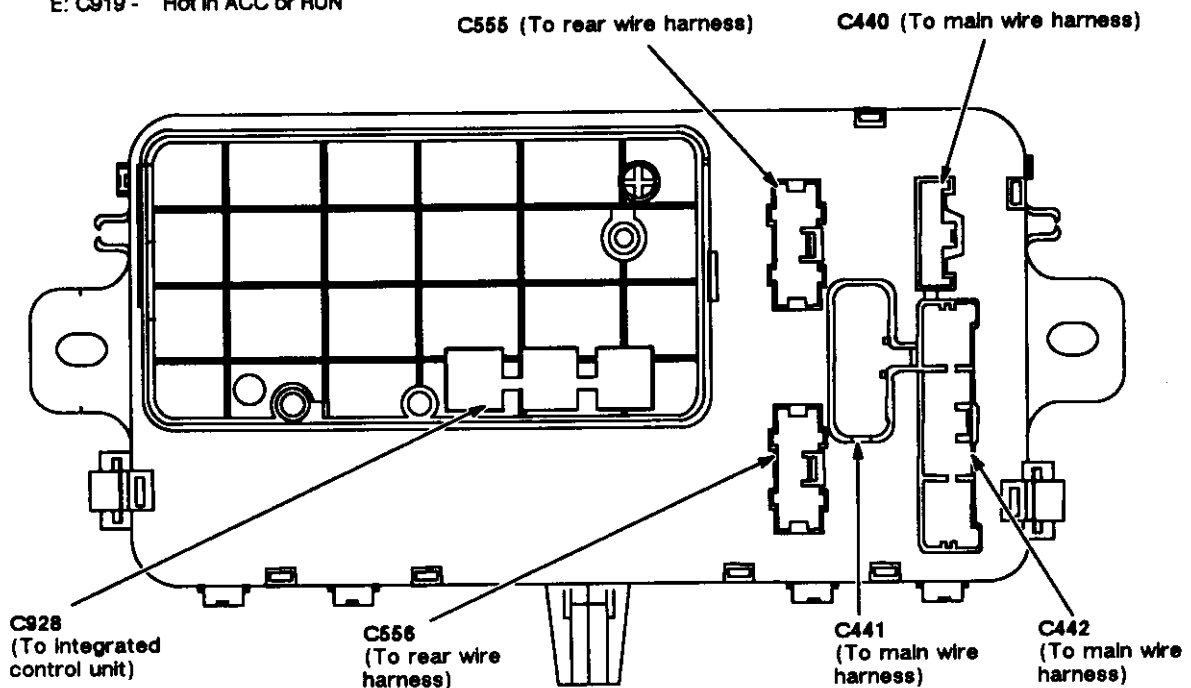
Option Connectors Index

- A: C915 - Hot at all times
- B: C916 - Hot at all times
- C: C917 - Hot in RUN
- D: C918 - Hot with light switch in HEAD or PARK
- E: C919 - Hot in ACC or RUN

Option Connector Fuse Protection

- A: C915 - Fuse 36
- B: C916 - Fuse 17
- C: C917 - Fuse 16
- D: C918 - Fuse 19
- E: C919 - Fuse 23

- Spare Fuse
- * Not Used
- ◇ Canada, No SRS
- <<>> Sedan





Fuse Number	Amps	Component or Circuit Protected
1	30	Moonroof motor
2	—	Not used
3	7.5	Integrated control unit, Ceiling light, Trunk/cargo area light
4	20	Right rear power window motor
5	20	Right front power window motor
6	20	Power door lock control unit
7	20	Left rear power window motor
8	20	Master power window switch/motor
9	10	Right headlight (high beam), Daytime running lights resistor (Canada)
10	10	Left headlight (high beam), High beam indicator light, Daytime running lights resistor (Canada)
11	—	Not used
12	15	PGM-FI, Alternator, Cruise control, Gauge assembly, ELD unit
13	7.5	Power mirrors, ABS system, Air delivery, Blower motor relay, Rear window defogger relay, Radiator fan relay, Condenser fan relay
14	20	Moonroof open/close relays, Windshield washer motor, Rear window washer motor, Integrated control unit, Windshield wiper motor, Rear window wiper motor, Power window relay
15	10	Clock, Gauge assembly, Hazard switch, Back up lights, Interlock system, Integrated control unit
16	7.5	Daytime running lights control unit (Canada)
17	10	Daytime running lights control unit (Canada), Option connector B
18	7.5	PGM-FI, Integrated control unit
19	10	Dashlights, Dimming signal, Parking lights, Taillights, License lights, Console lights, Option connector D
20	—	Not used
21	10	Right headlight (low beam)

(cont'd)

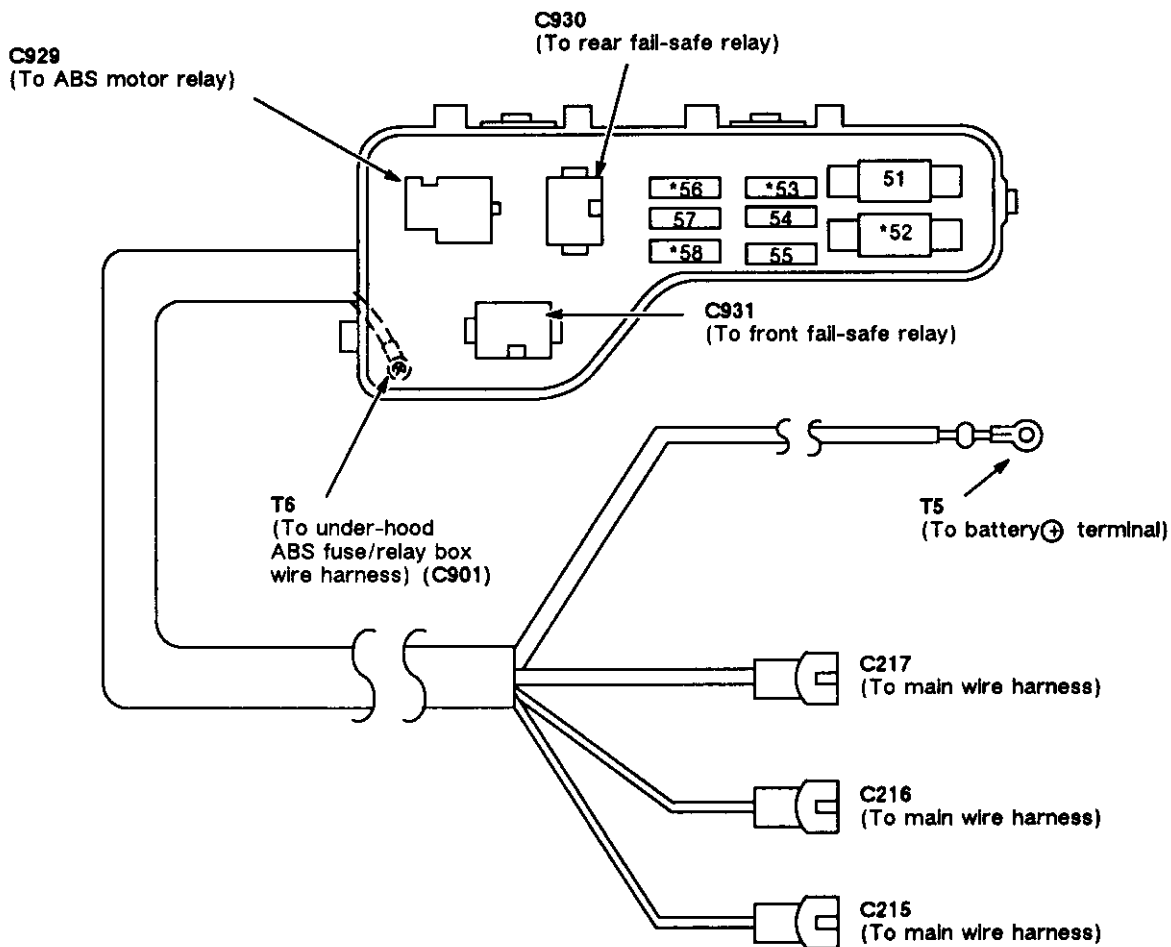
Fuse/Relay Information

- Under-dash Fuse/Relay Box (cont'd)

Fuse Number	Amps	Component or Circuit Protected
22	10	Left headlight (low beam)
23	15	Stereo radio/cassette player, Cigarette lighter, Option connector E
24	15	PGM-FI, Alternator, Cruise control, Gauge assembly, SRS control unit
25	10	SRS control unit



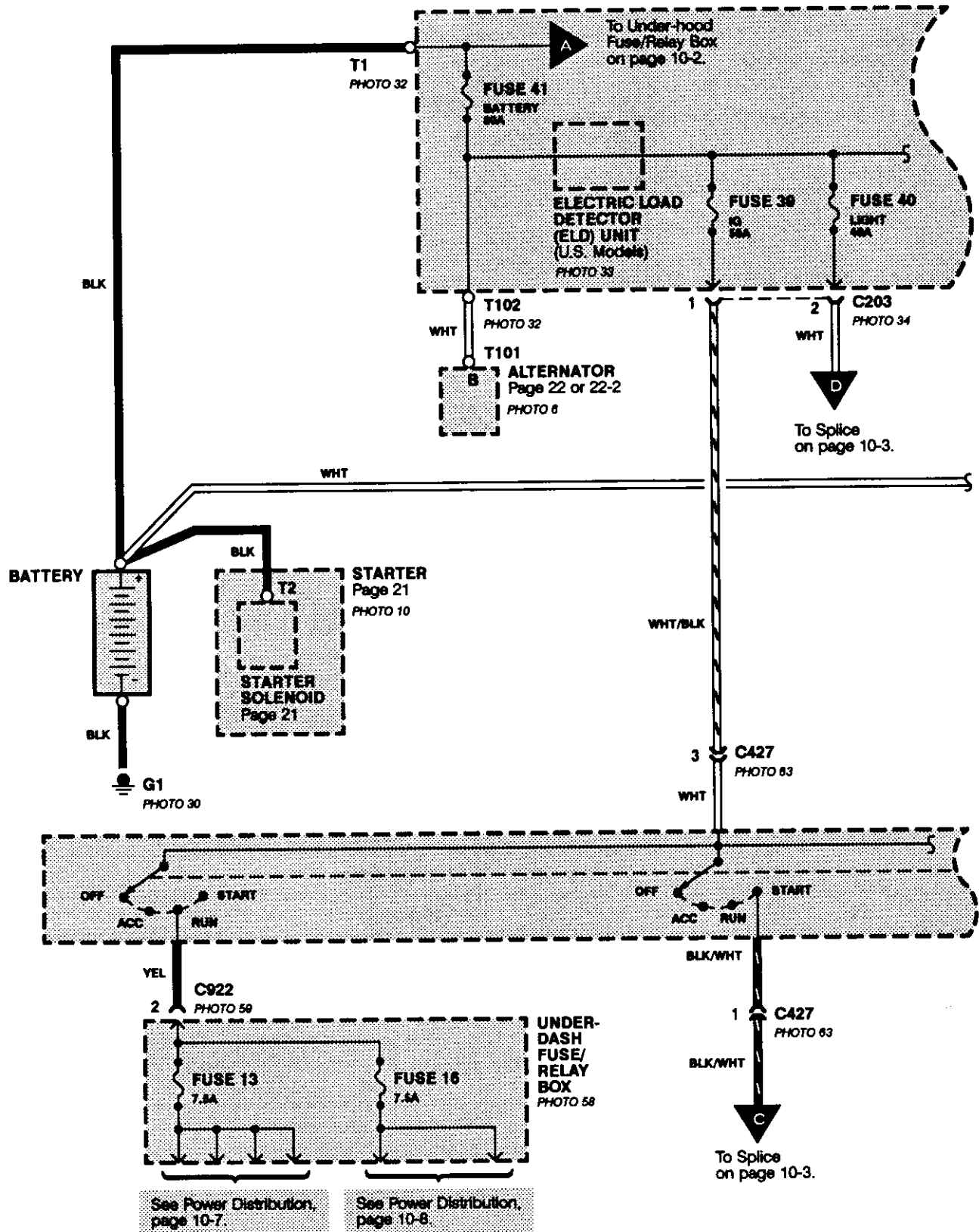
Under-hood ABS Fuse/Relay Box

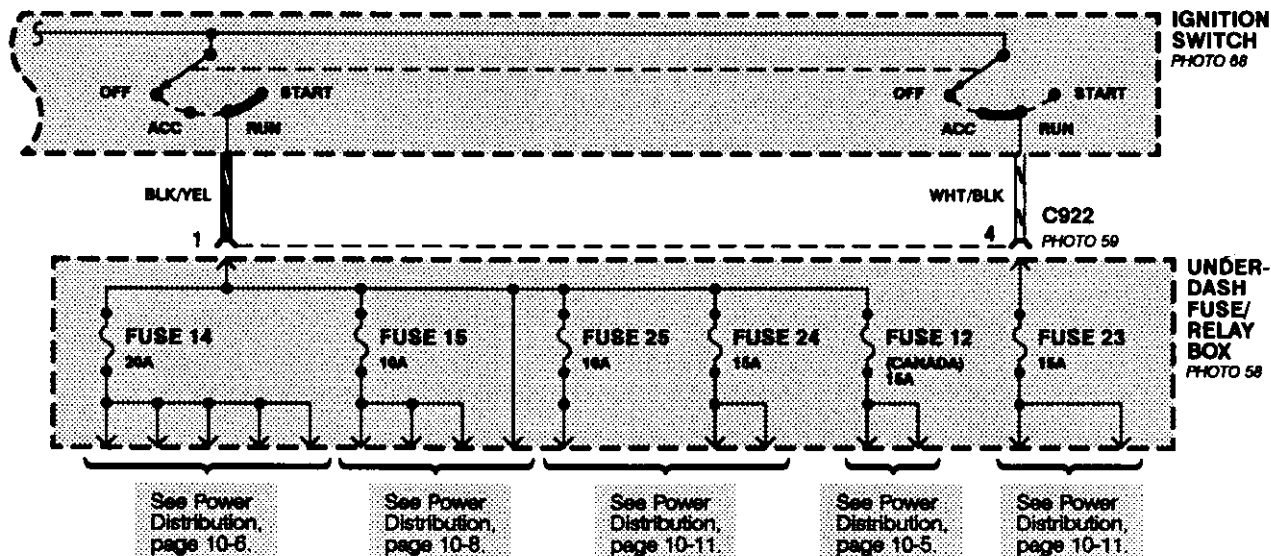
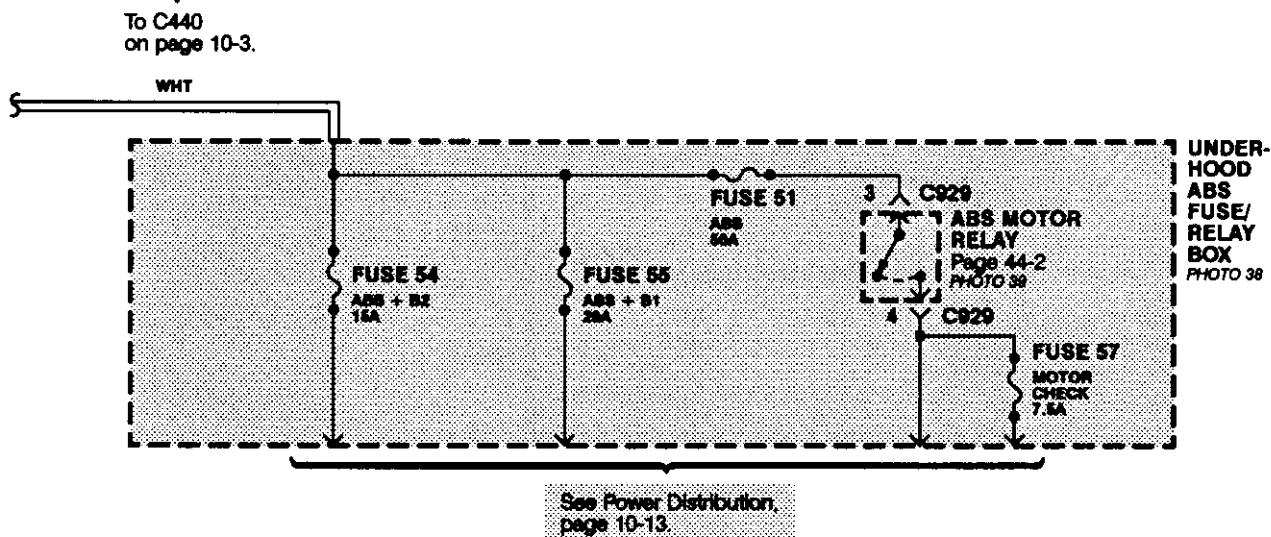
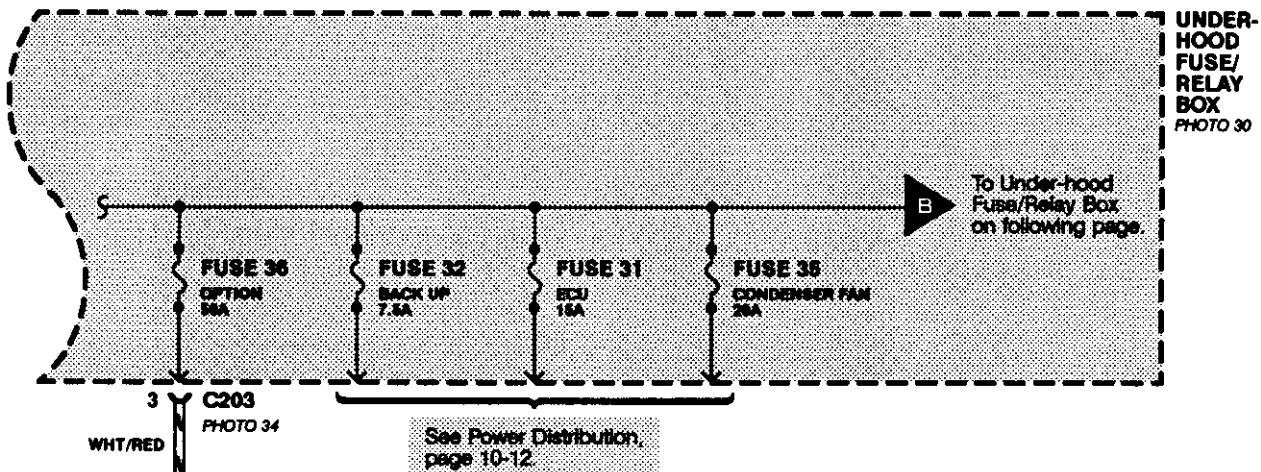


Fuse Number	Fuse Name	Amps	Component or Circuit Protected
51	ABS	50	ABS motor
52	—	—	Not used
53	—	—	Not used
54	ABS + B2	15	ABS control unit (+B2)
55	ABS + B1	20	ABS control unit (+B1)
56	—	—	Not used
57	MOTOR CHECK	7.5	ABS control unit
58	—	—	Not used

Power Distribution

- Battery to Fuses and Relays

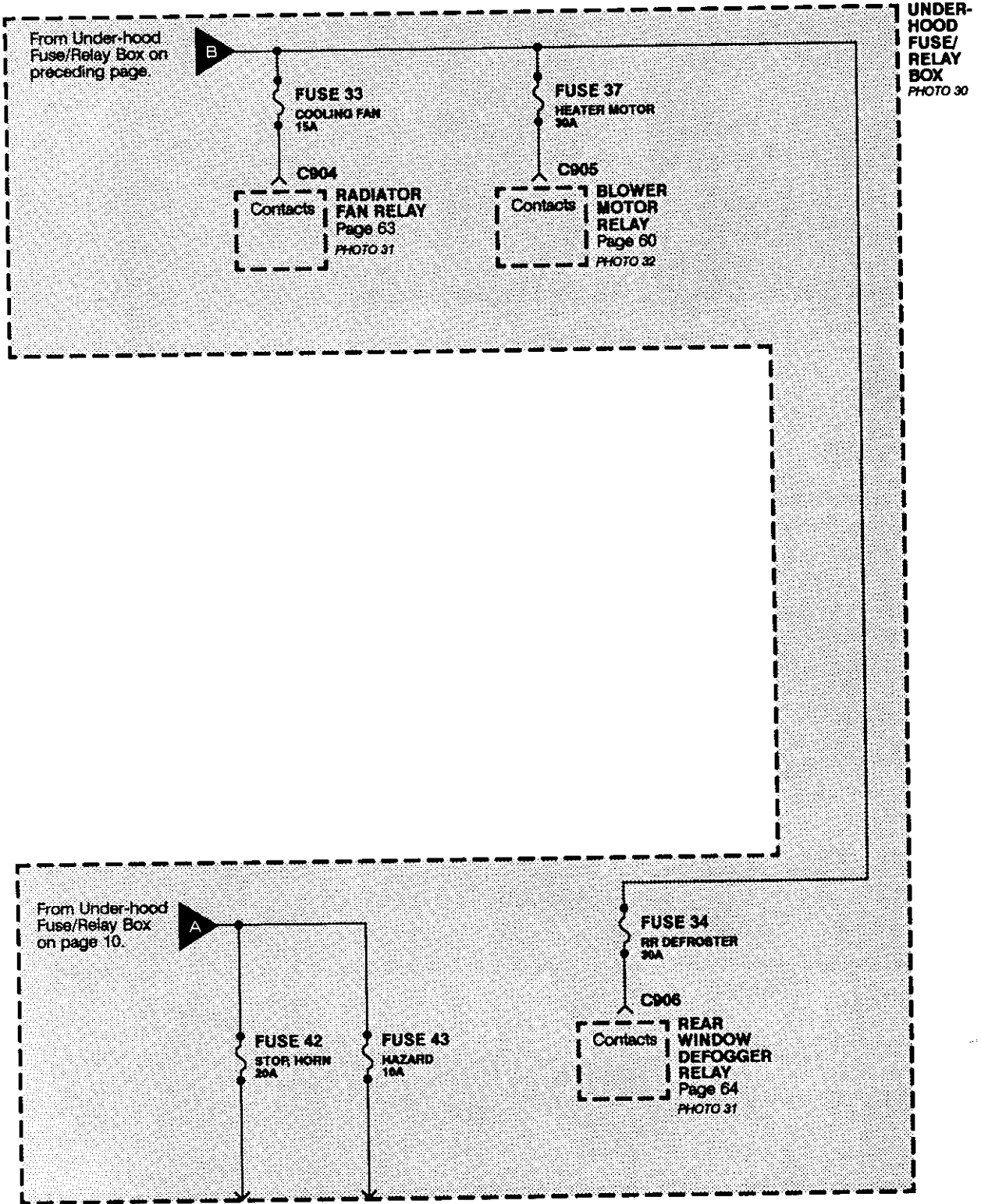




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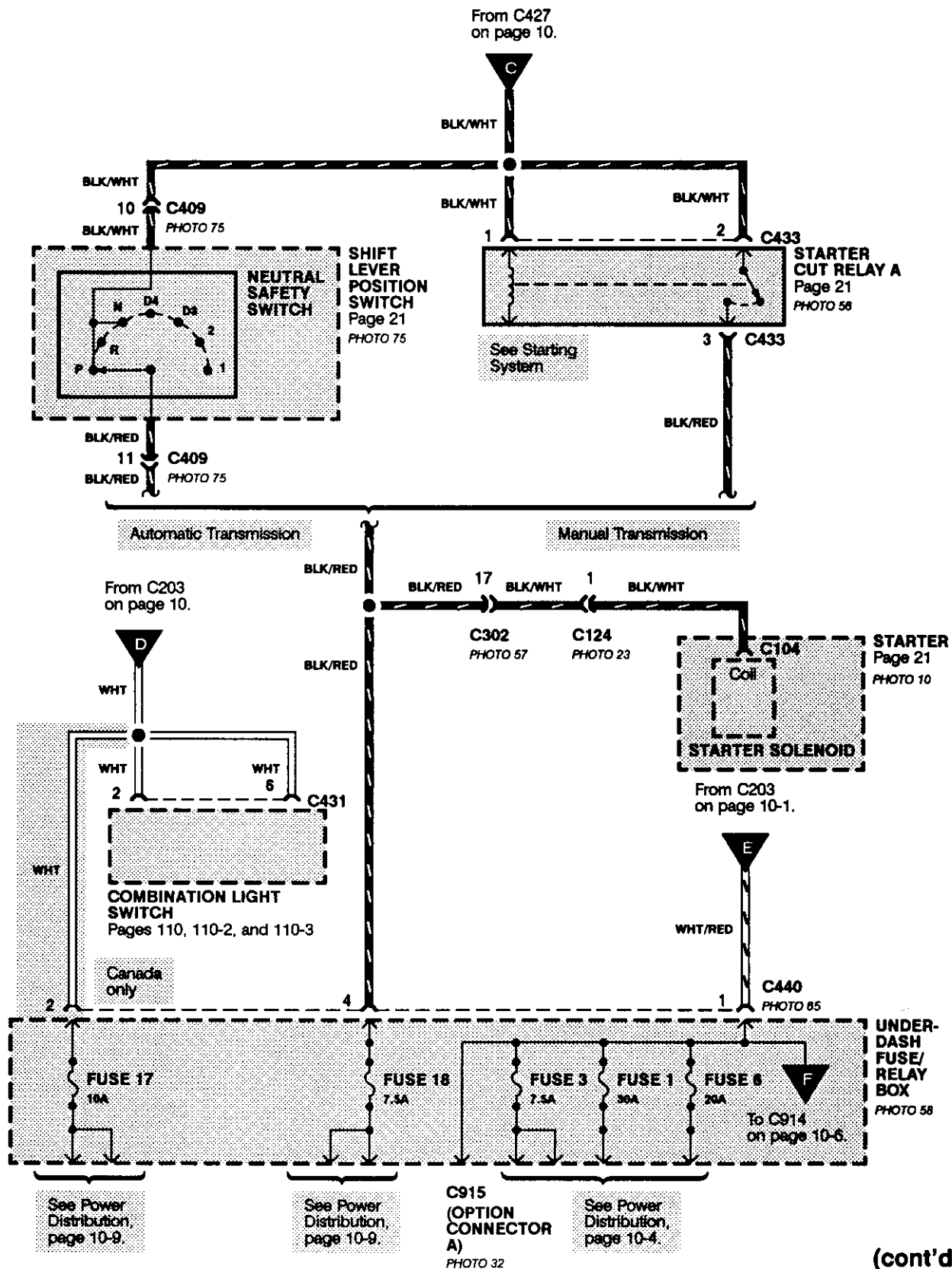
Power Distribution

- Battery to Fuses and Relays (cont'd)



See Power Distribution, page 10-12.

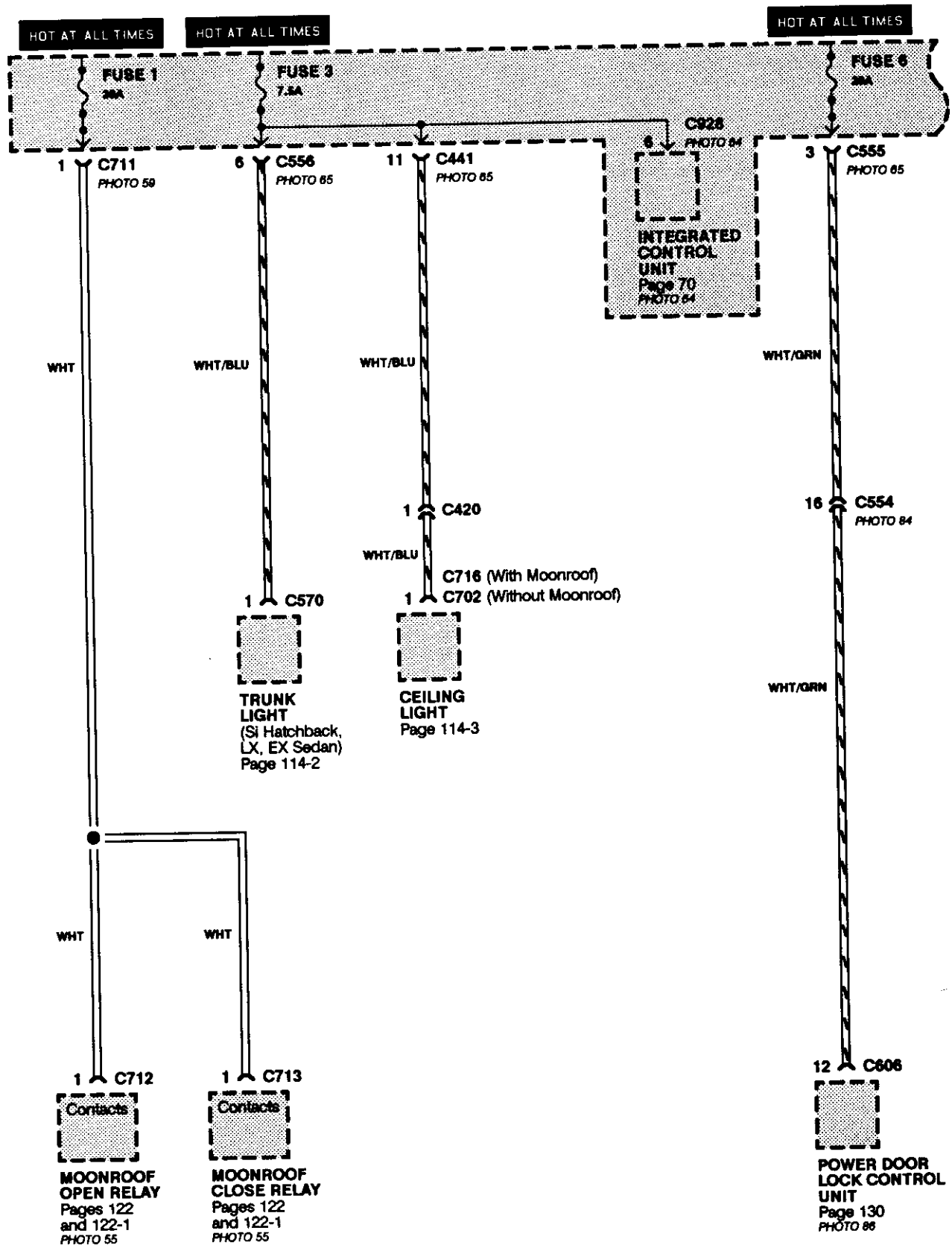
See Power Distribution, page 10-13.

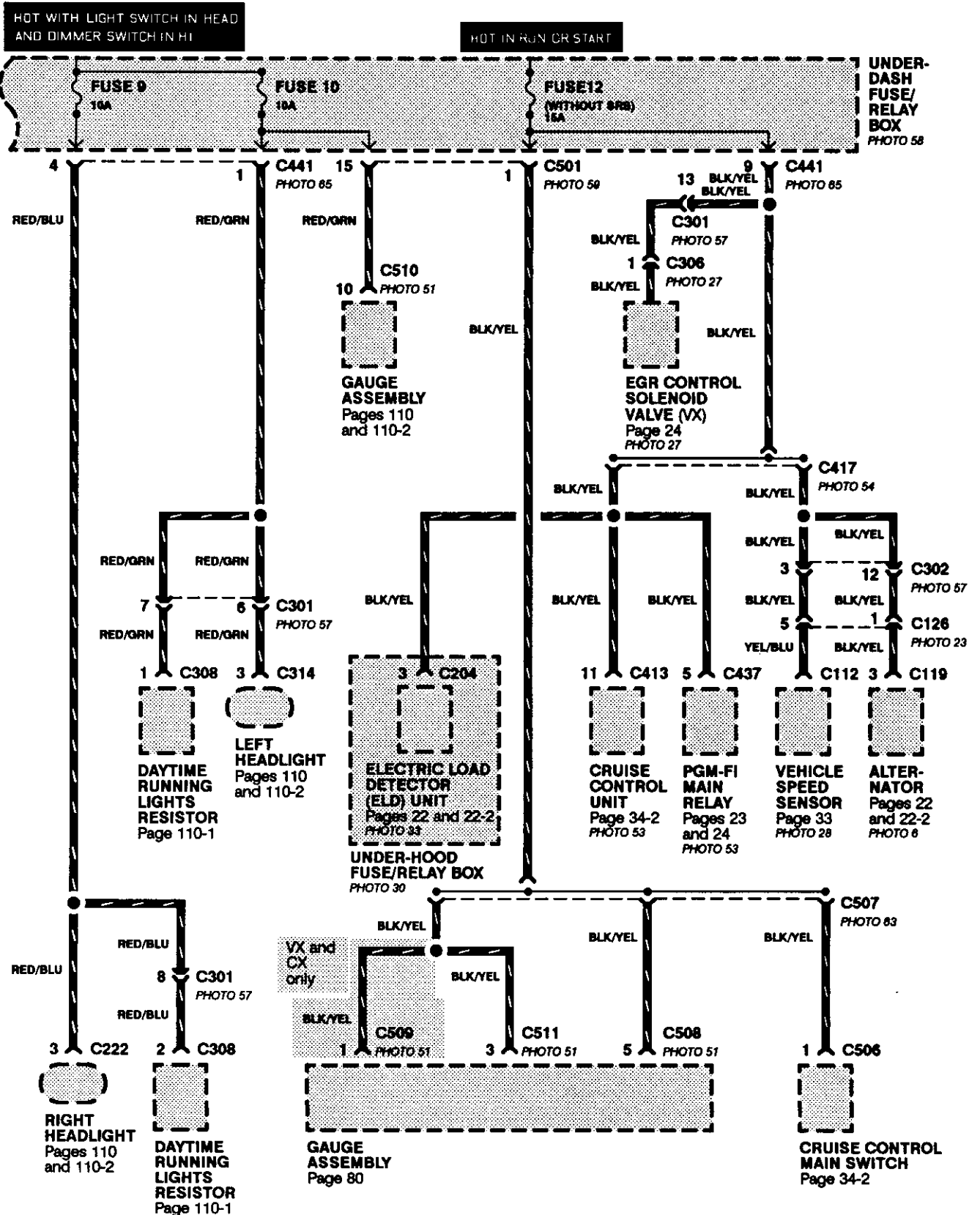


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Power Distribution (cont'd)

- Fuses and Relays to Components

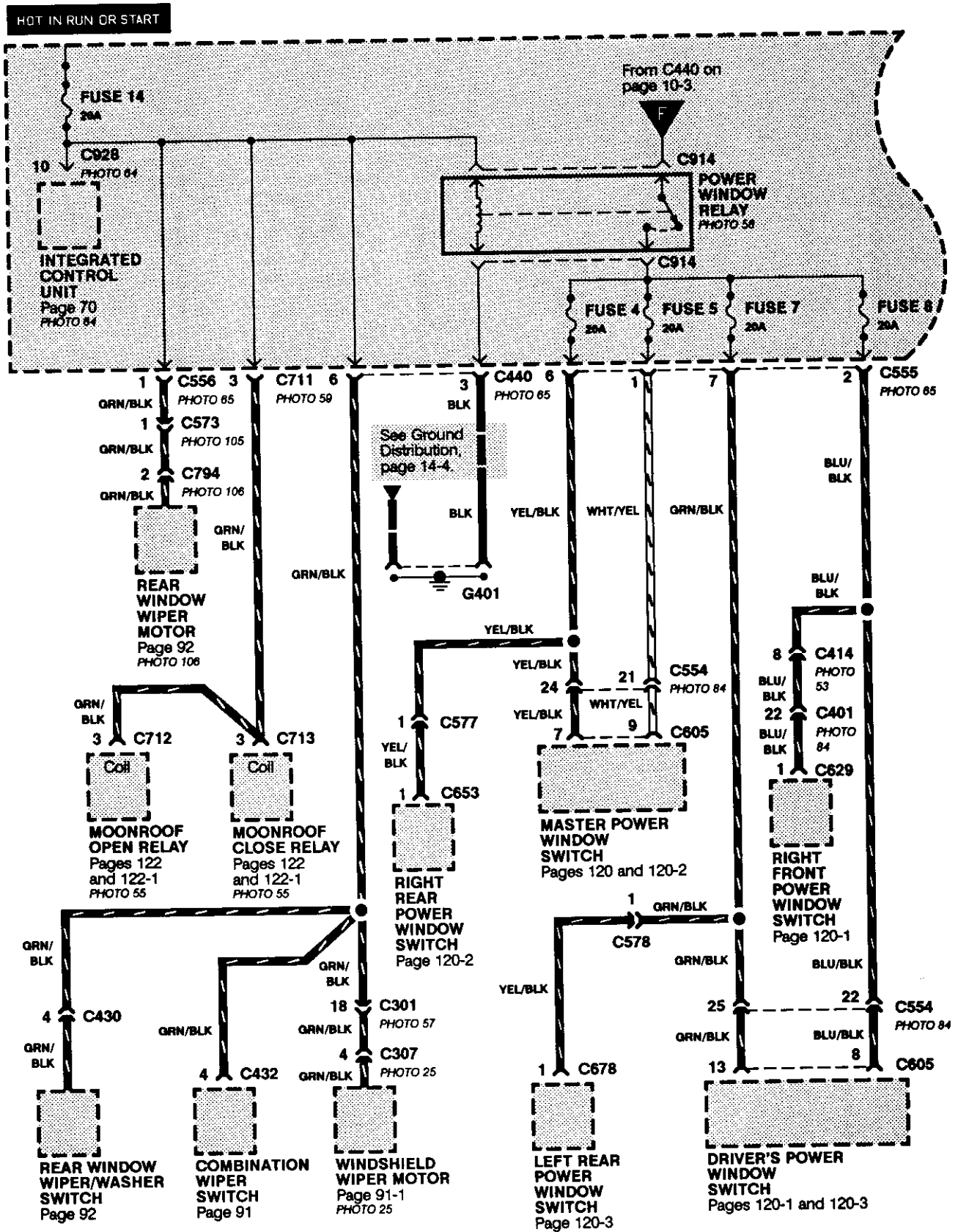




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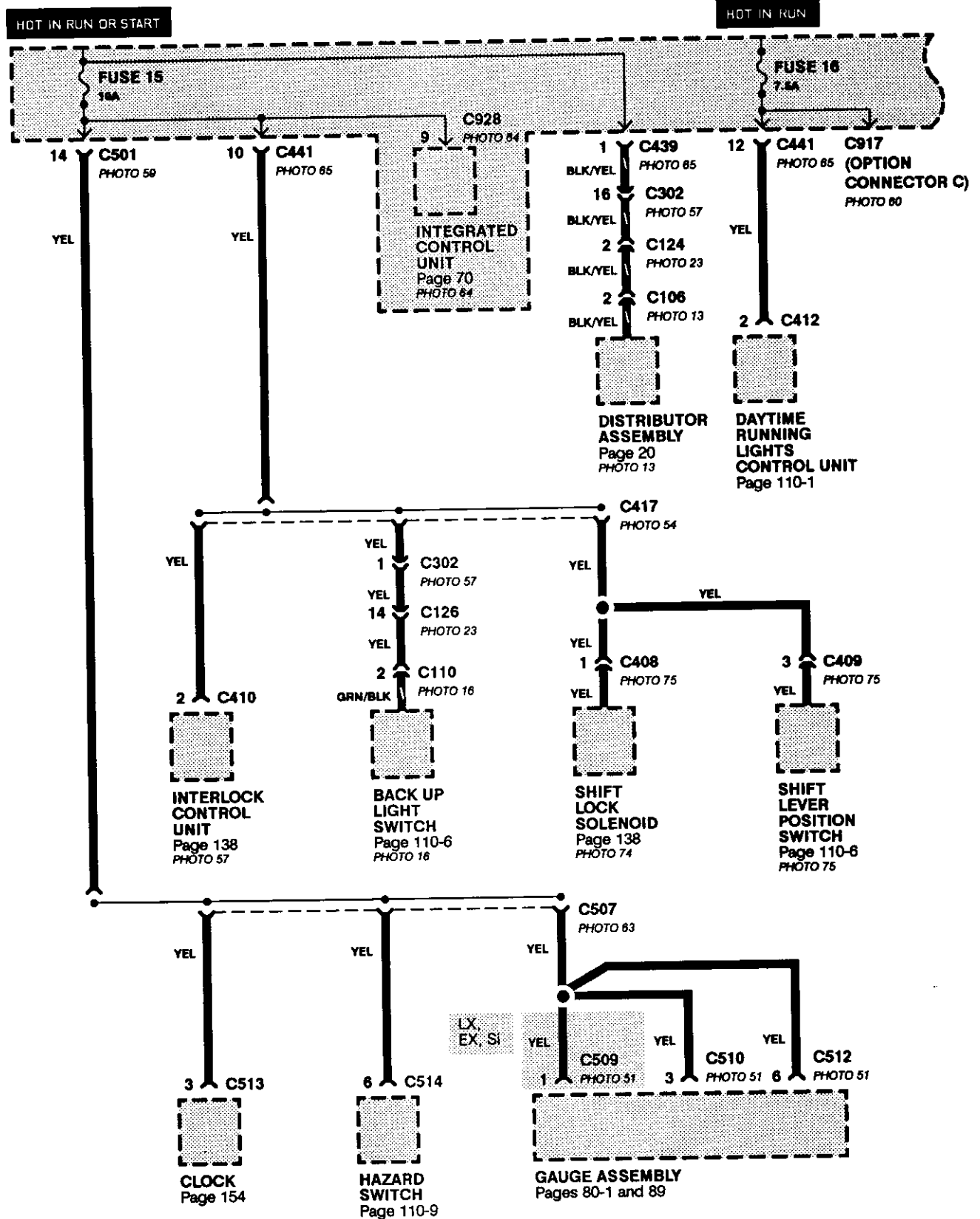
Power Distribution

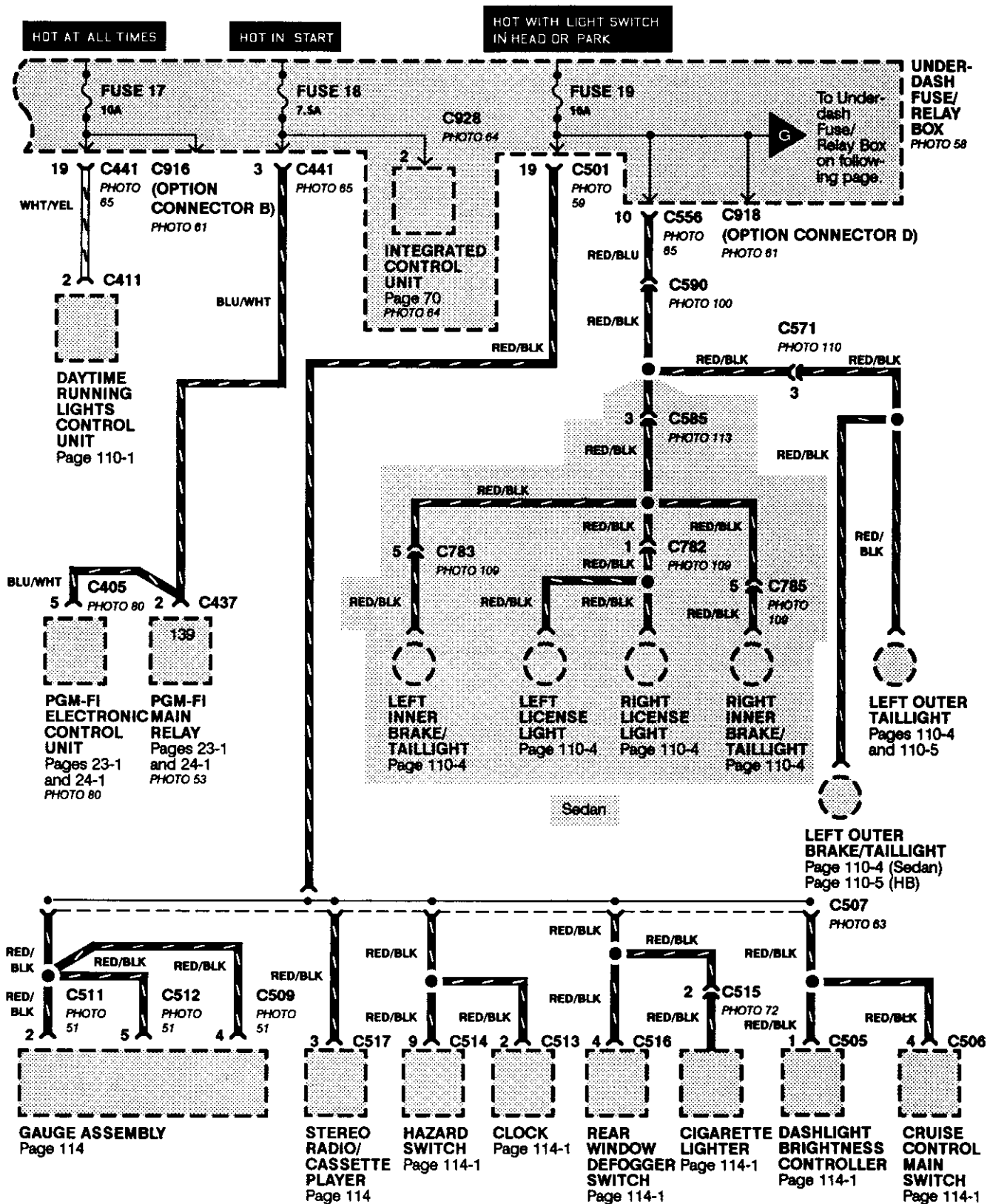
- Fuses and Relays to Components (cont'd)



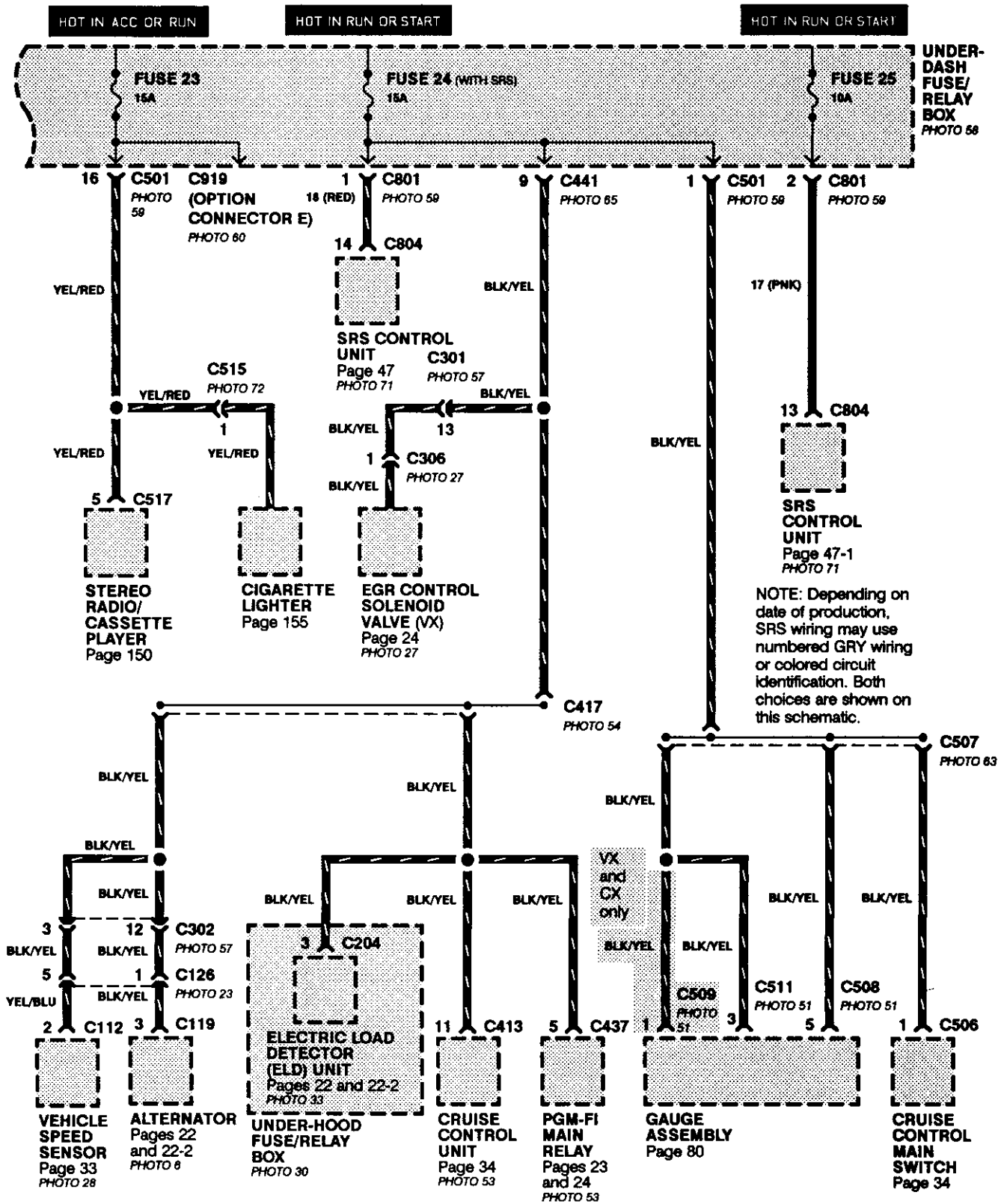
Power Distribution

- Fuses and Relays to Components (cont'd)





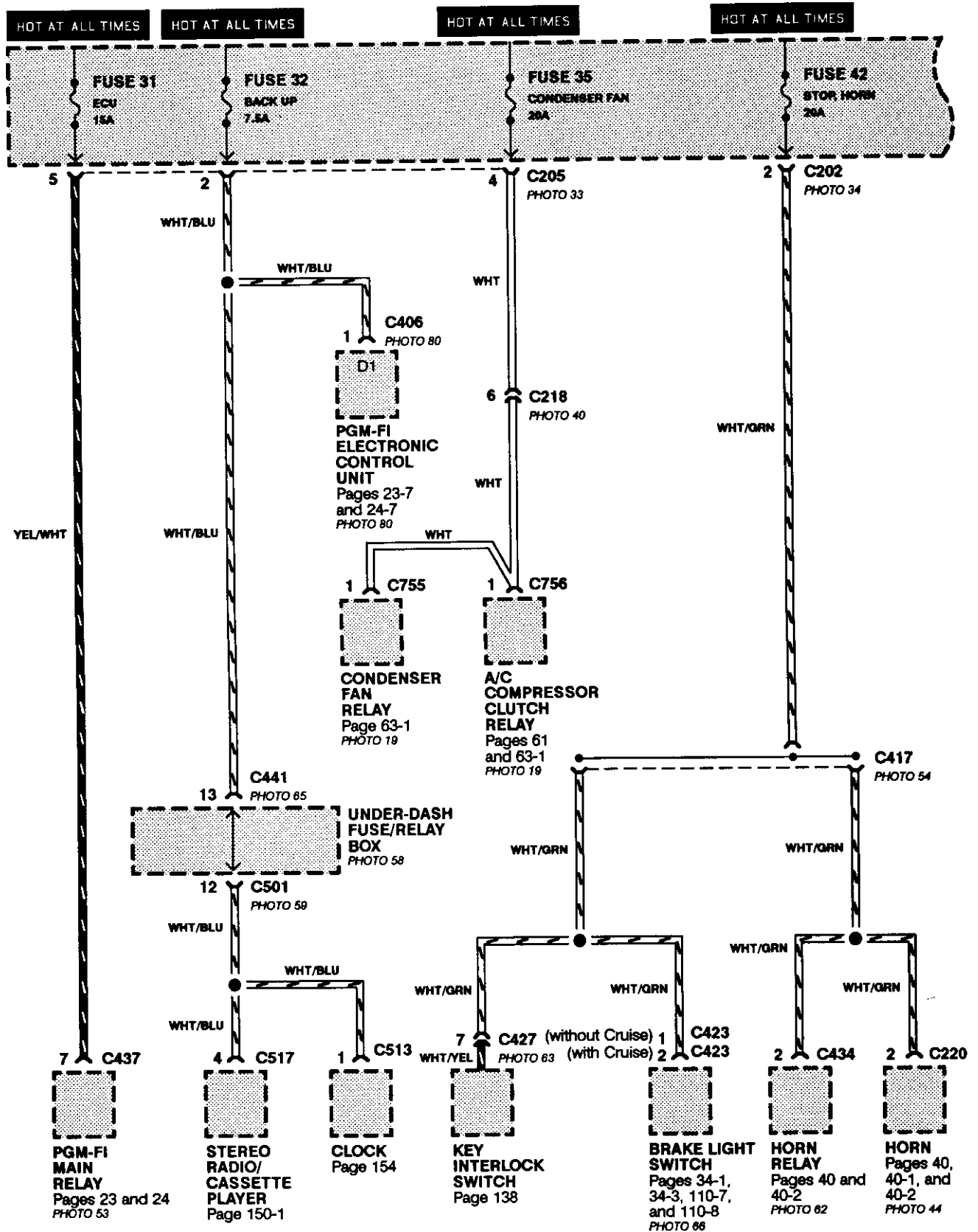
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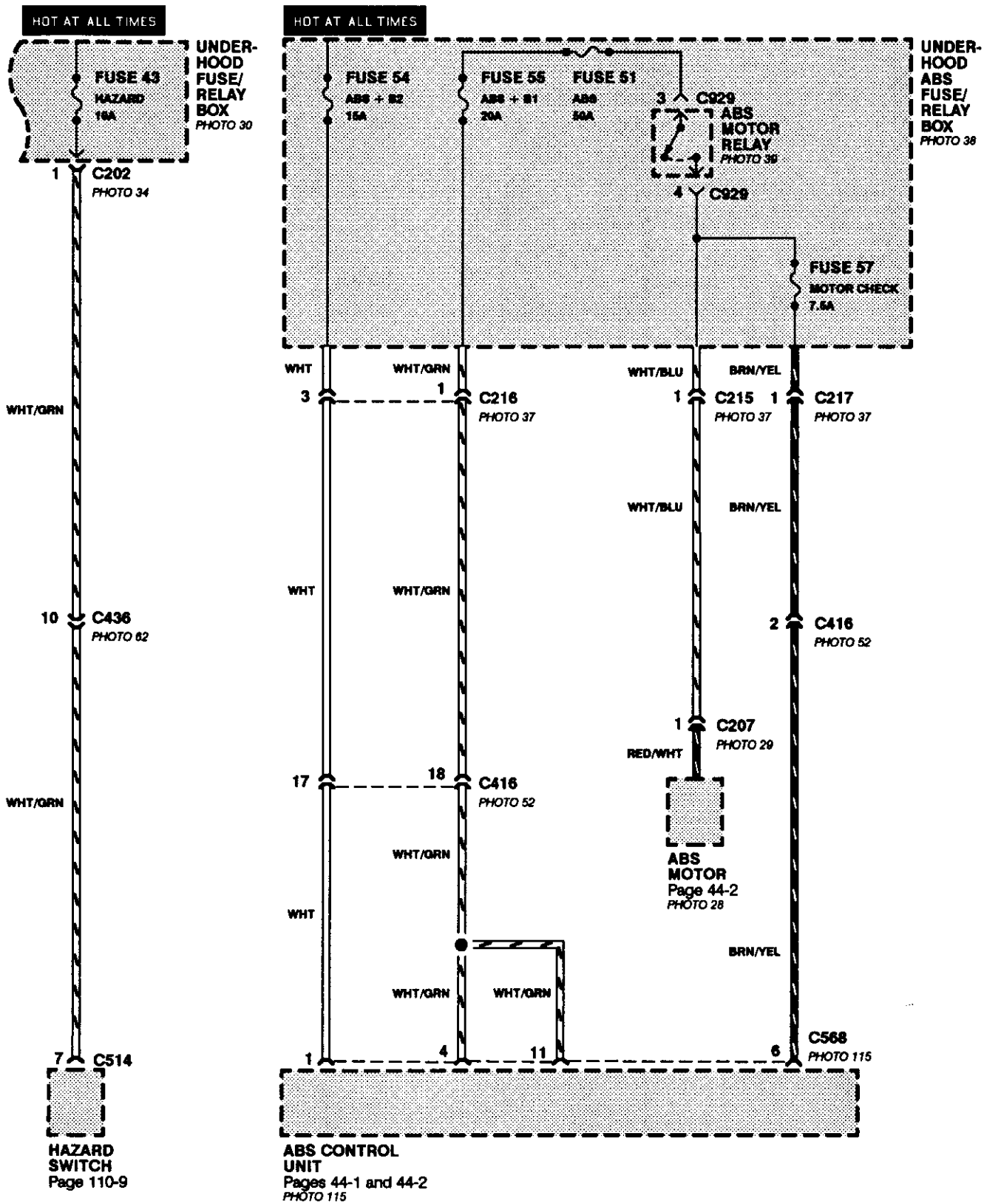


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Power Distribution

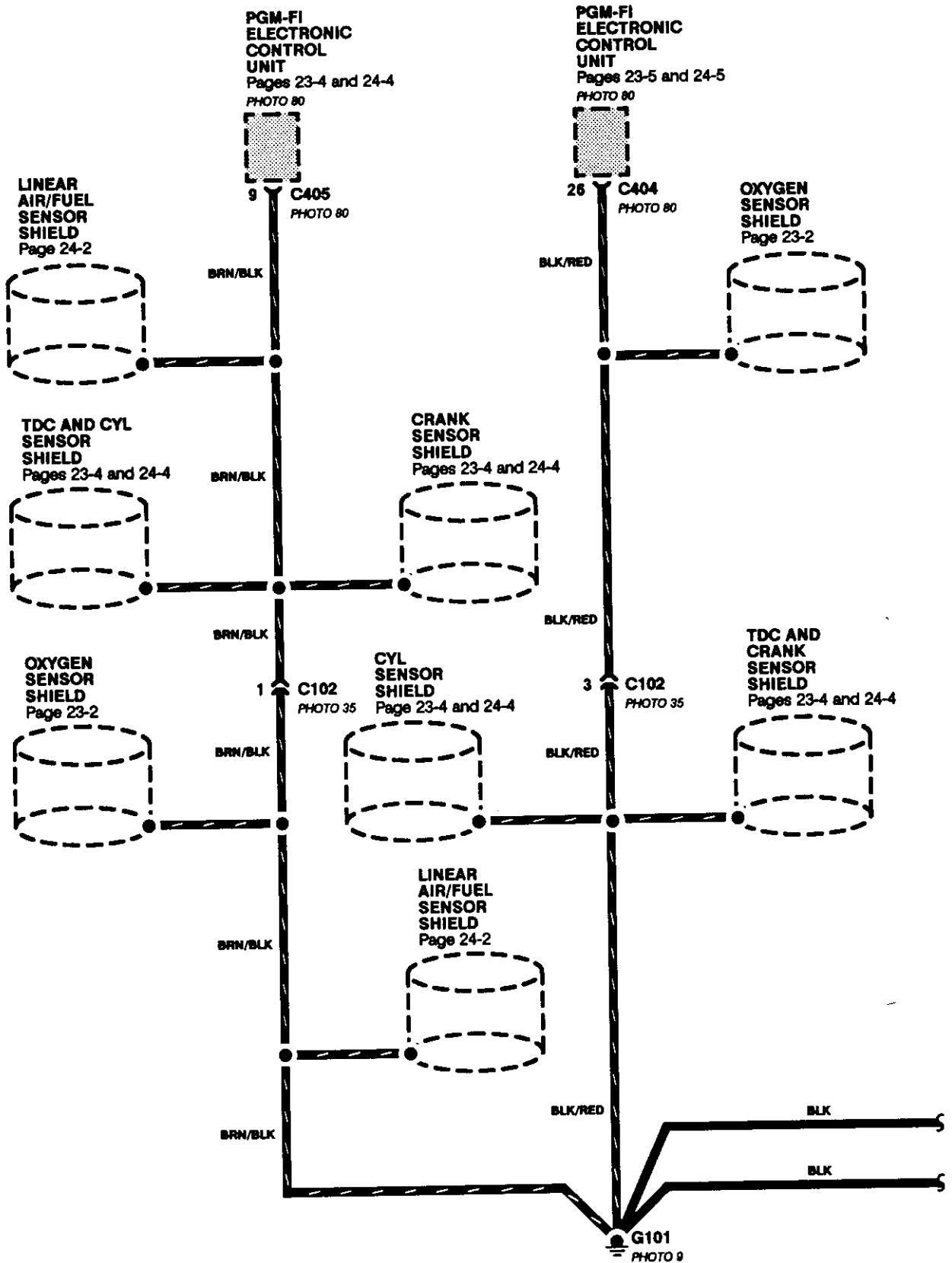
- Fuses to Relays and Components (cont'd)





Ground Distribution

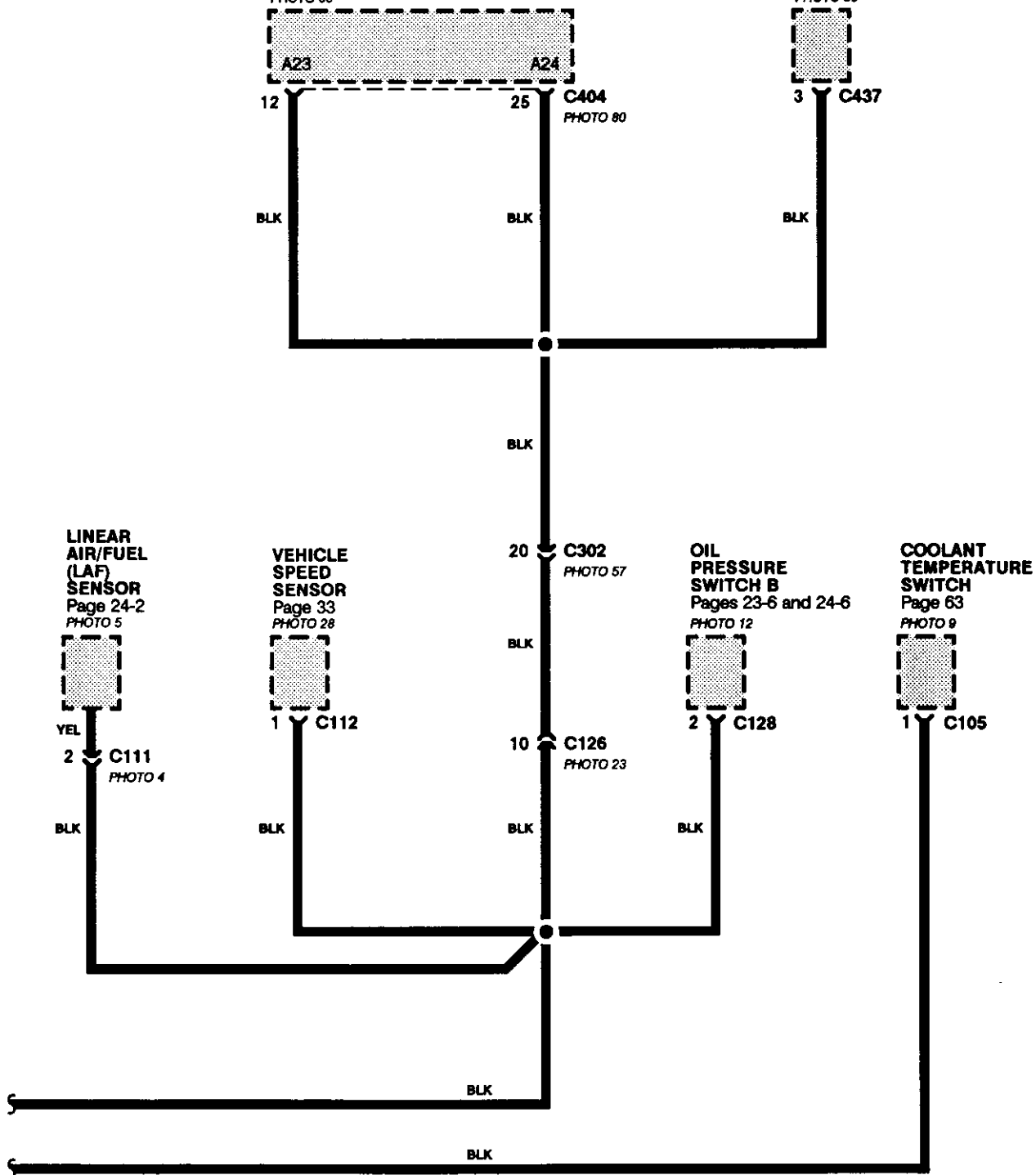
- G101





**PGM-FI
ELECTRONIC
CONTROL UNIT**
Pages 23-5 and 24-5
PHOTO 80

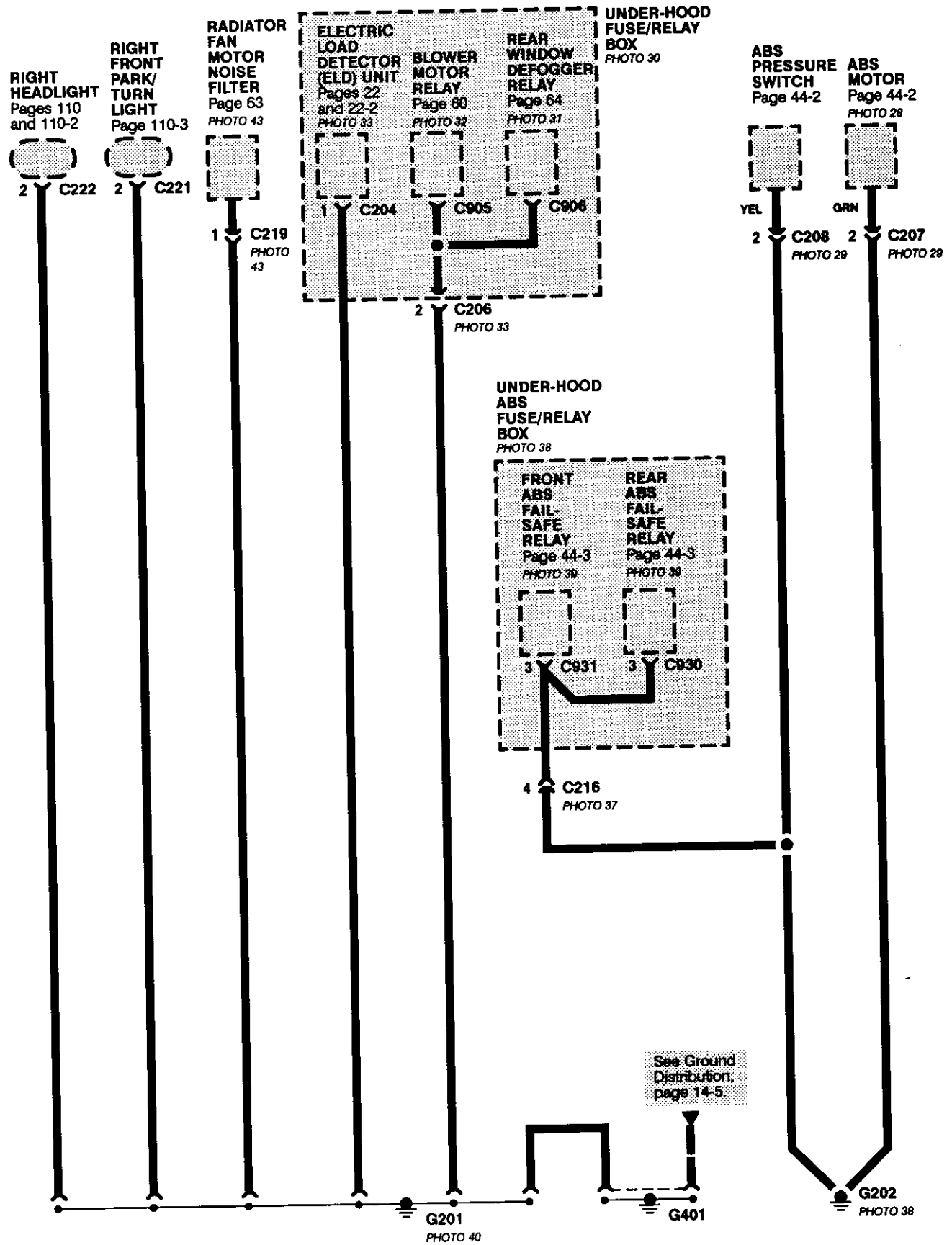
**PGM-FI
MAIN
RELAY**
Pages 23 and 24
PHOTO 53

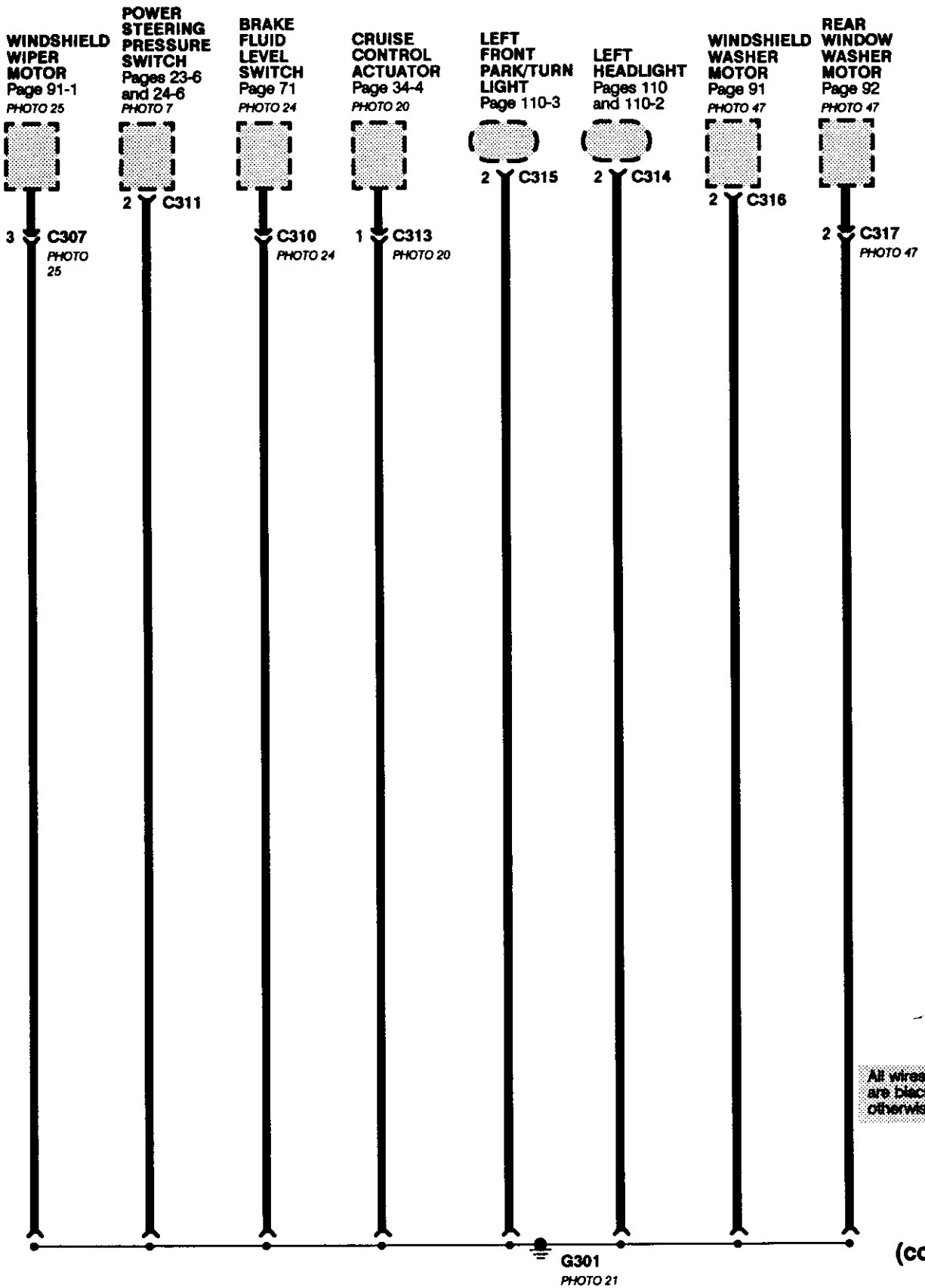


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Ground Distribution (cont'd)

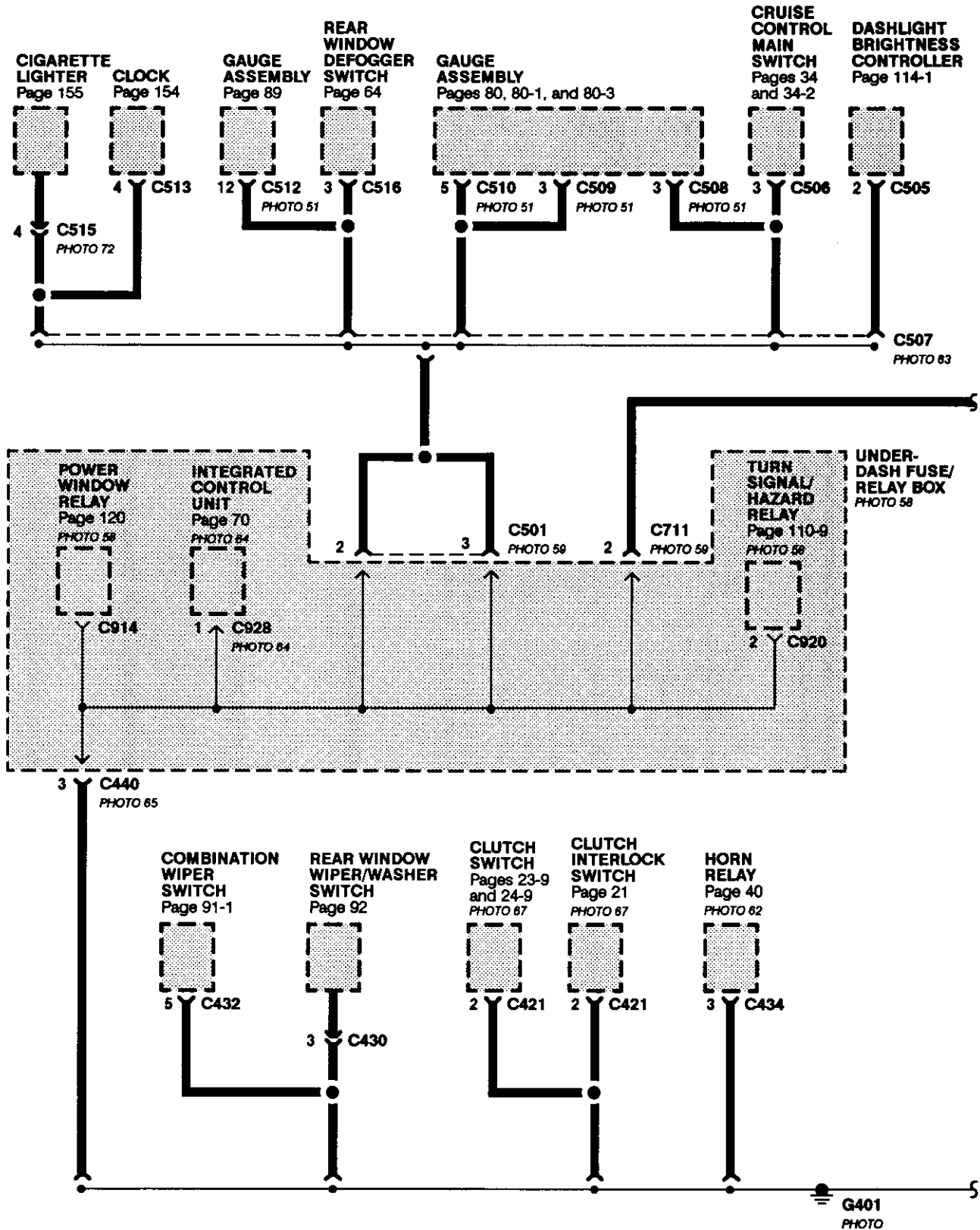
- G201, G202

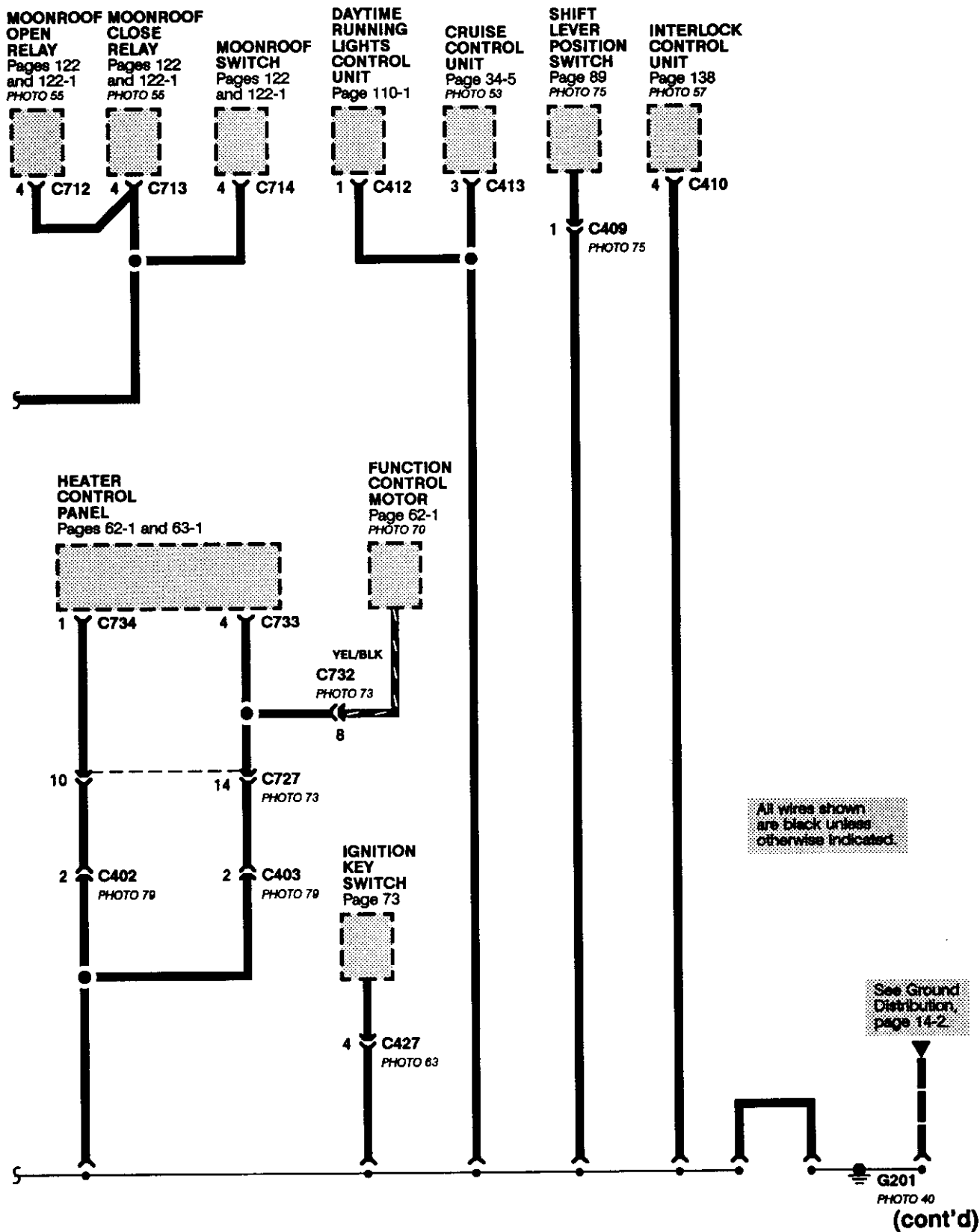




Ground Distribution (cont'd)

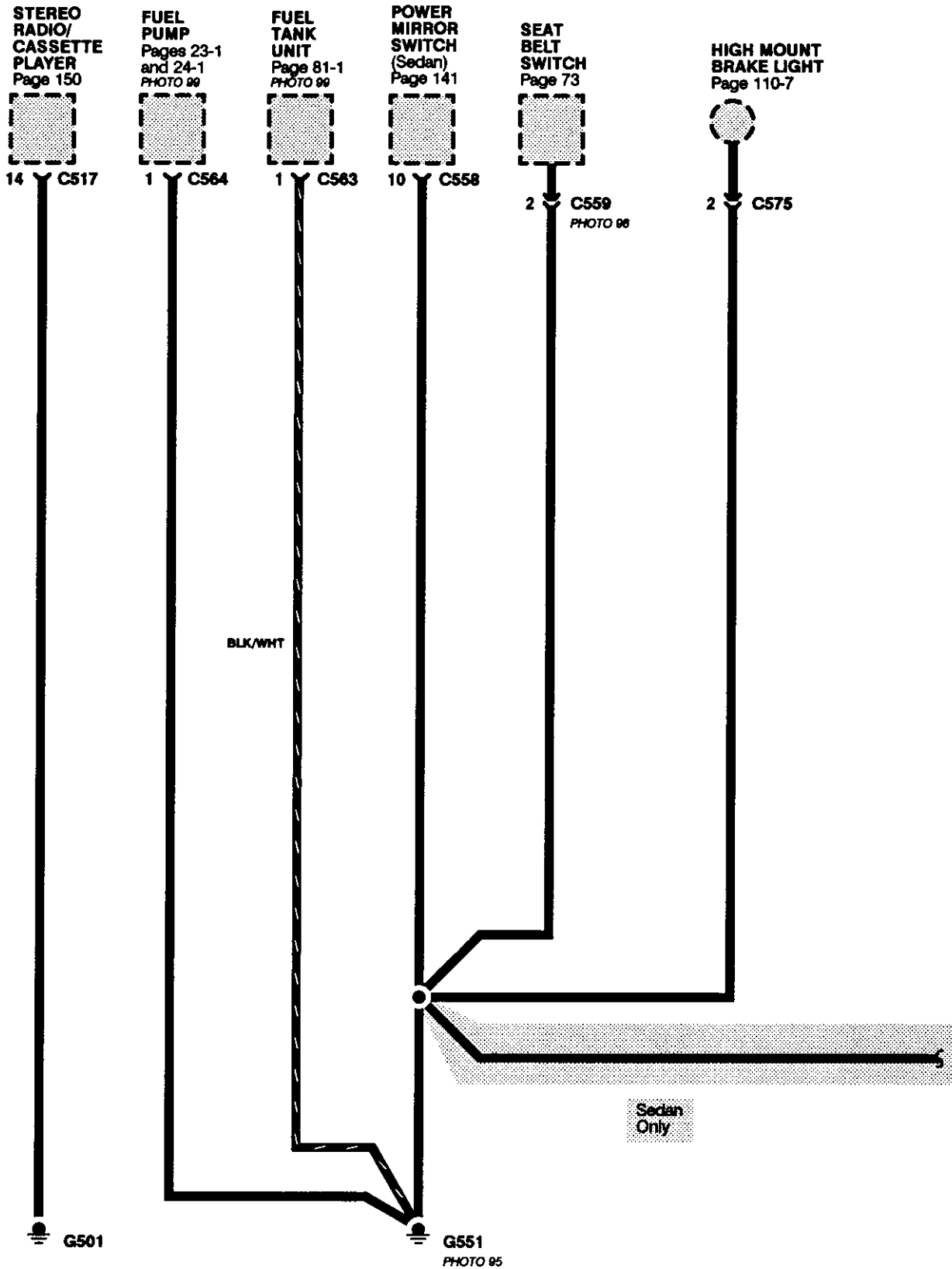
- G401

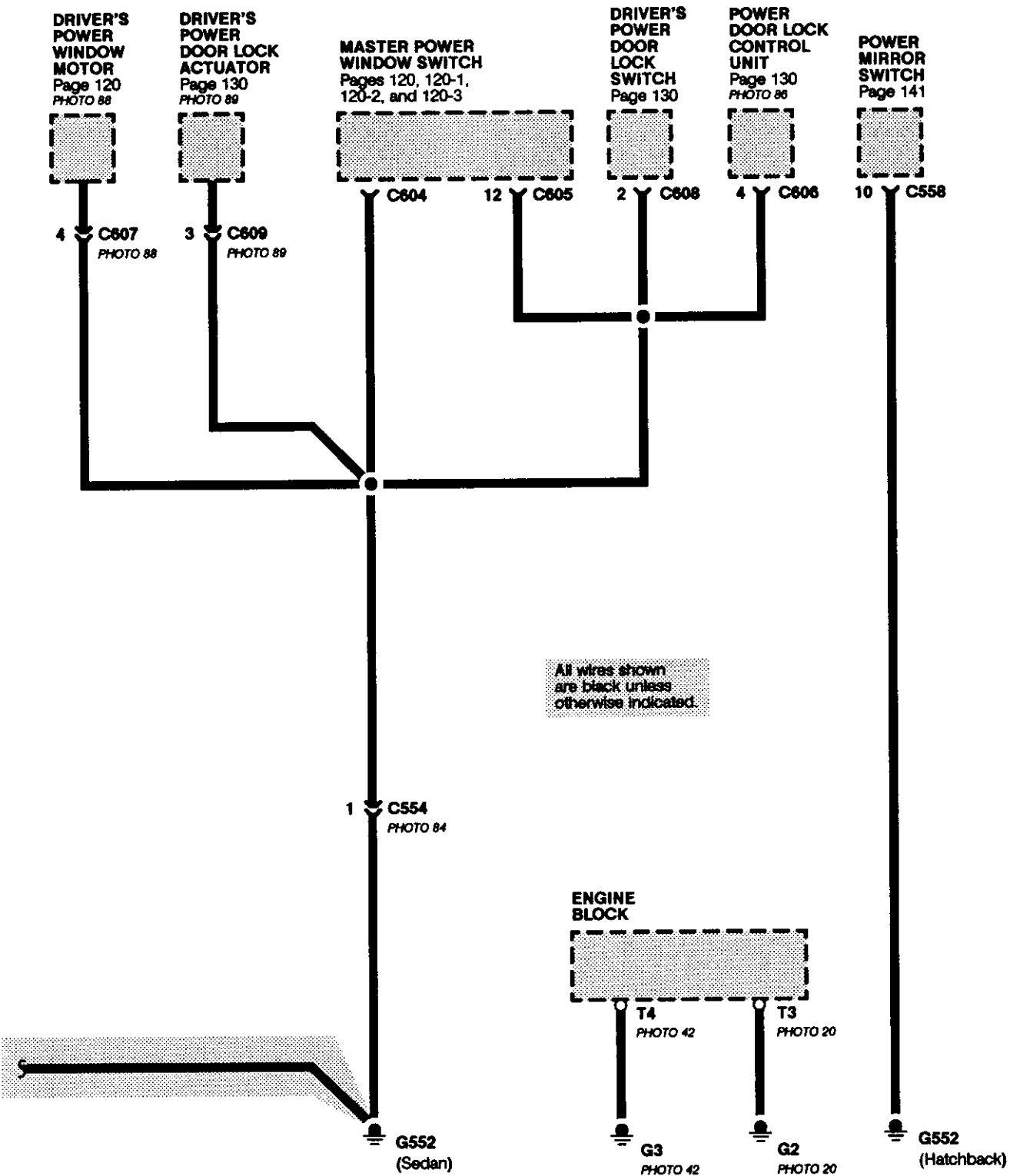




Ground Distribution(cont'd)

- G2, G3, G501, G551

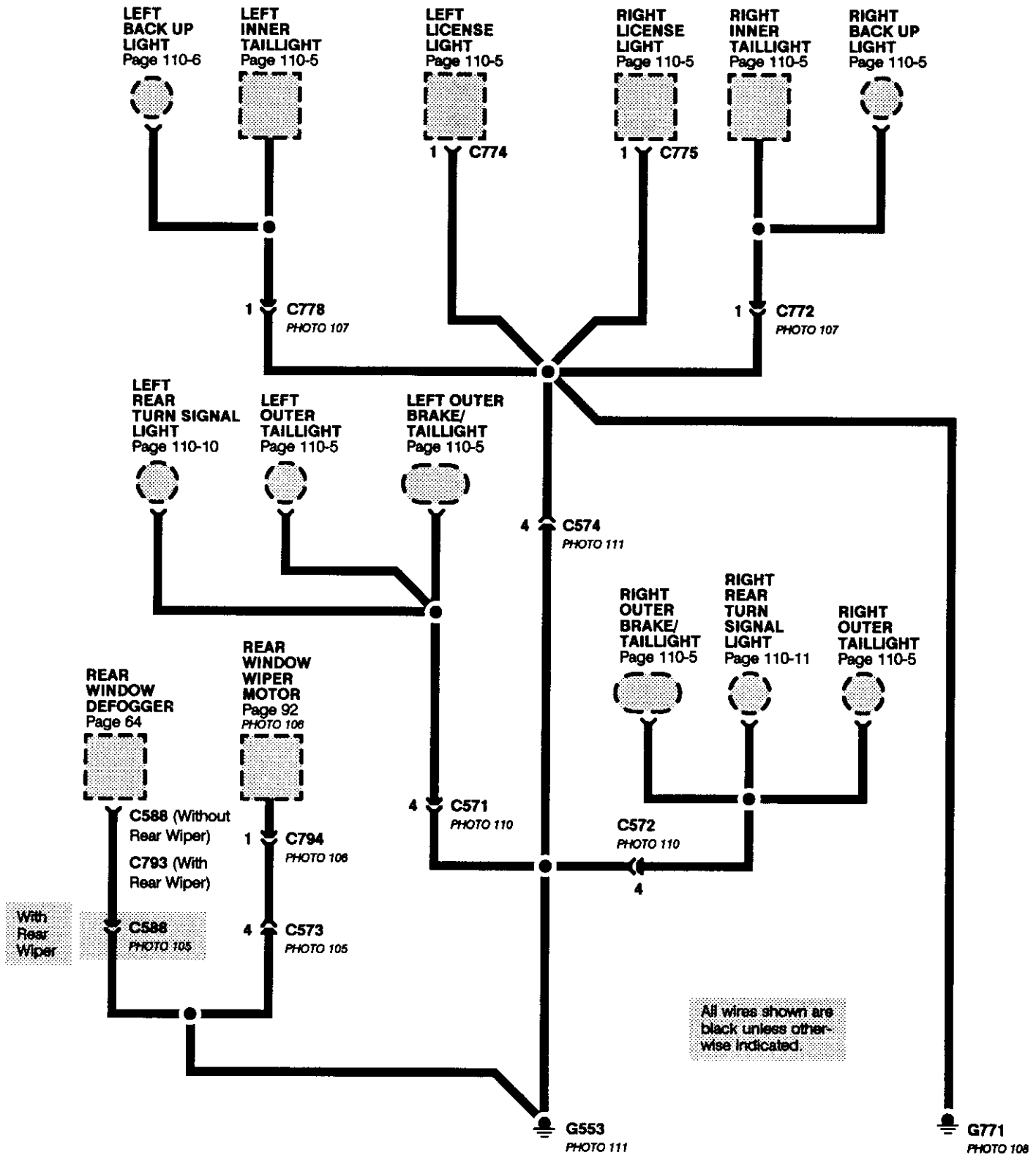




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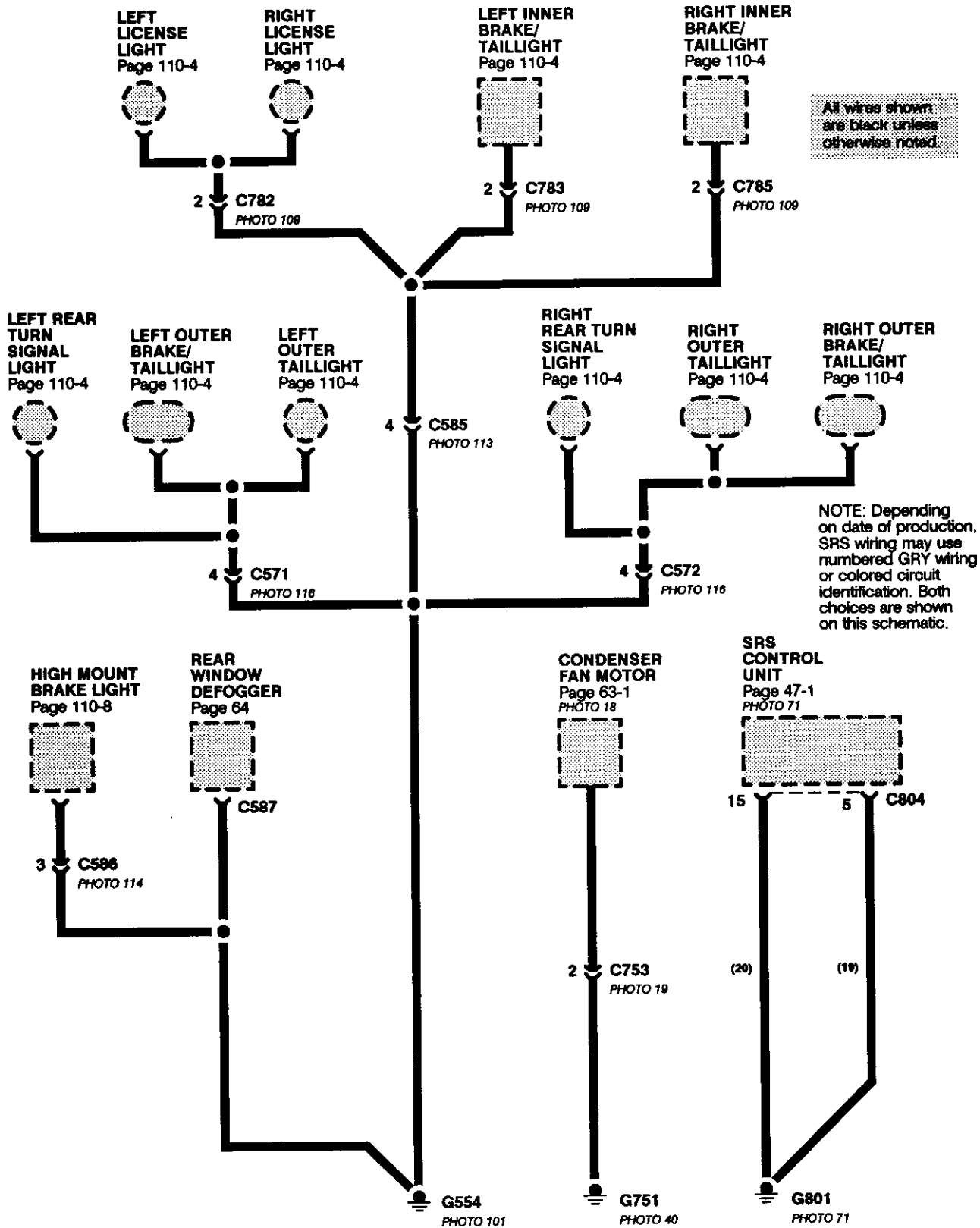
Ground Distribution (cont'd)

- G553 (Hatchback), G771



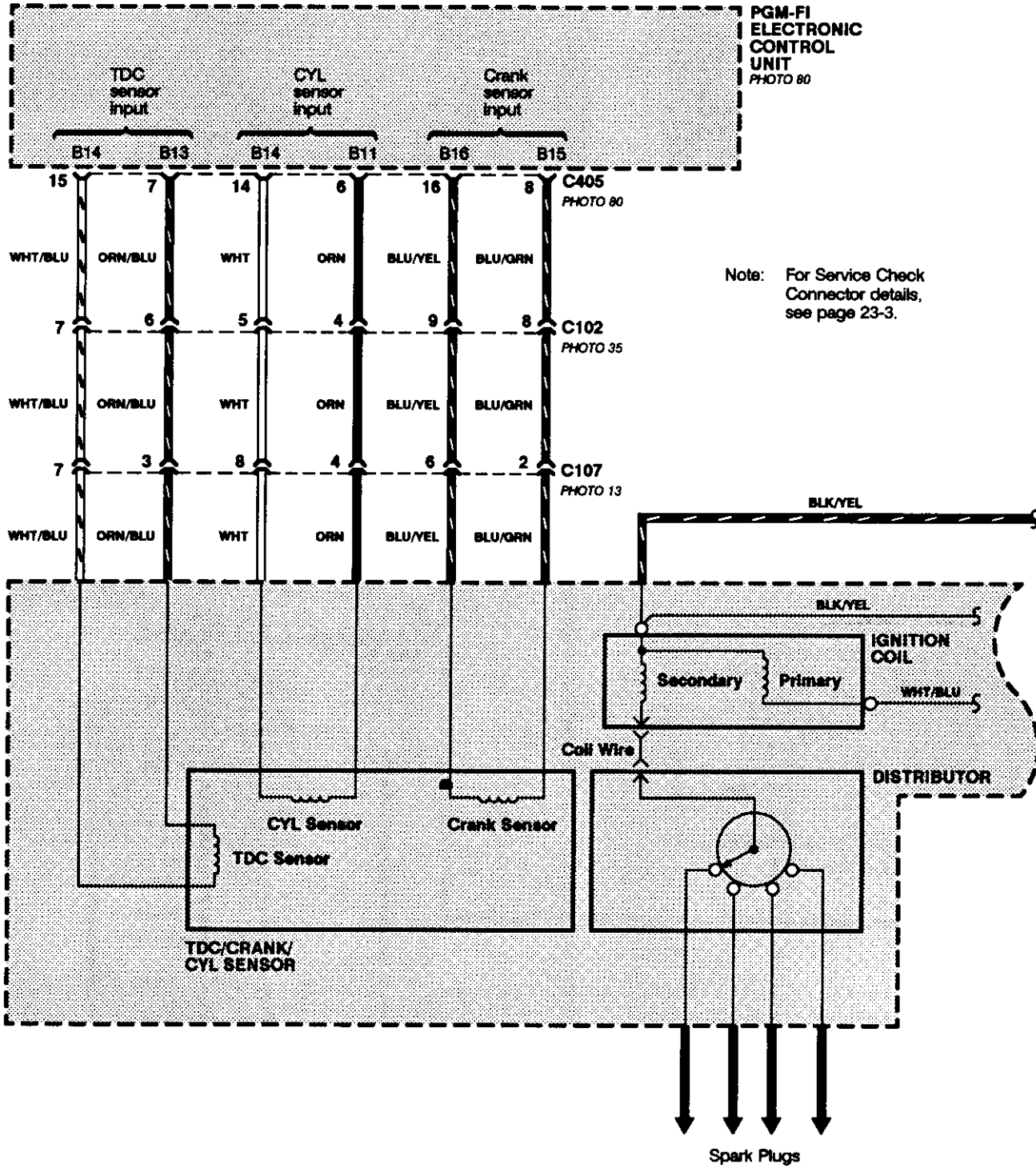


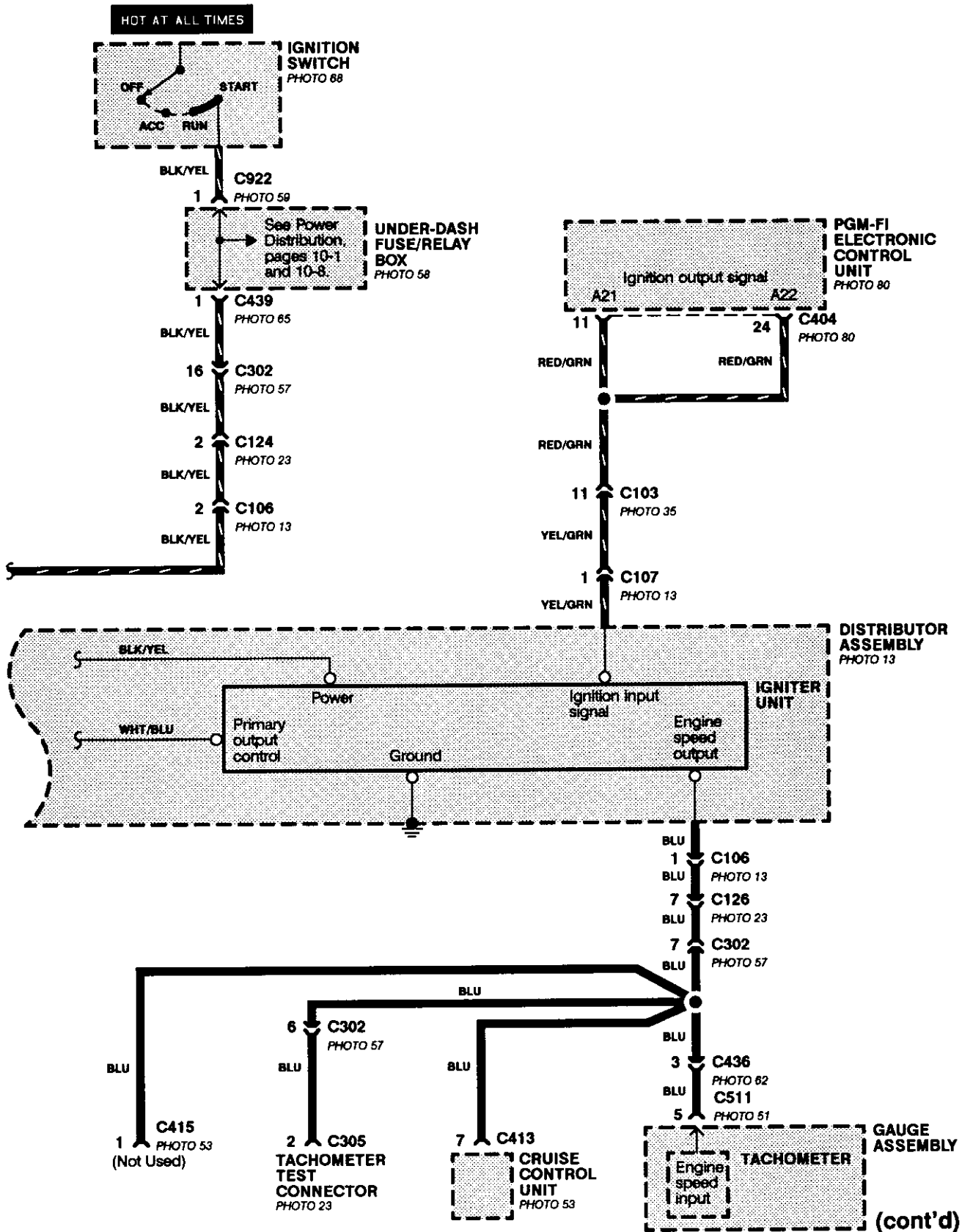
- G554 (Sedan), G751, G801



Ignition System

All sensor wires shown below are shielded. See PGM-FI.





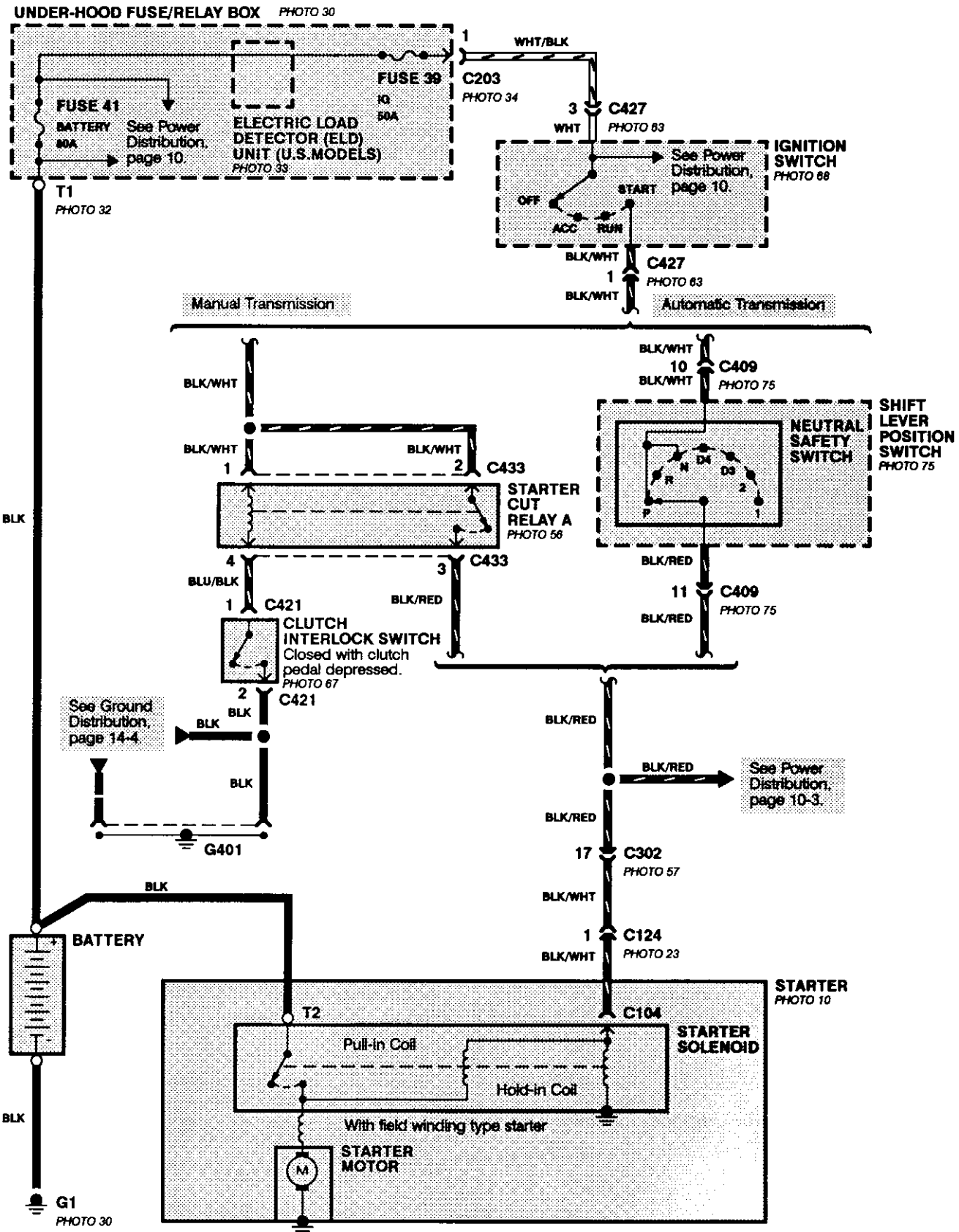
Ignition System (cont'd)

- How the Circuit Works

With the ignition switch in RUN or START, voltage is applied to the ignition coil and the igniter unit. As the distributor shaft turns, the igniter acts as a switch to control current flow through the primary winding of the ignition coil. When the current flow through the primary winding is stopped, a high-voltage current is induced in the secondary winding of the ignition coil. The high-voltage current flows through the distributor cap, and rotor to the proper spark plug.

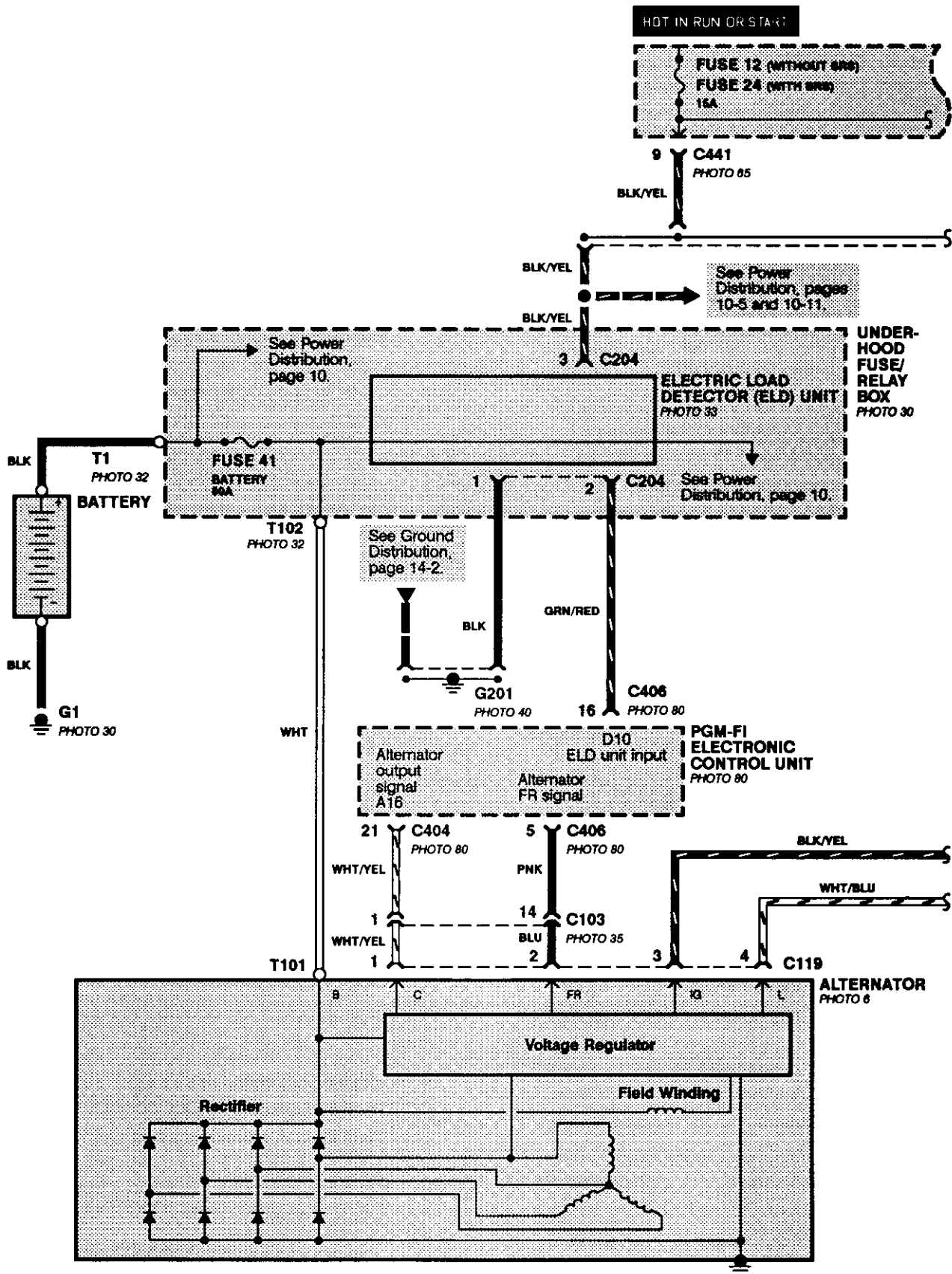


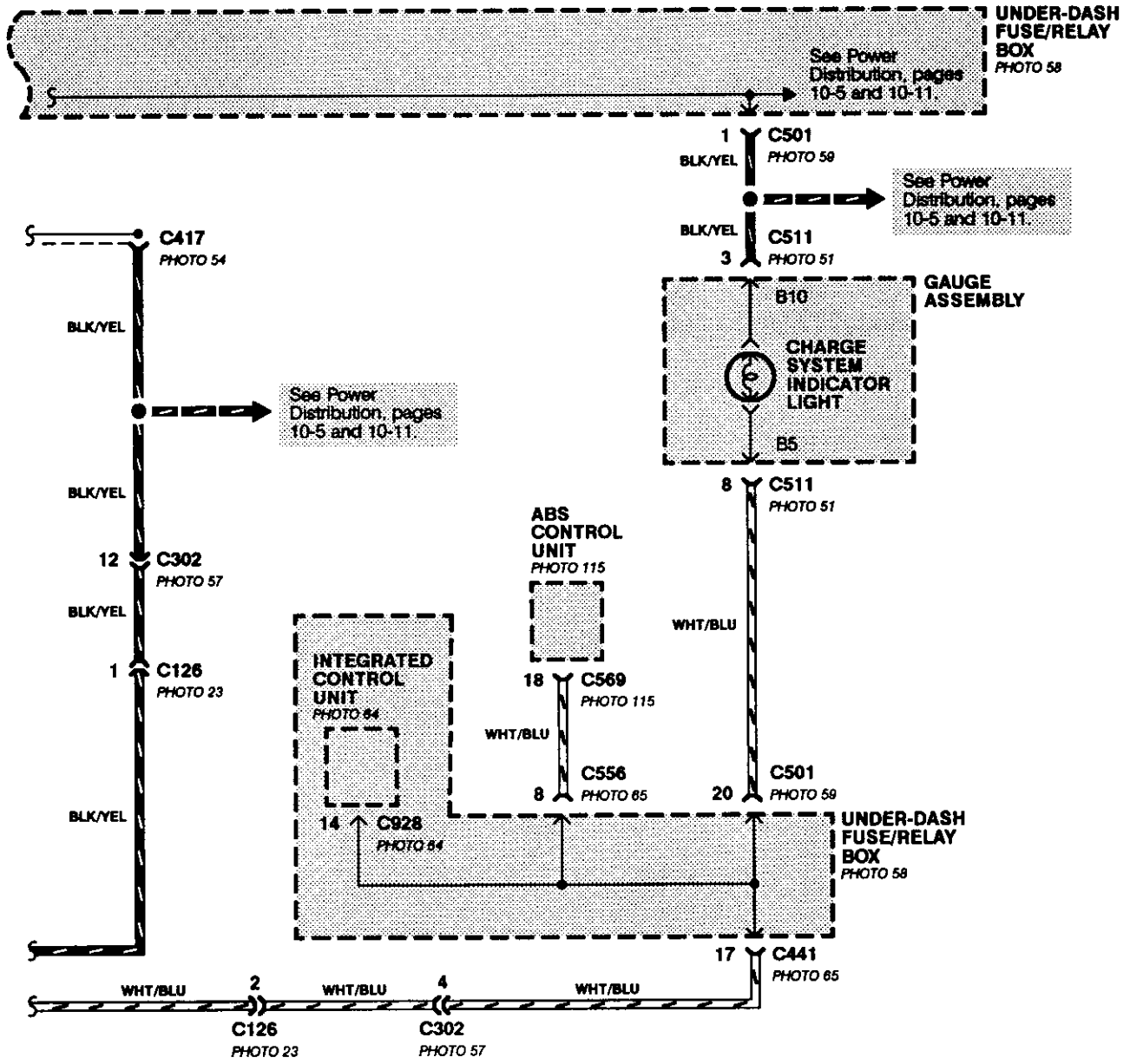
Starting System



Charging System

- Nippondenso Type

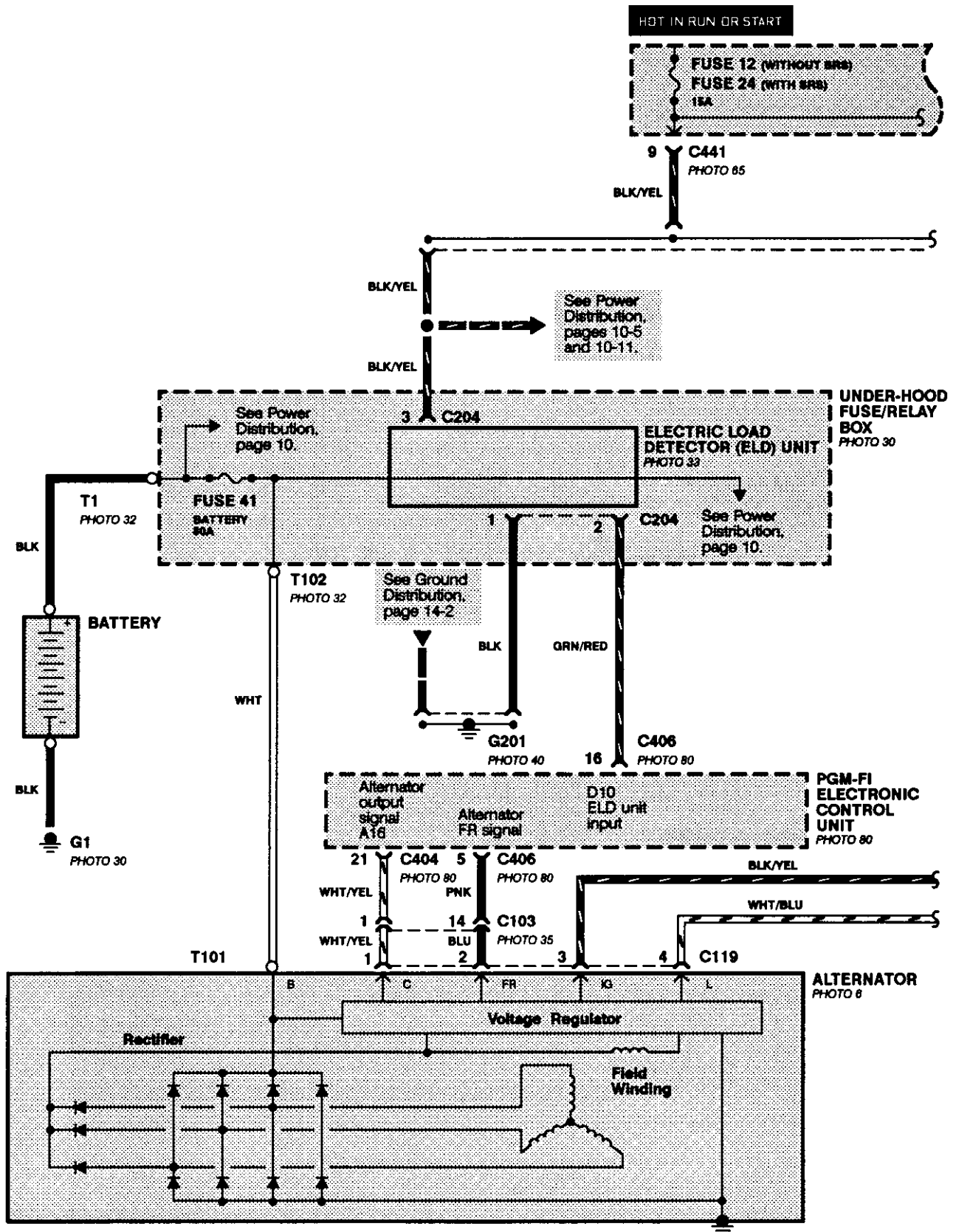


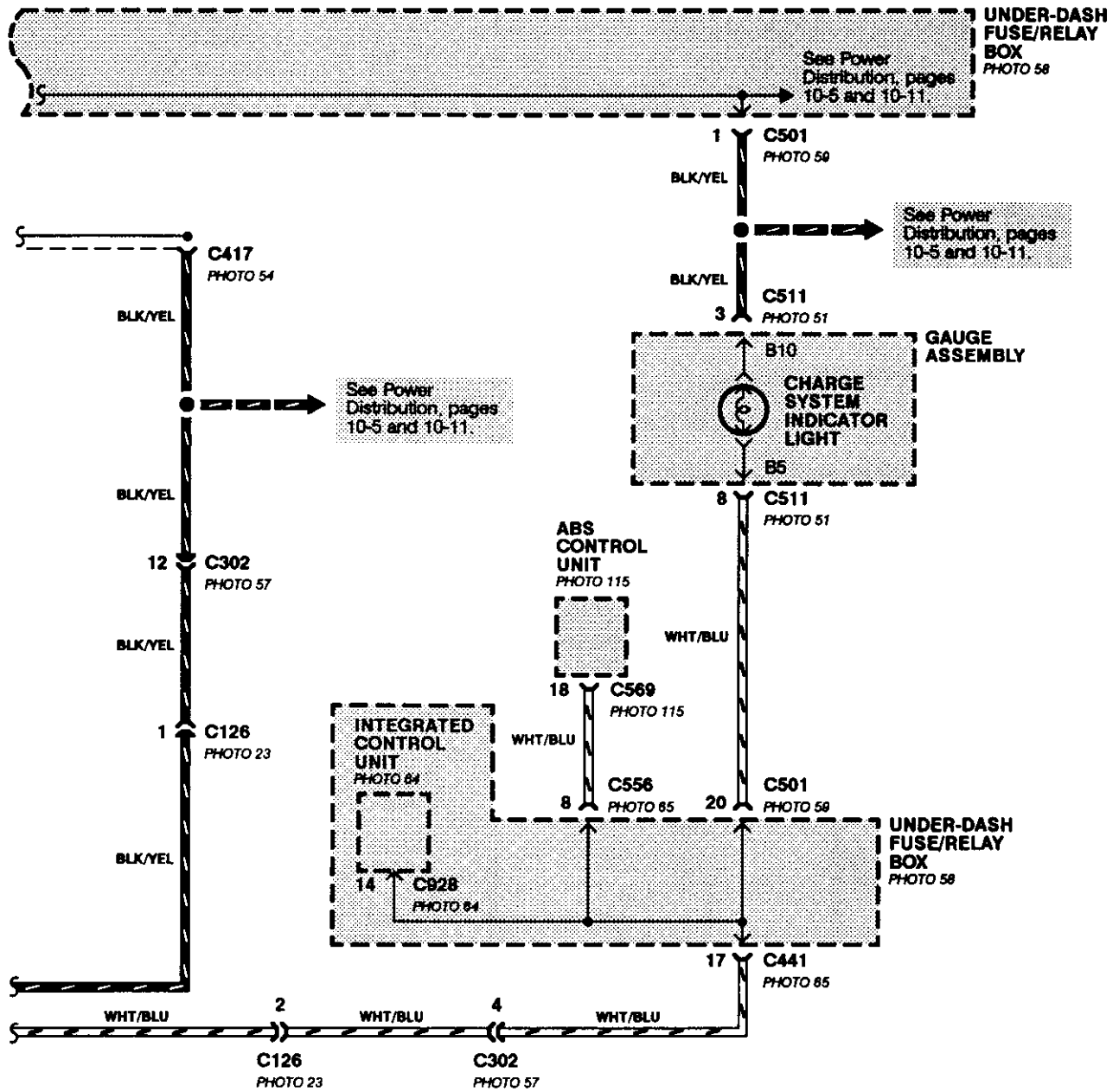


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Charging System (cont'd)

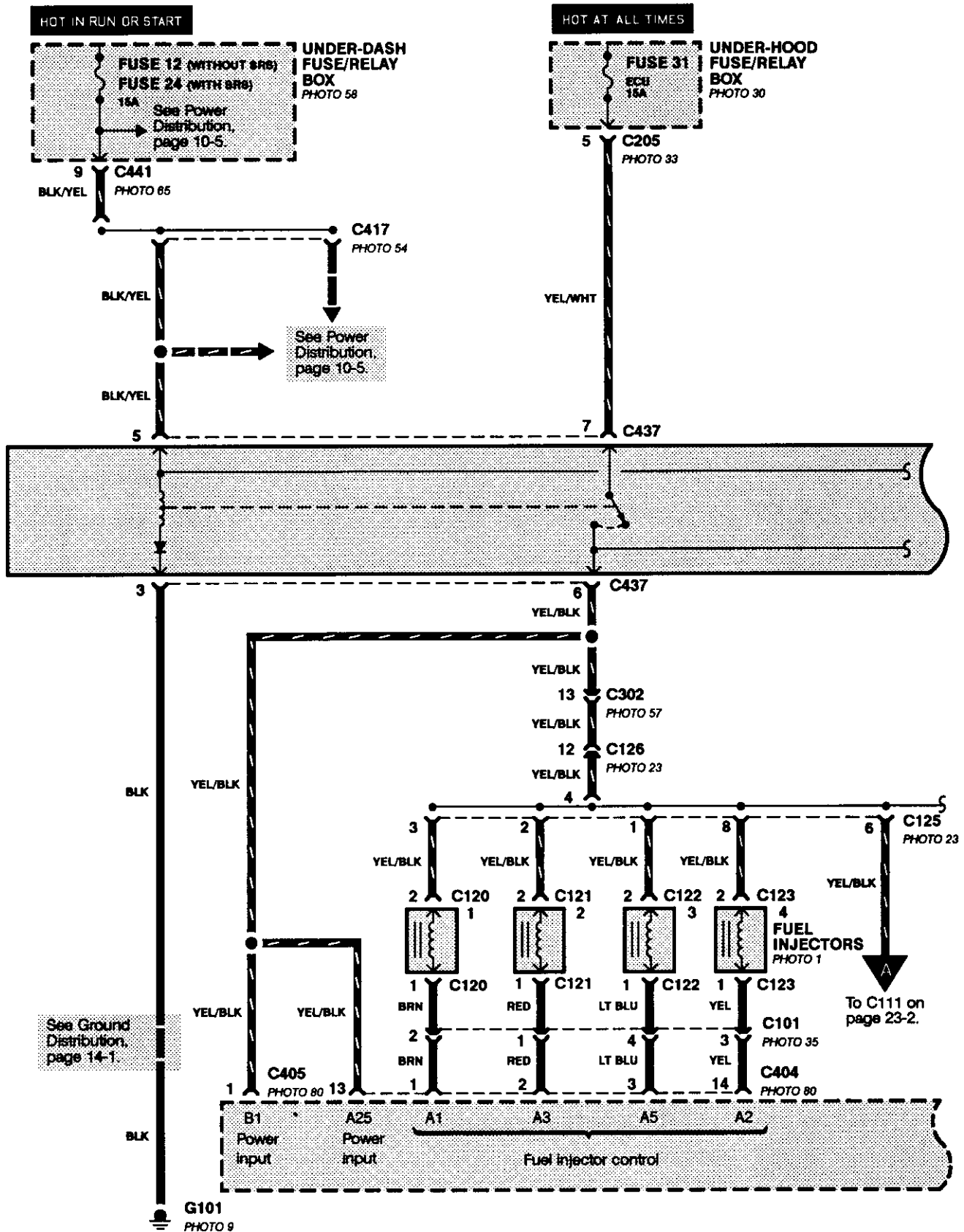
- Mitsubishi Type

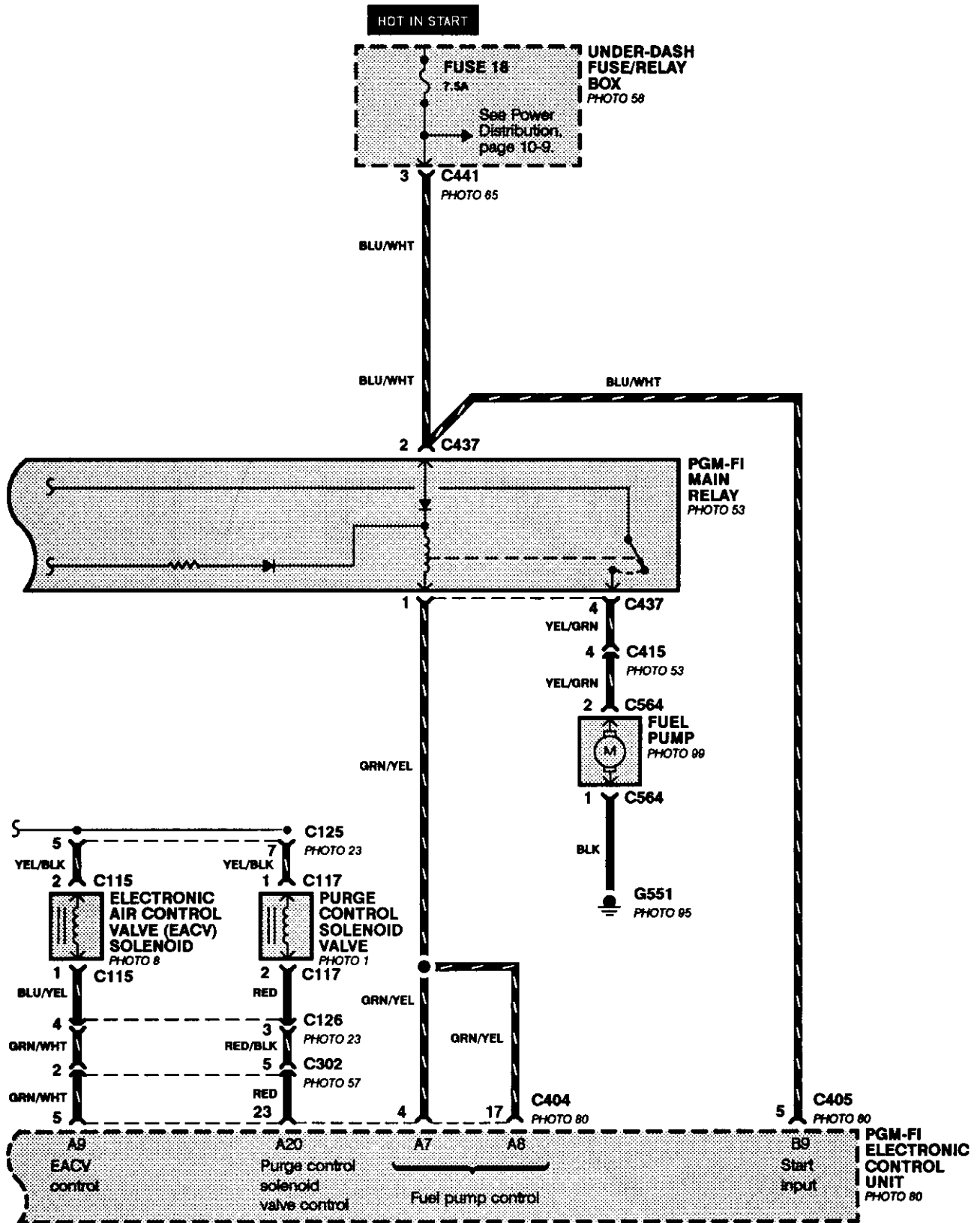




PGM-FI (CX, DX, LX, EX, Si)

- Main Relay and Fuel Control

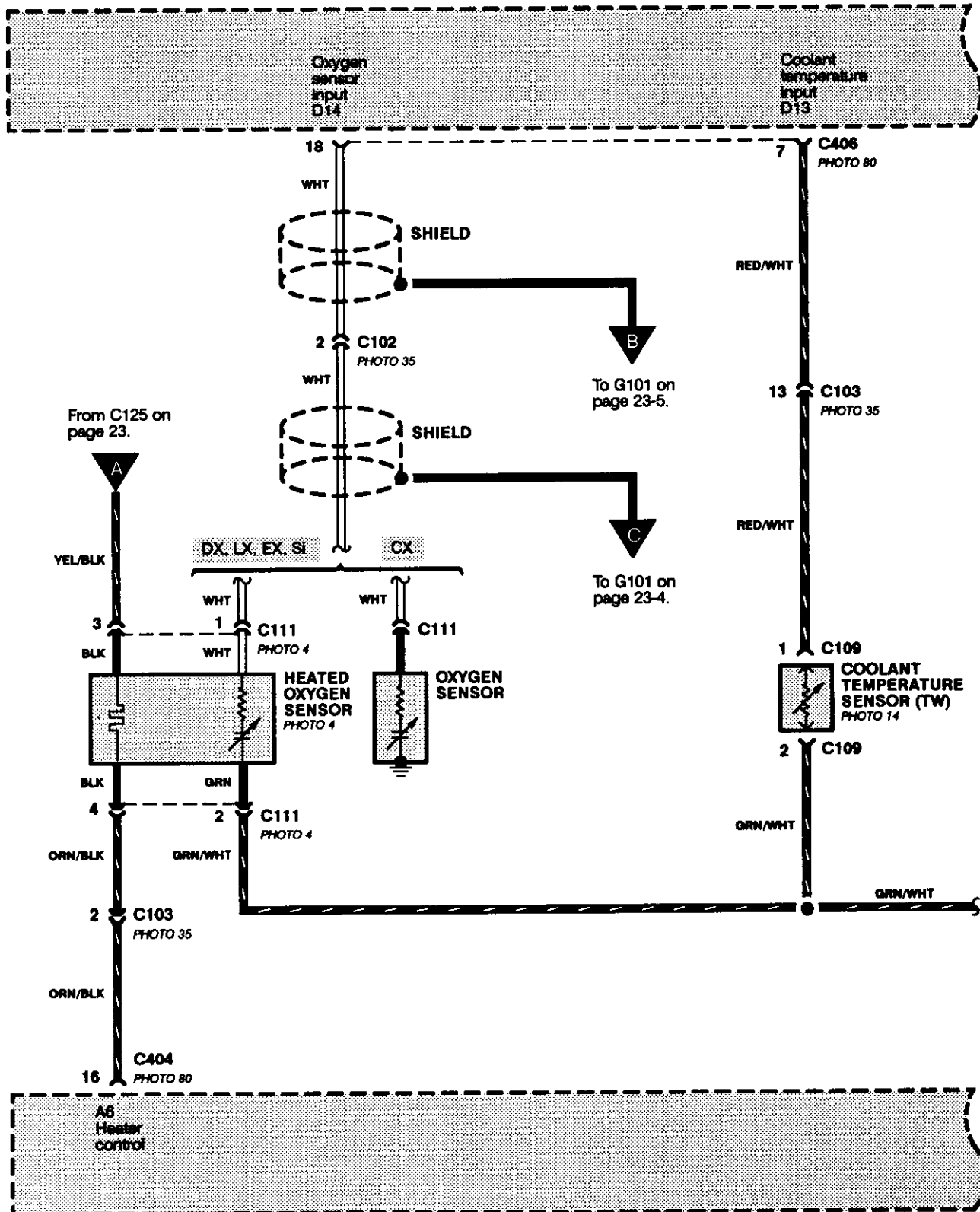


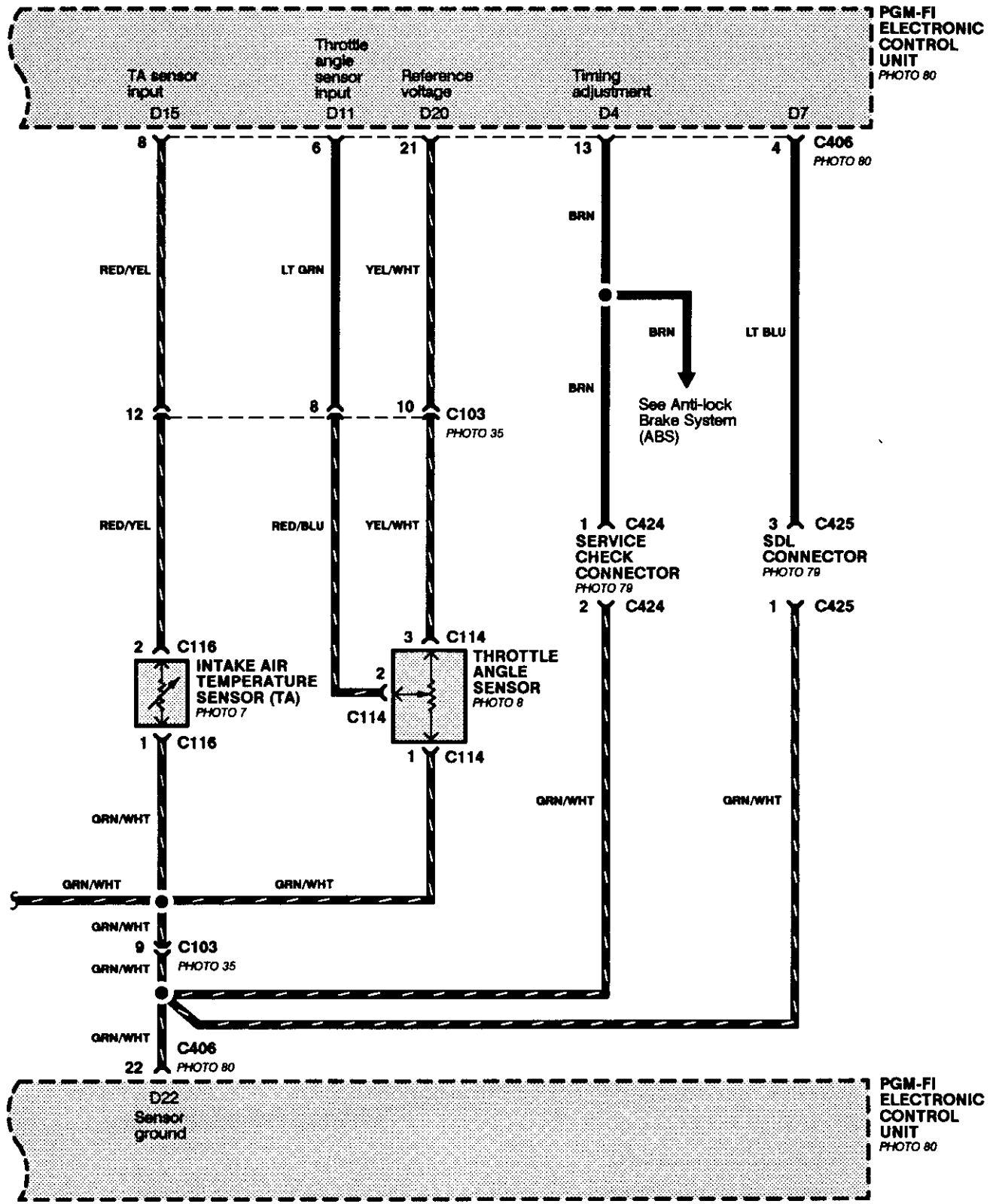


(cont'd)

PGM-FI (CX, DX, LX, EX, Si) (cont'd)

- Engine and Vehicle Data Sensors

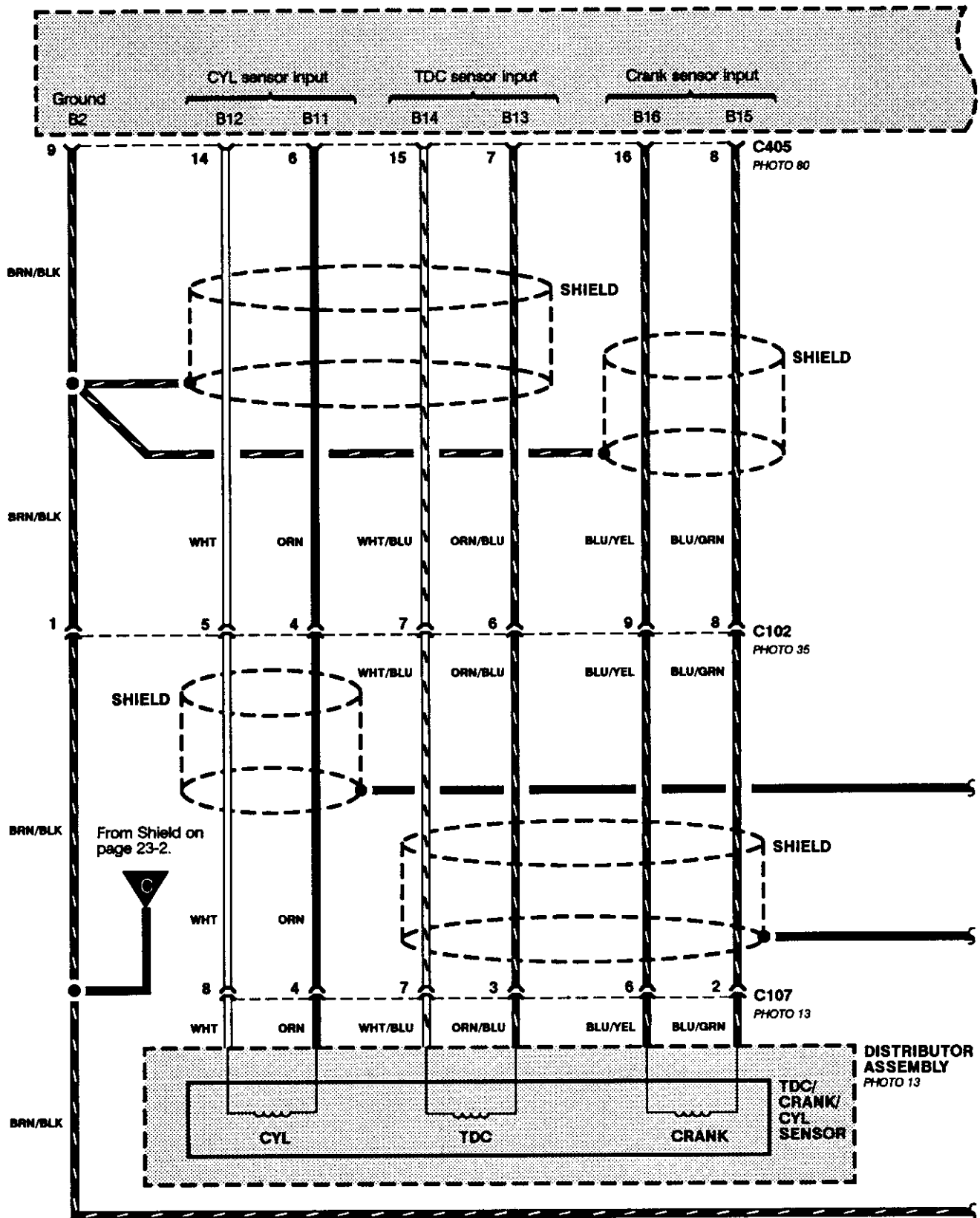


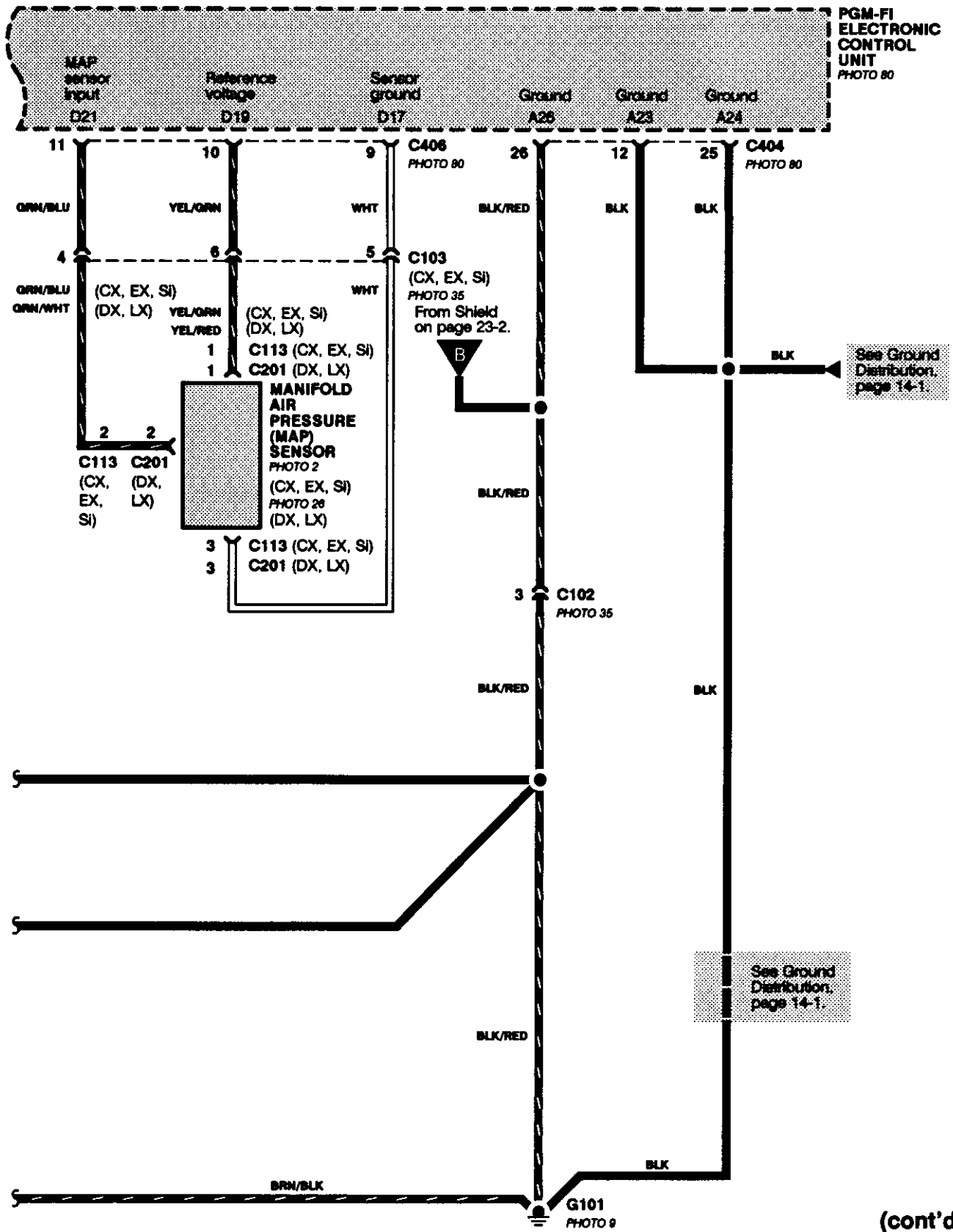


(cont'd)

PGM-FI (CX, DX, LX, EX, Si) (cont'd)

- Engine Data Sensors and Grounds

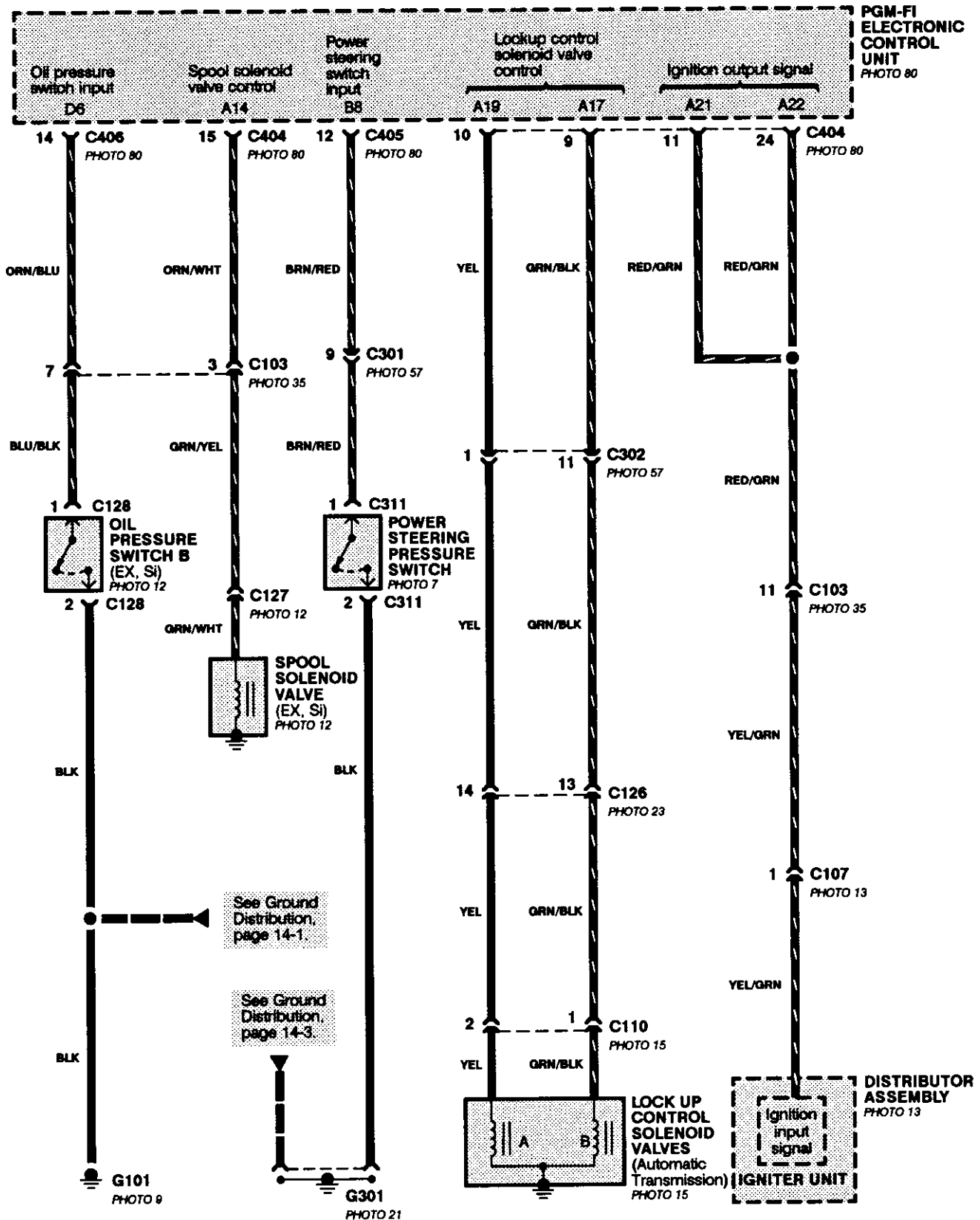




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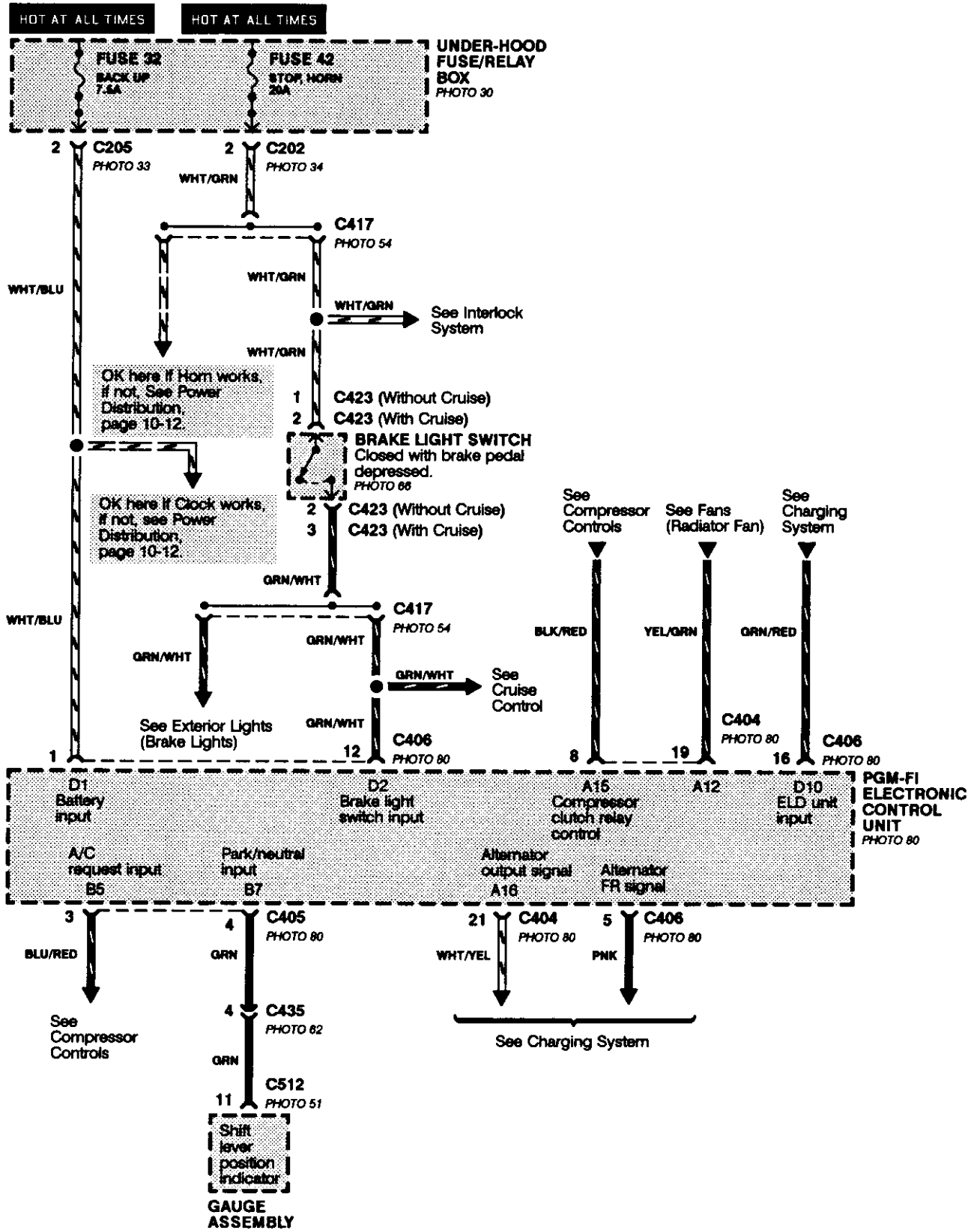
PGM-FI (CX, DX, LX, EX, Si) (cont'd)

Engine Switches and Sensors





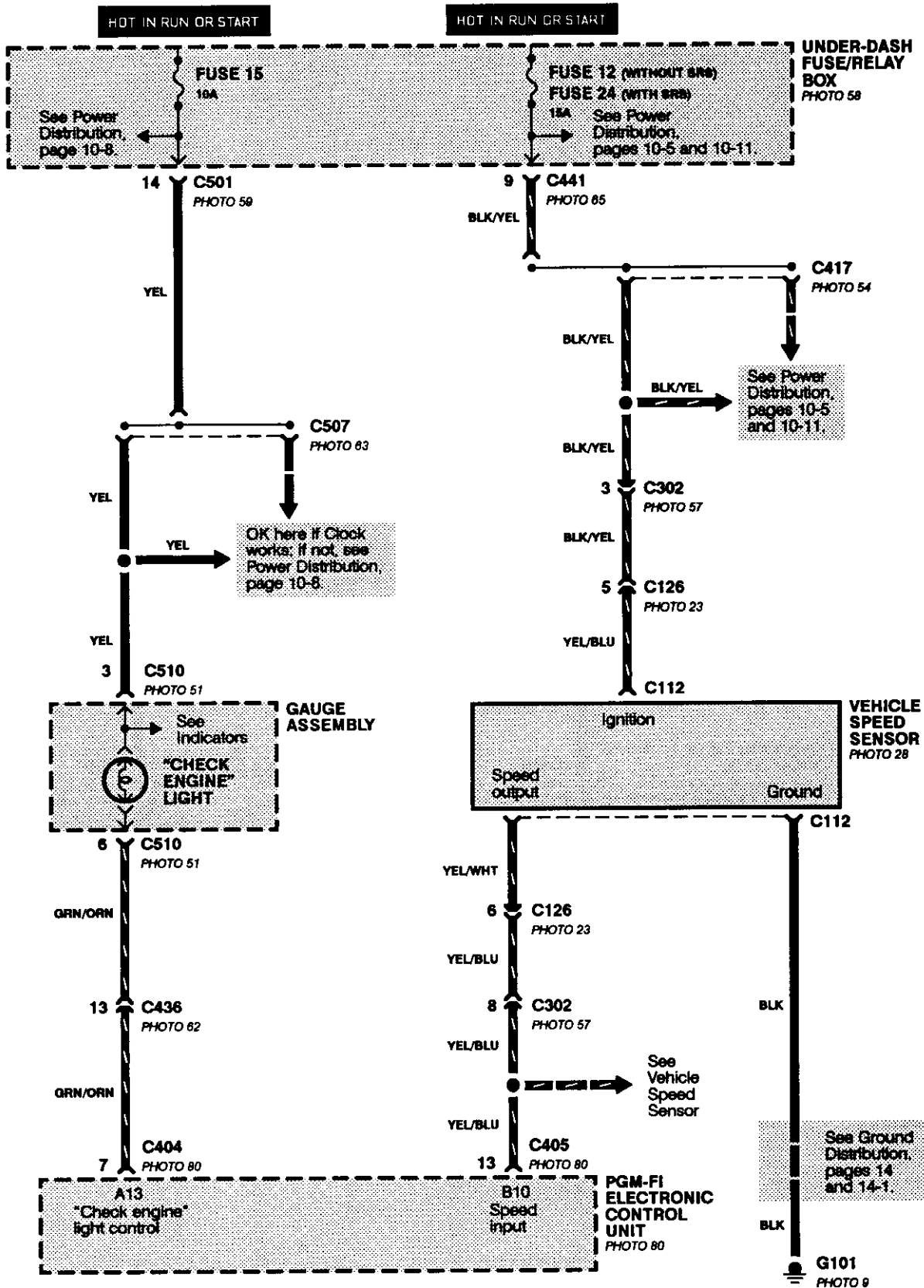
- Power and Brake Light Switch Input



(cont'd)

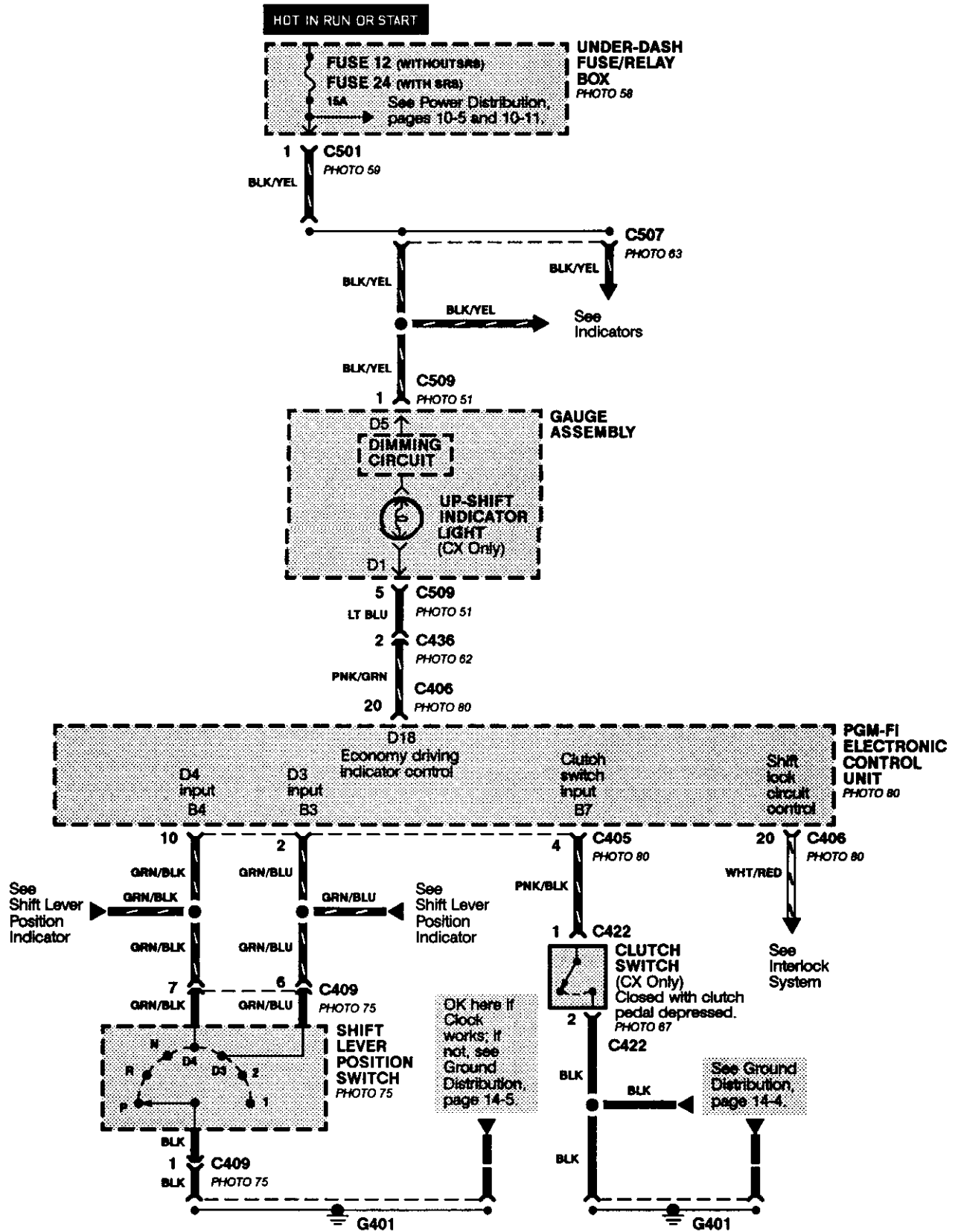
PGM-FI (CX, DX, LX, EX, Si) (cont'd)

- Check Engine Light and Vehicle Speed Sensor



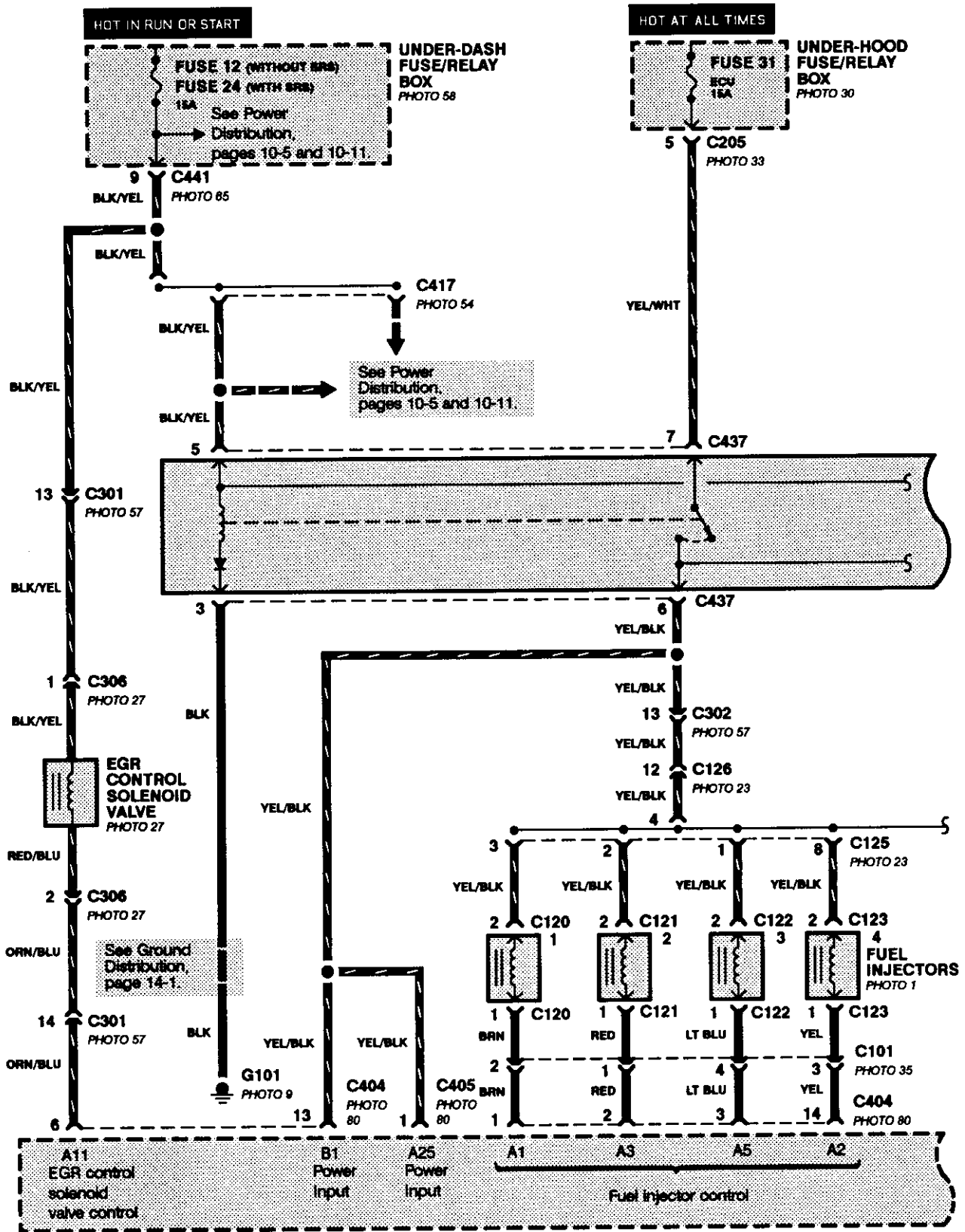


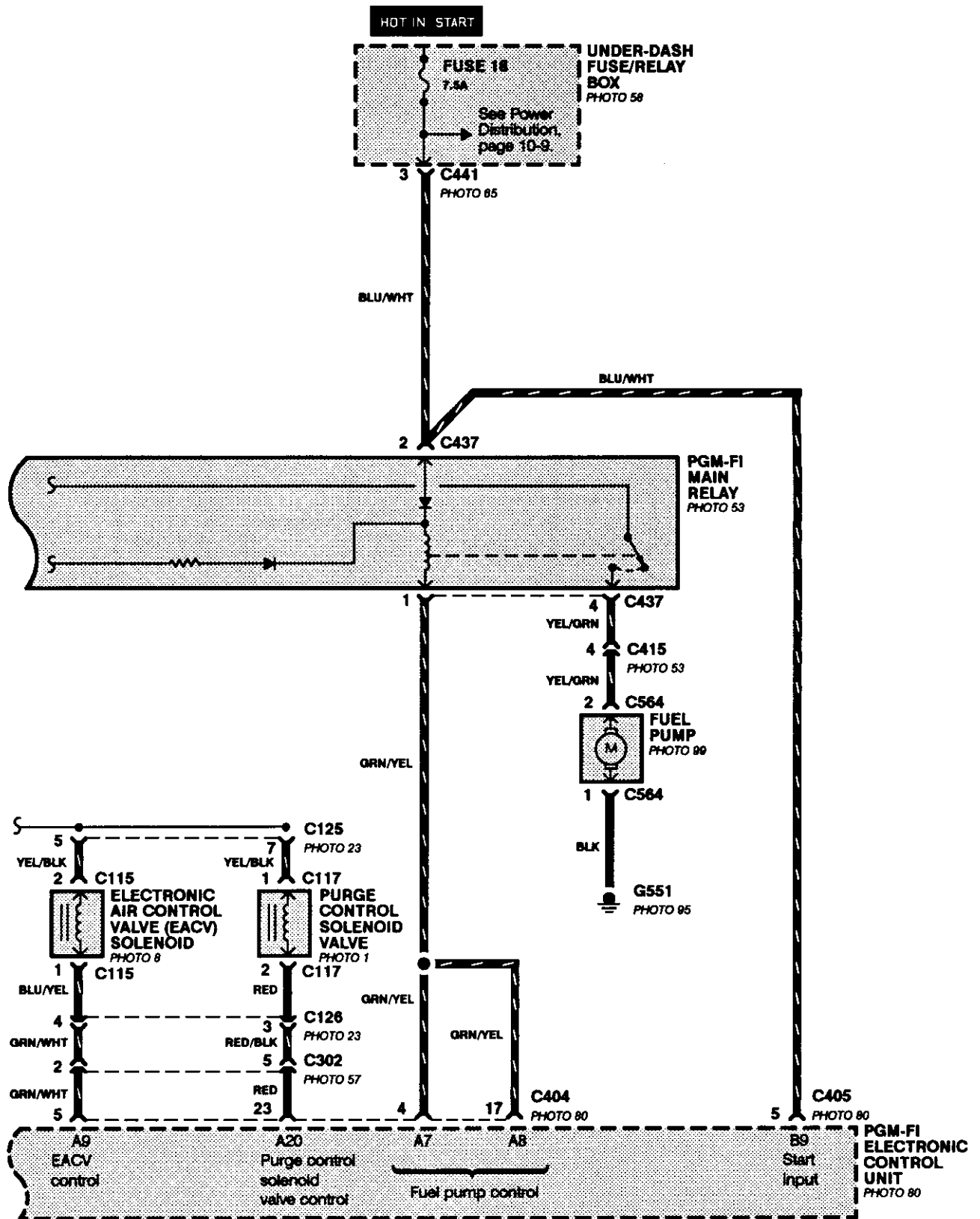
- Transmission Switches/Controls, and Up-Shift Indicator



PGM-FI (VX)

- Main Relay and Fuel Control

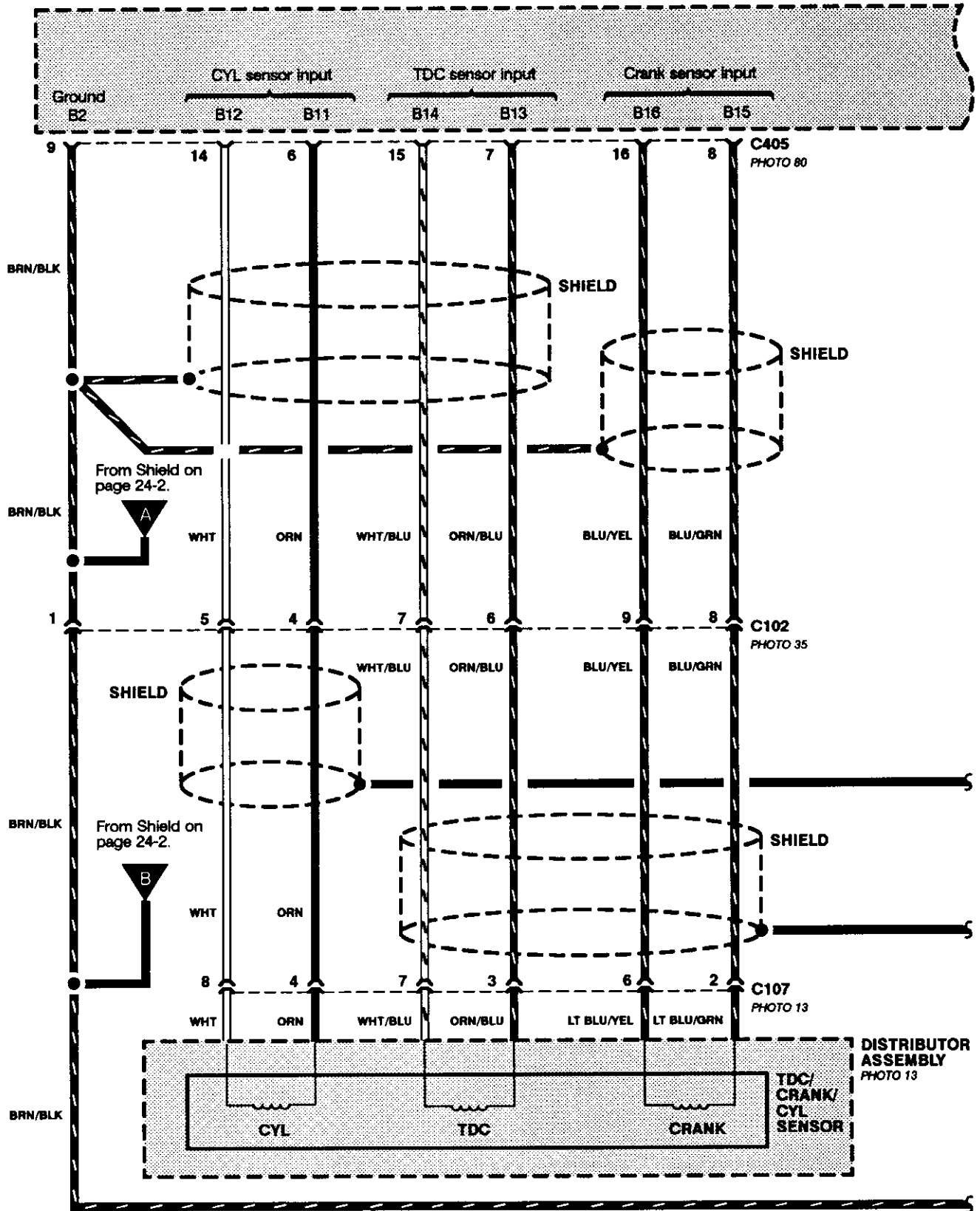


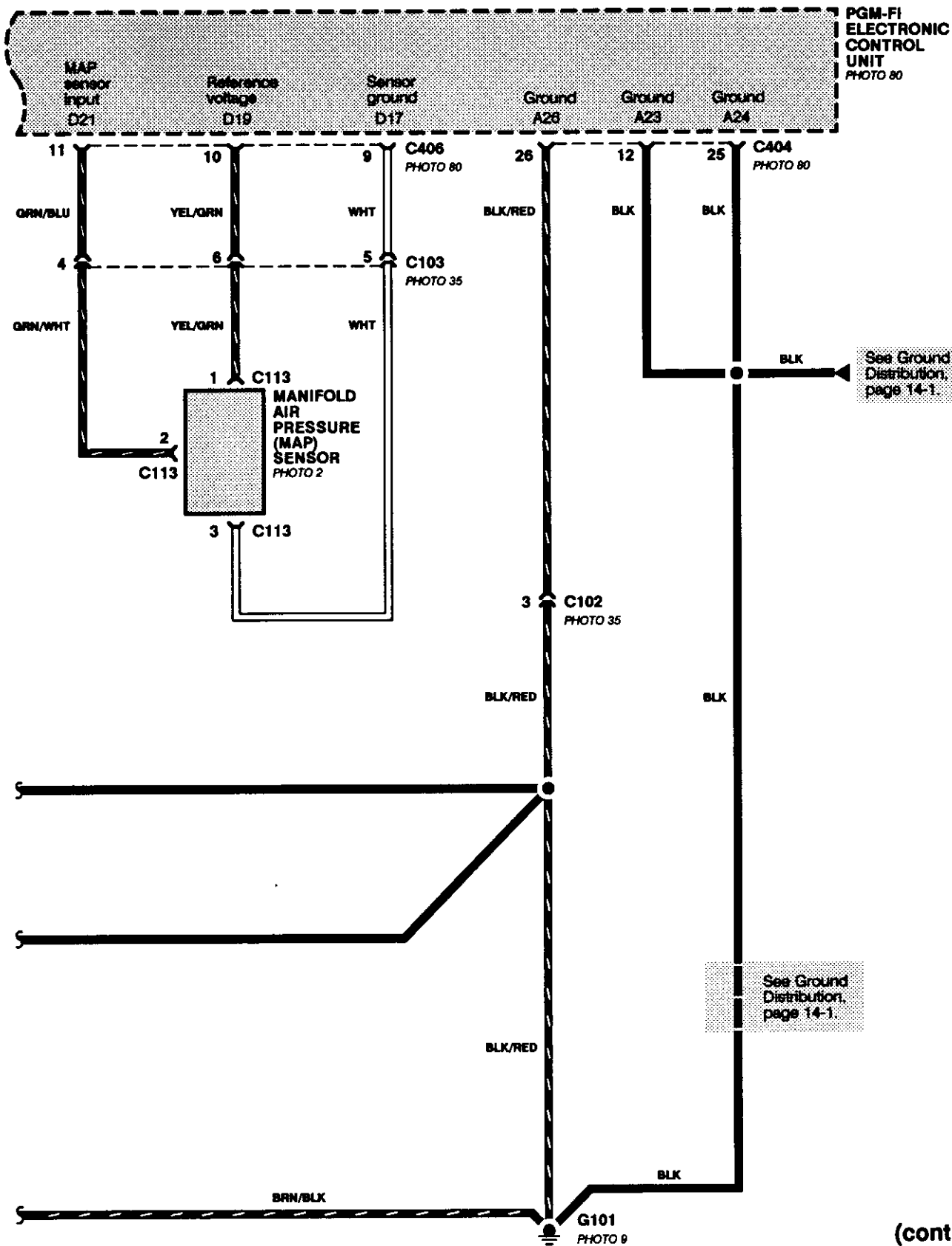


(cont'd)

PGM-FI (VX) (cont'd)

Engine Data Sensors and Grounds

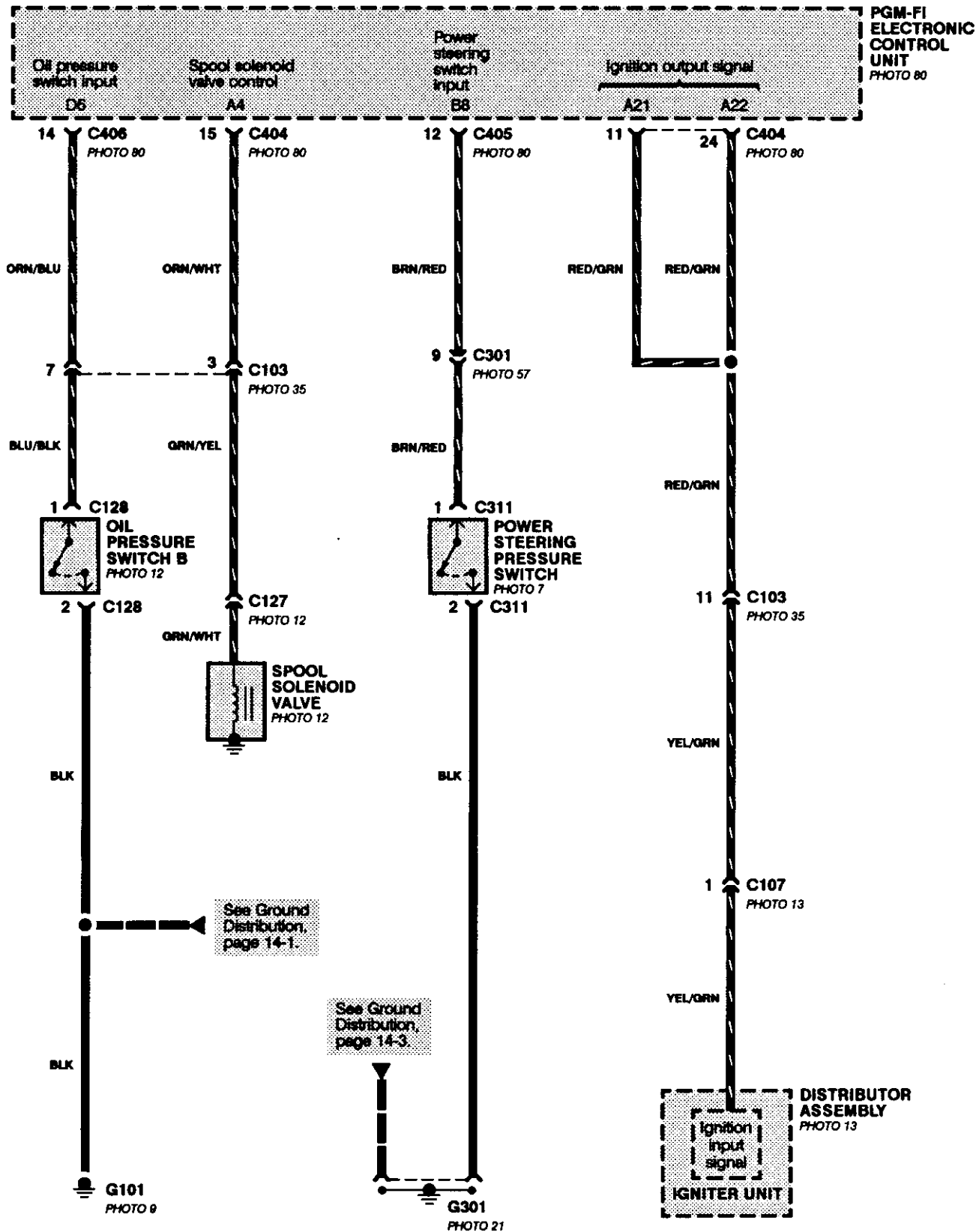




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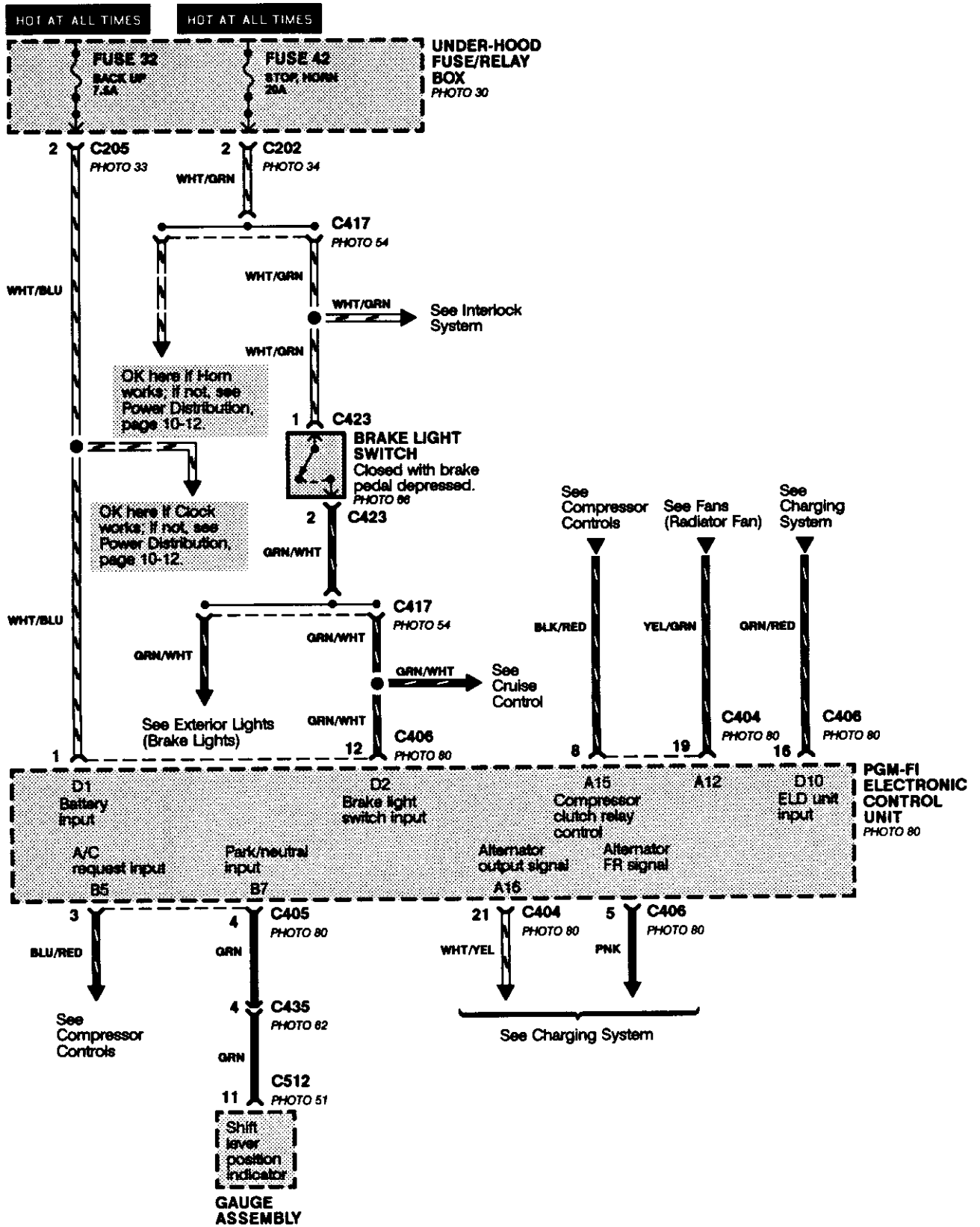
PGM-FI (VX) (cont'd)

- Engine Switches and Sensors





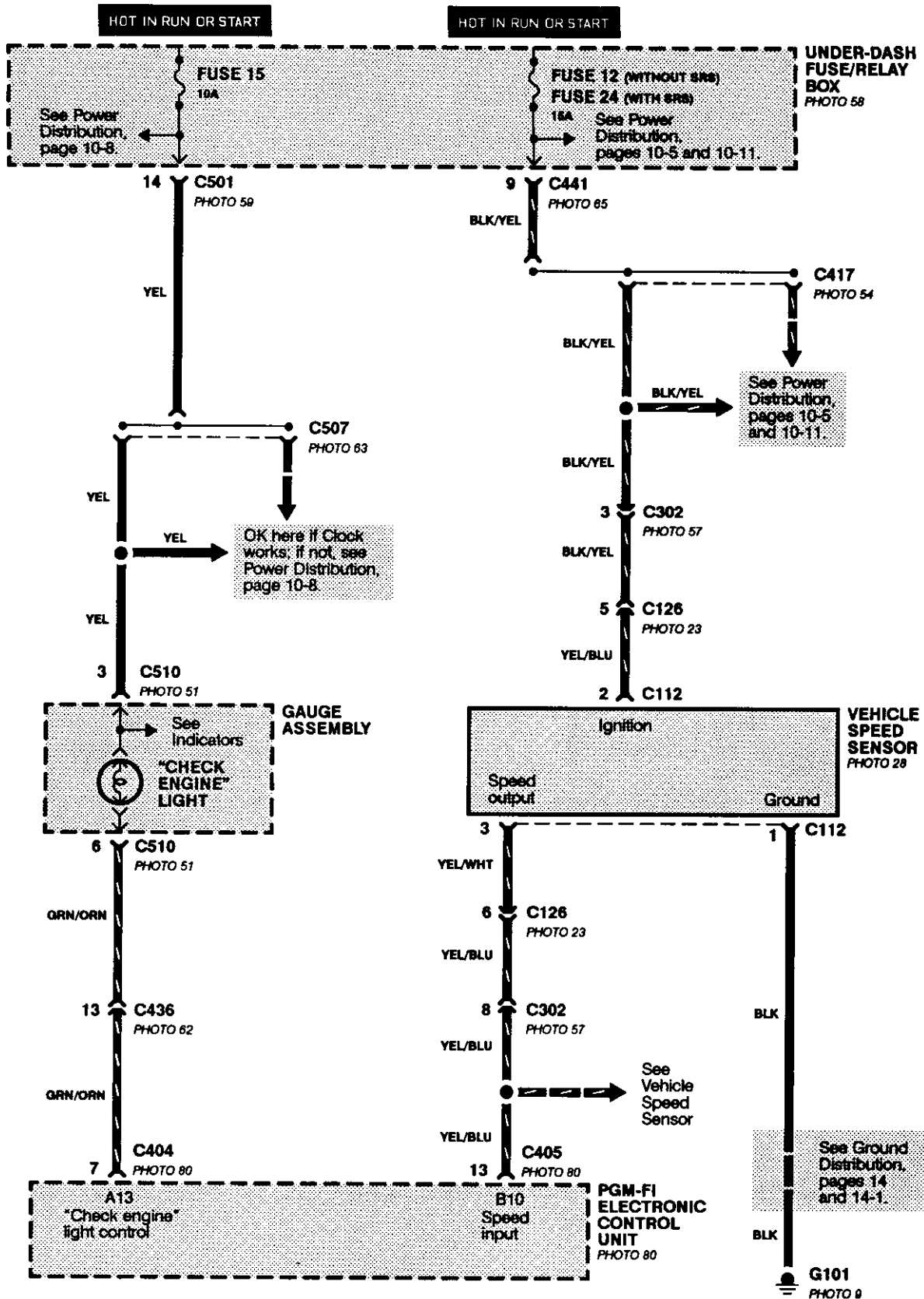
- Power and Brake Light Switch Input



(cont'd)

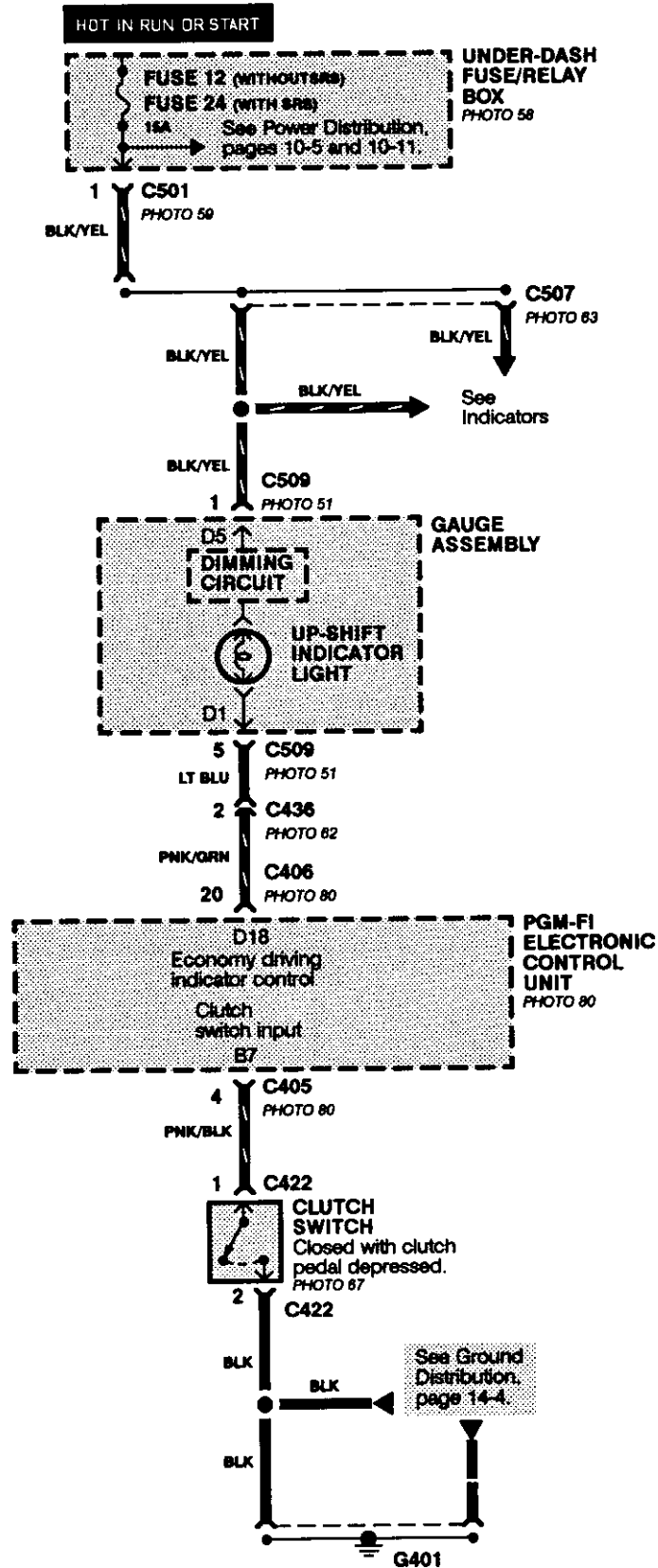
PGM-FI (VX) (cont'd)

- Check Engine Light and Vehicle Speed Sensor

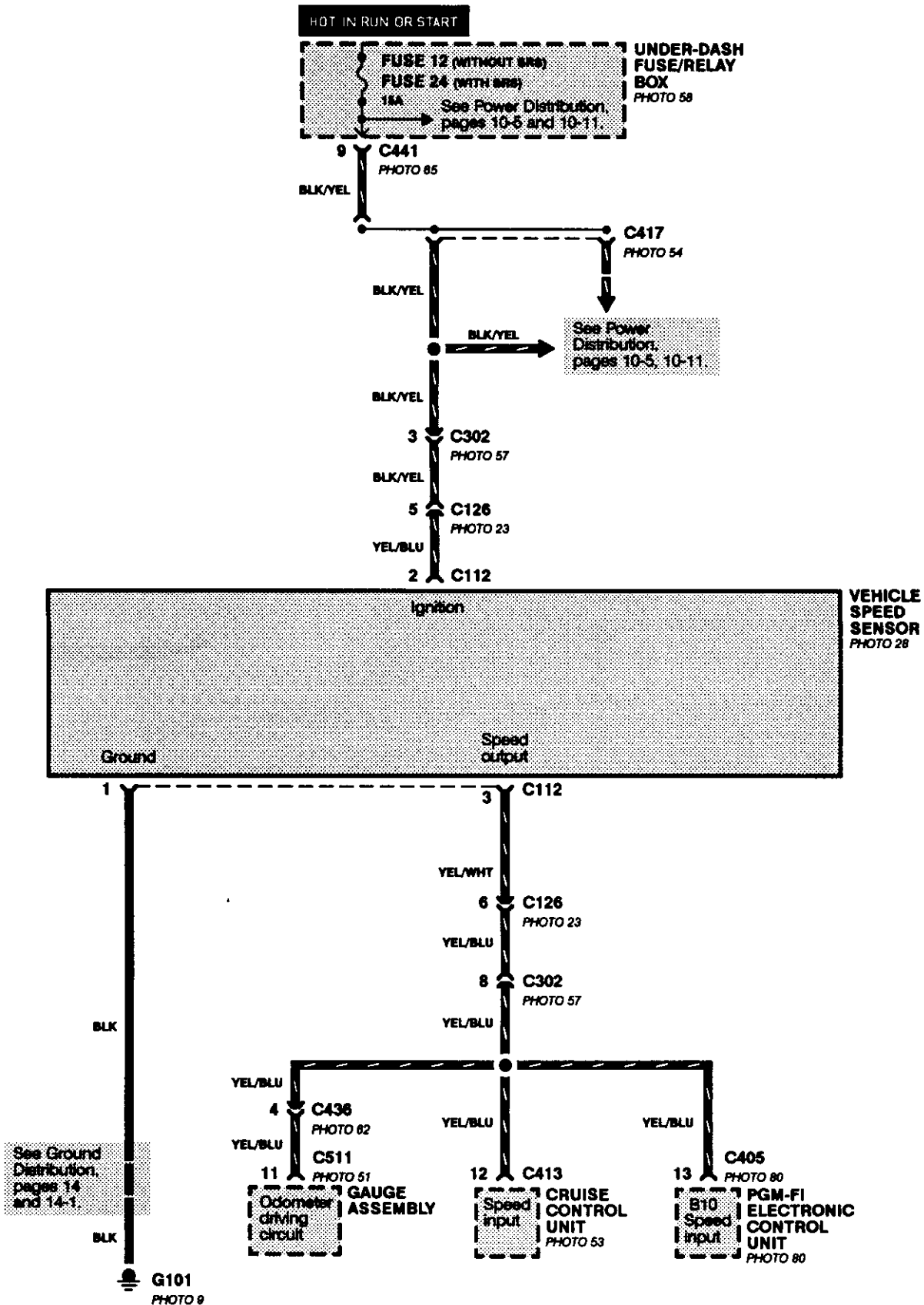




- Transmission Switches, and Up-Shift Indicator



Vehicle Speed Sensor



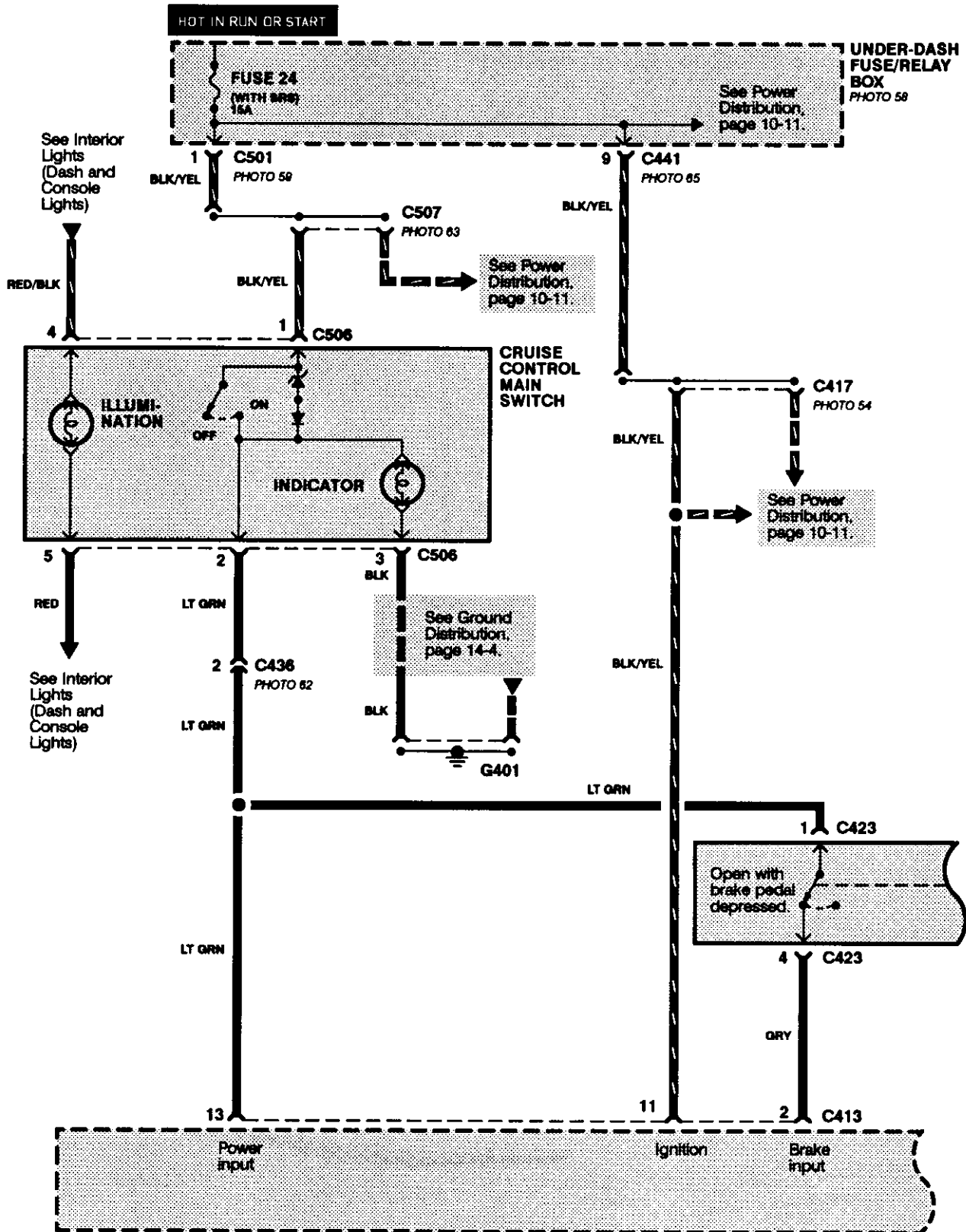


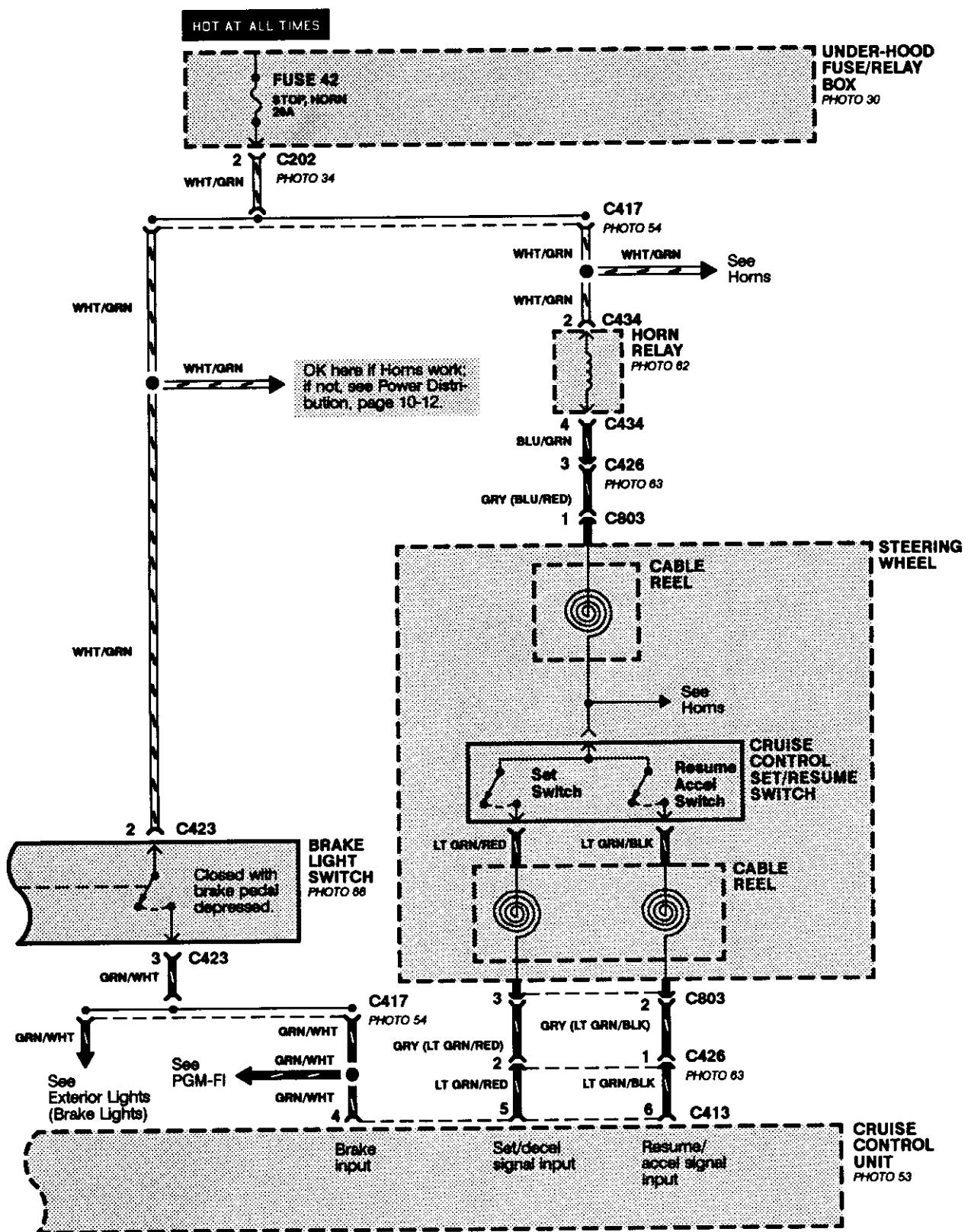
- How the Circuit Works

The speed sensor generates a signal that indicates the speed of the vehicle and applies it to the gauge assembly, cruise control unit, automatic transmission control unit, and PGM-FI electronic control unit. The signal is used by each unit to perform the necessary functions required by each circuit.

Cruise Control

- With SRS

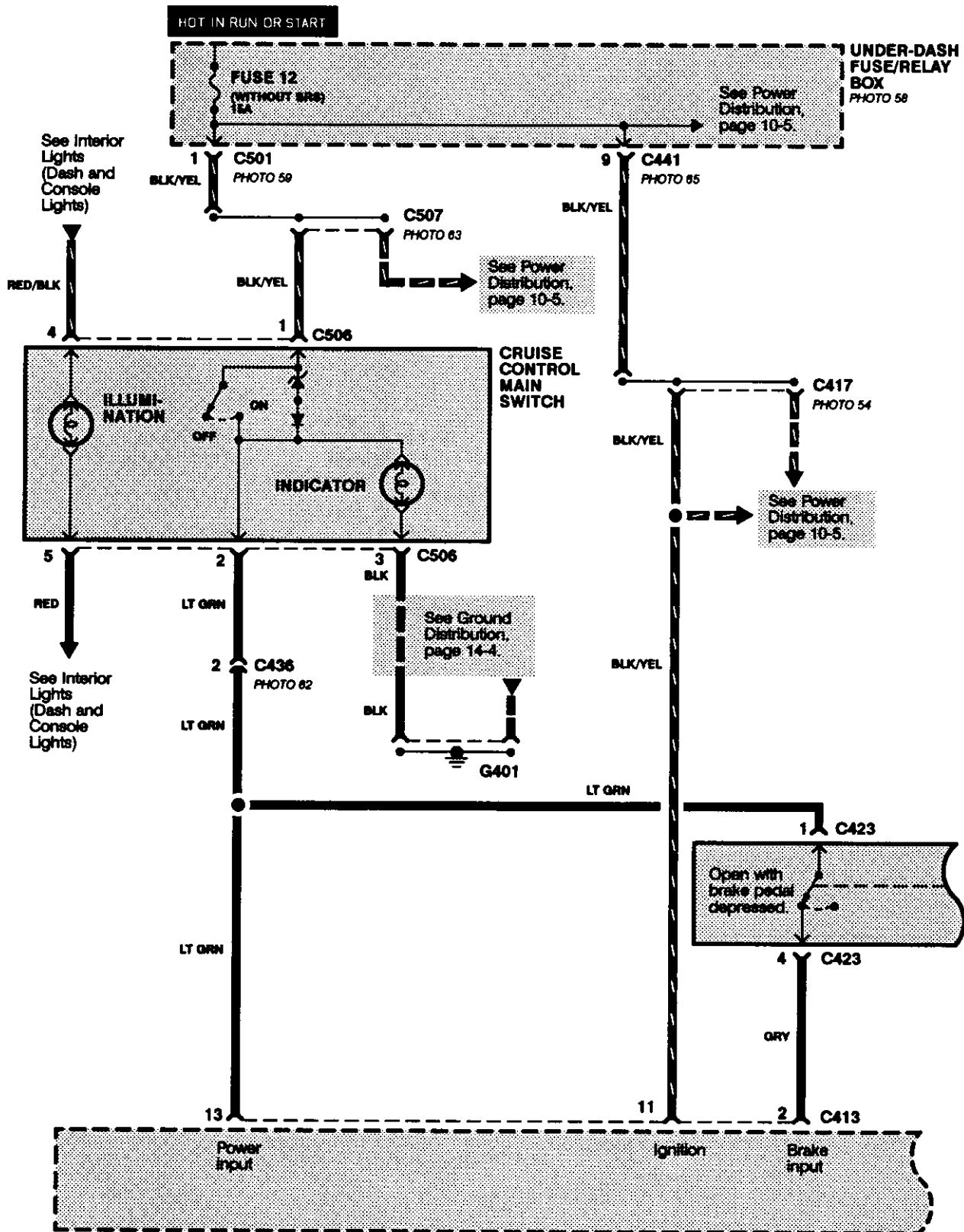


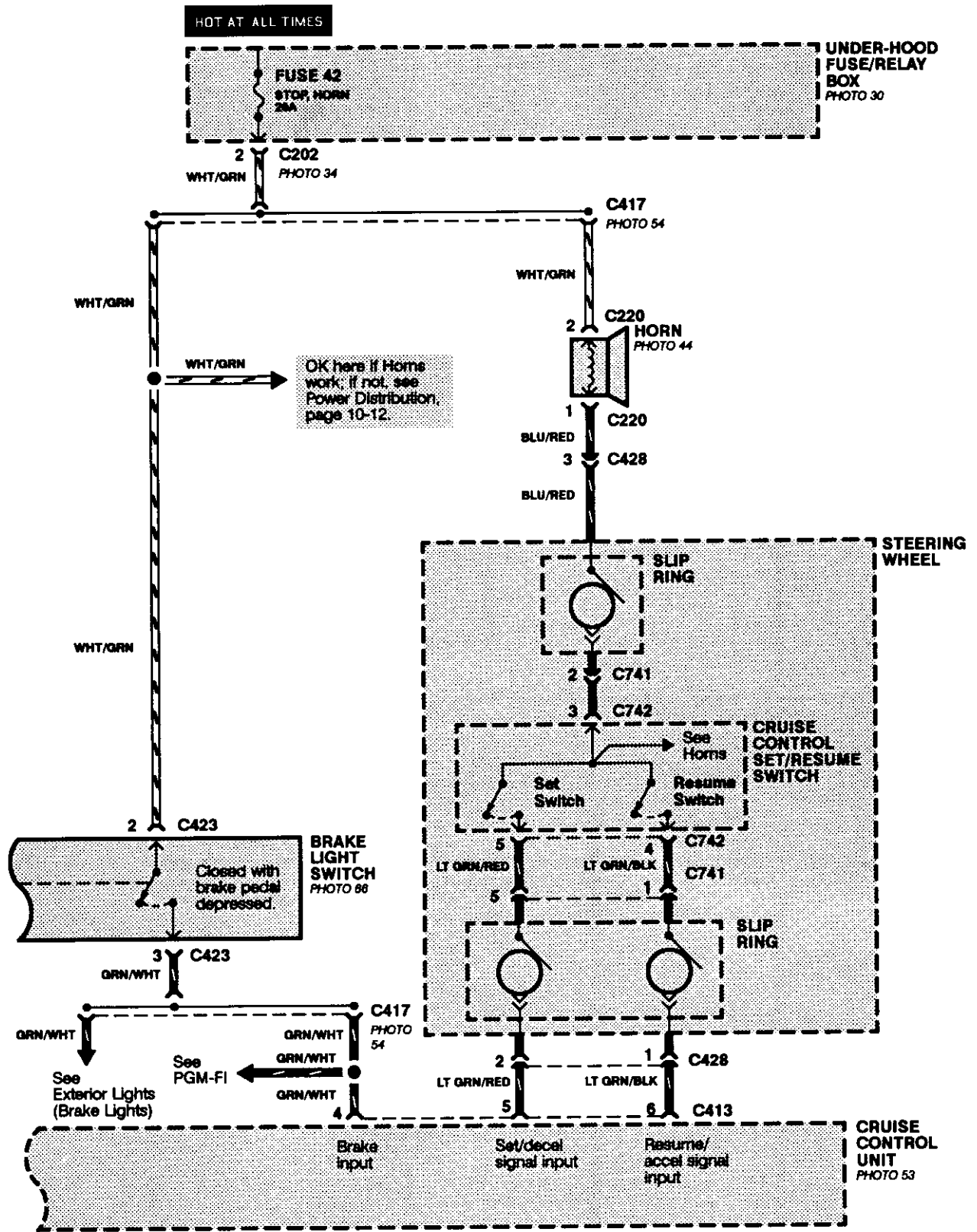
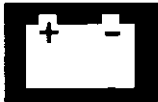


(cont'd on page 34-4)

Cruise Control (cont'd)

- Without SRS

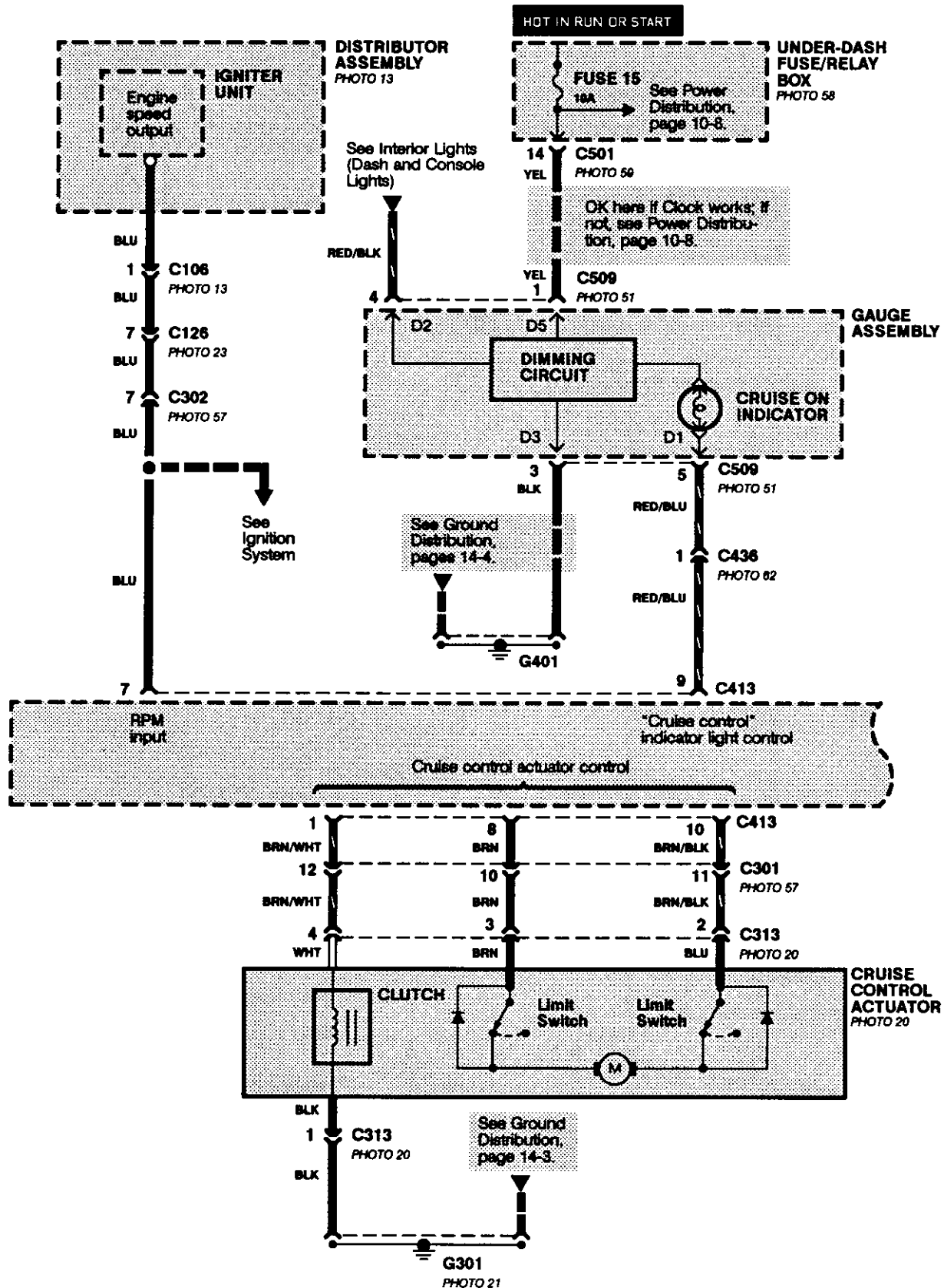


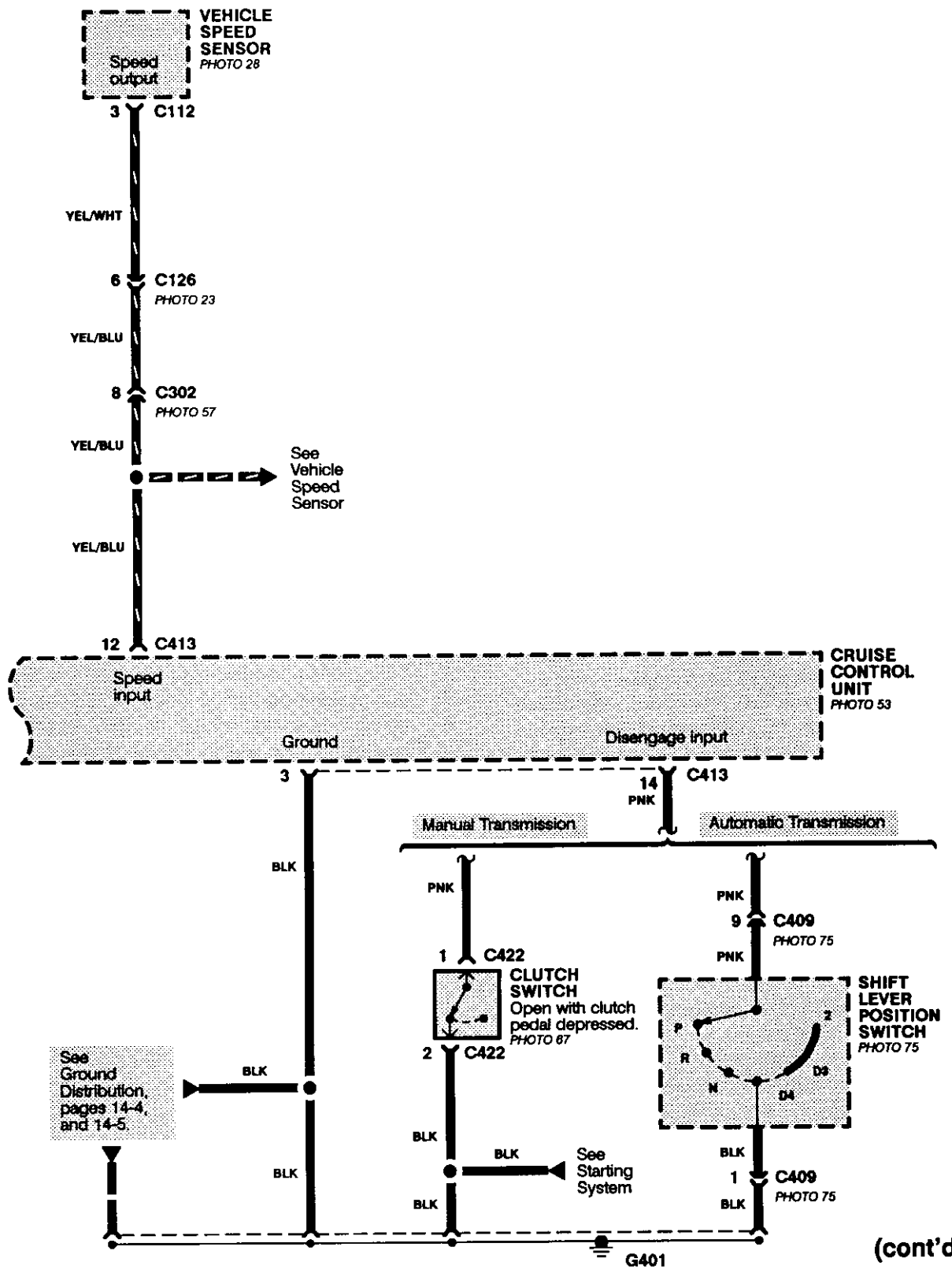
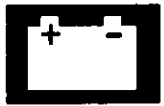


(cont'd on page 34-4)

Cruise Control (cont'd)

— All Models





(cont'd)

Cruise Control (cont'd)

- How the Circuit Works

WARNING

- Do not use electrical test equipment on the yellow SRS wires and connectors in the steering column, console, and dashboard. You could unintentionally set off the airbag, which could cause injury to you and others.
- While troubleshooting or repairing other systems, be careful not to damage SRS wiring or components. Such damage could make the airbag inoperative, which could lead to the driver's injury or death if the car were in a severe frontal collision.

The cruise control system uses mechanical and electrical devices to maintain vehicle speed at a setting selected by the driver.

System Description

The cruise control unit receives command signals from the cruise control main switch and the cruise control SET/RESUME switch. With the ignition switch in RUN or START, voltage is provided to the cruise control main switch. When the ON switch is depressed, power is provided to the cruise control unit and the brake switch.

The cruise control unit receives information about operating conditions from the brake switch, the ignition coil, the speed sensor, and the clutch switch (manual transmission) or the shift position sensor (automatic transmission). The cruise control unit then sends signals to the cruise control actuator which regulates the throttle position to maintain the selected speed. The control unit compares the actual speed of the car to the selected speed. The control unit then uses the result of that comparison to open or close the throttle.

The brake switch releases the system's control of the throttle at the instant the driver depresses the brake pedal. The switch sends a signal to the control unit by removing power from the normally closed brake input (GRY wire), and providing power at the normally open brake input (GRN/WHT wire). The control unit responds by allowing the throttle to close. The clutch switch (manual transmission) or the shift lever position switch (automatic transmission) sends a disengage signal to the control unit that also allows the throttle to close.

The cruise control system will set and automatically maintain any speed above 30 mph (45 km/h). To set it, make sure the main switch is ON and the switch indicator is ON. Then, after reaching the desired speed, press the SET switch. The cruise control unit receives a SET signal and, in turn, controls the cruise control actuator to maintain the set speed.

When the SET switch is depressed and the cruise control system is on, the "cruise control" ON indicator lights up.

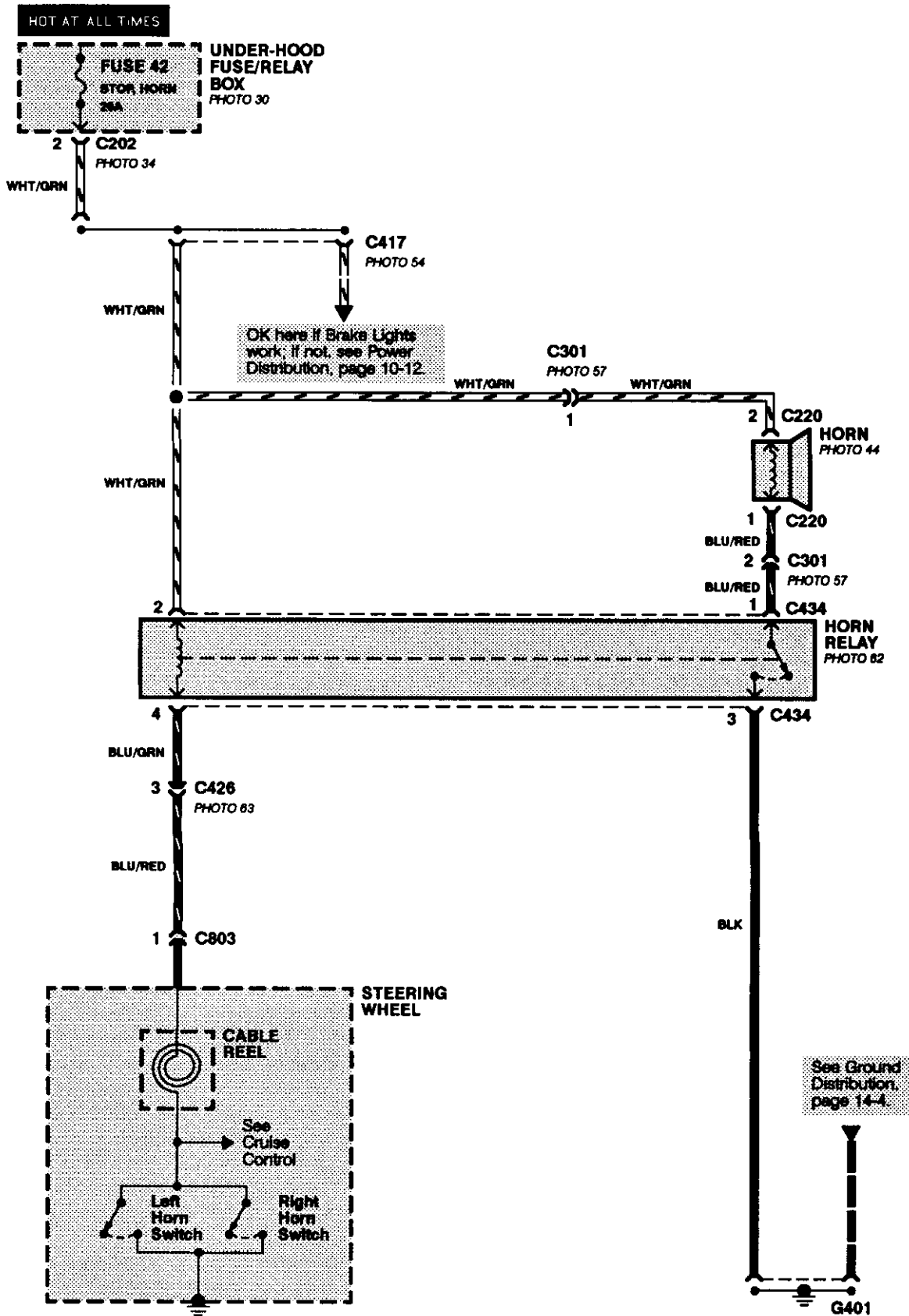
You can cancel the cruise control system by turning the main switch off. This removes power to the control unit and erases the set speed from memory. If the system is disengaged temporarily by the brake switch, clutch switch, or gear selector switch, and vehicle speed is still above 30 mph, press the RESUME switch. With the RESUME switch depressed and the set memory retained, the car will automatically return to the previously set speed.

For gradual acceleration without depressing the accelerator pedal, push the RESUME switch down and hold it there until the desired speed is reached. This will send an acceleration signal to the control unit. When the switch is released, the system will be reprogrammed for the new speed. To slow the car down, depress the SET switch. This sends a deceleration signal to the control unit causing the car to coast. When the desired speed is reached, release the SET switch. This reprograms the system for the new speed.



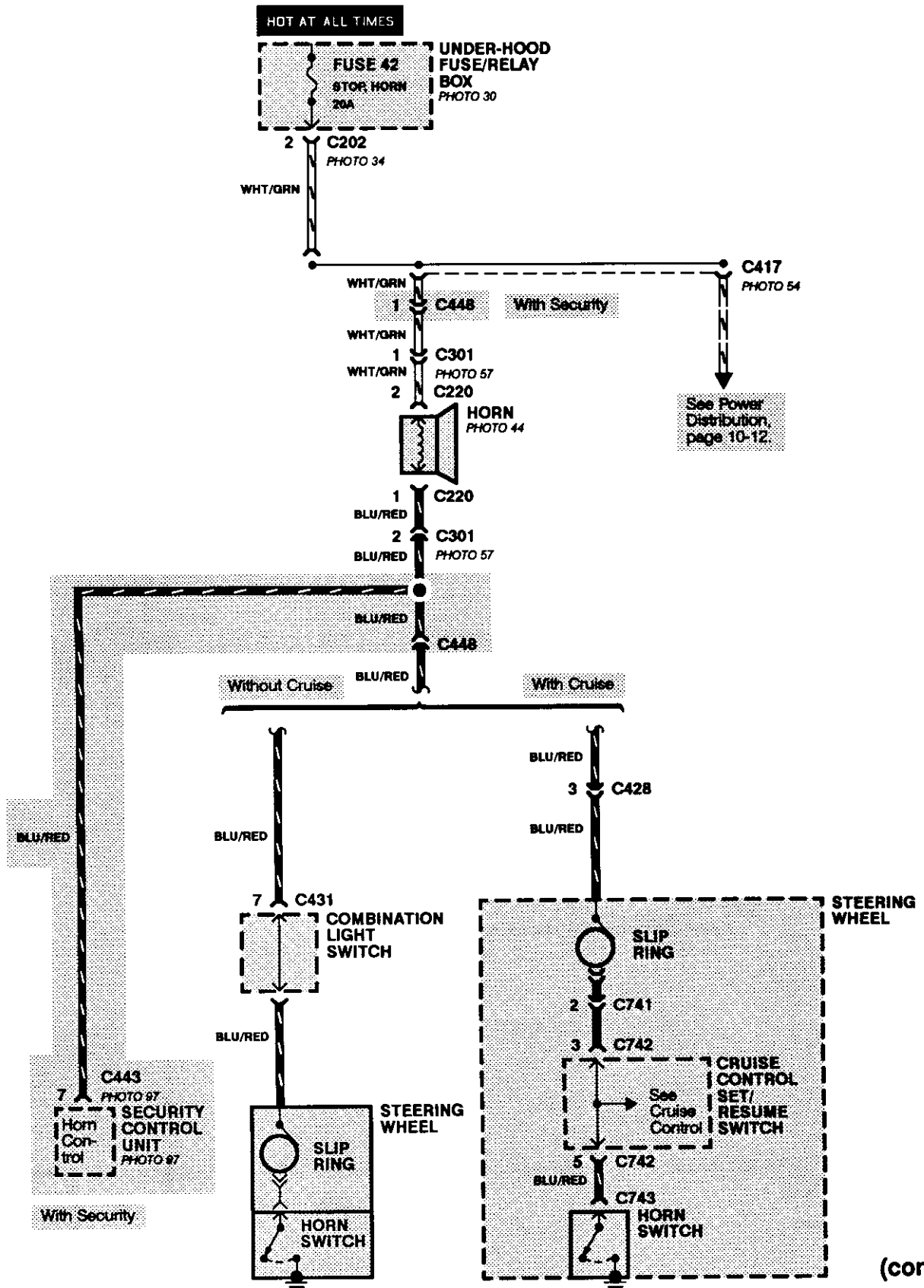
Horns

- With SRS (Without Security System)





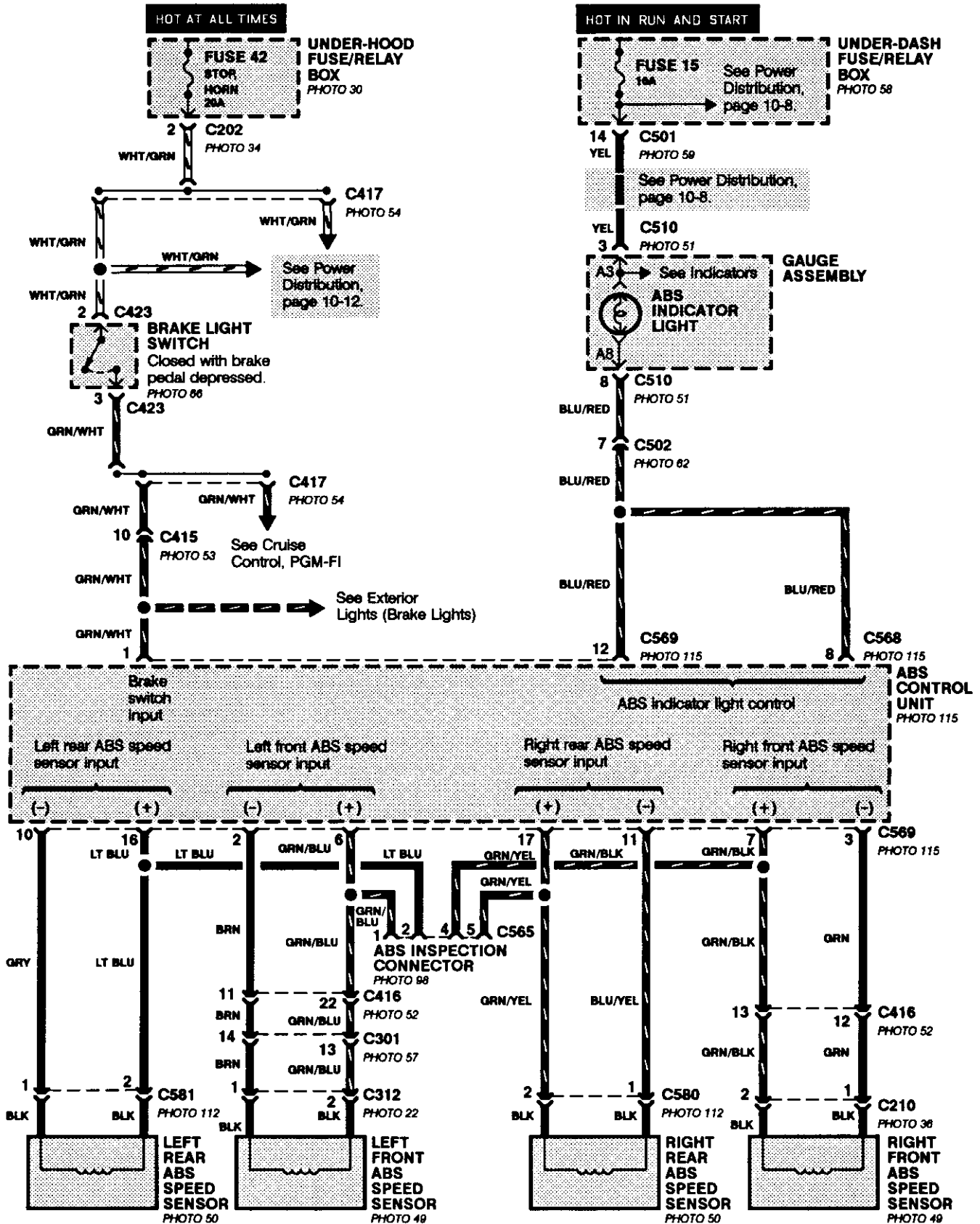
- Without SRS



(cont'd)

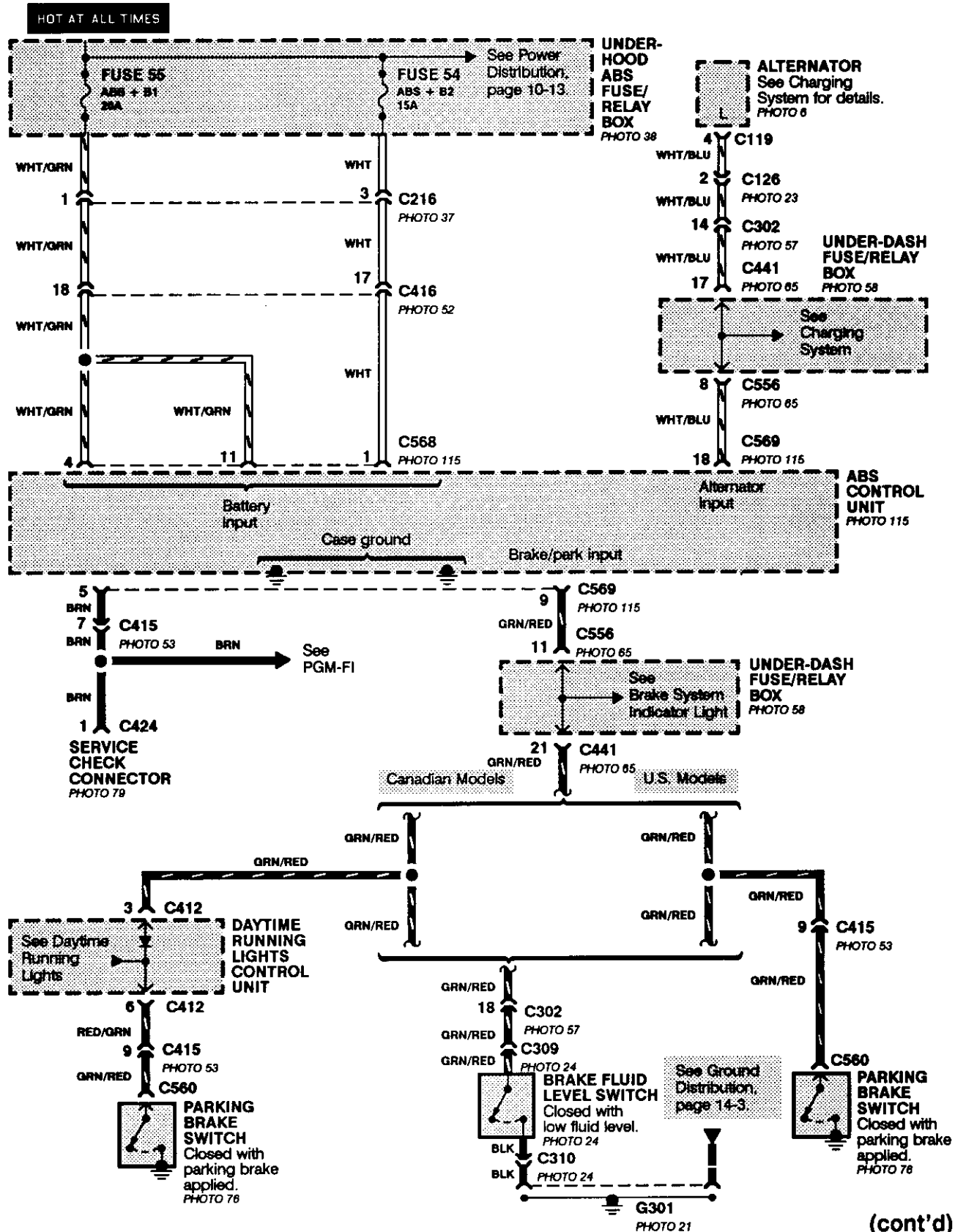
Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)

- Brake Switch Input, Indicator, and Wheel Speed Sensors





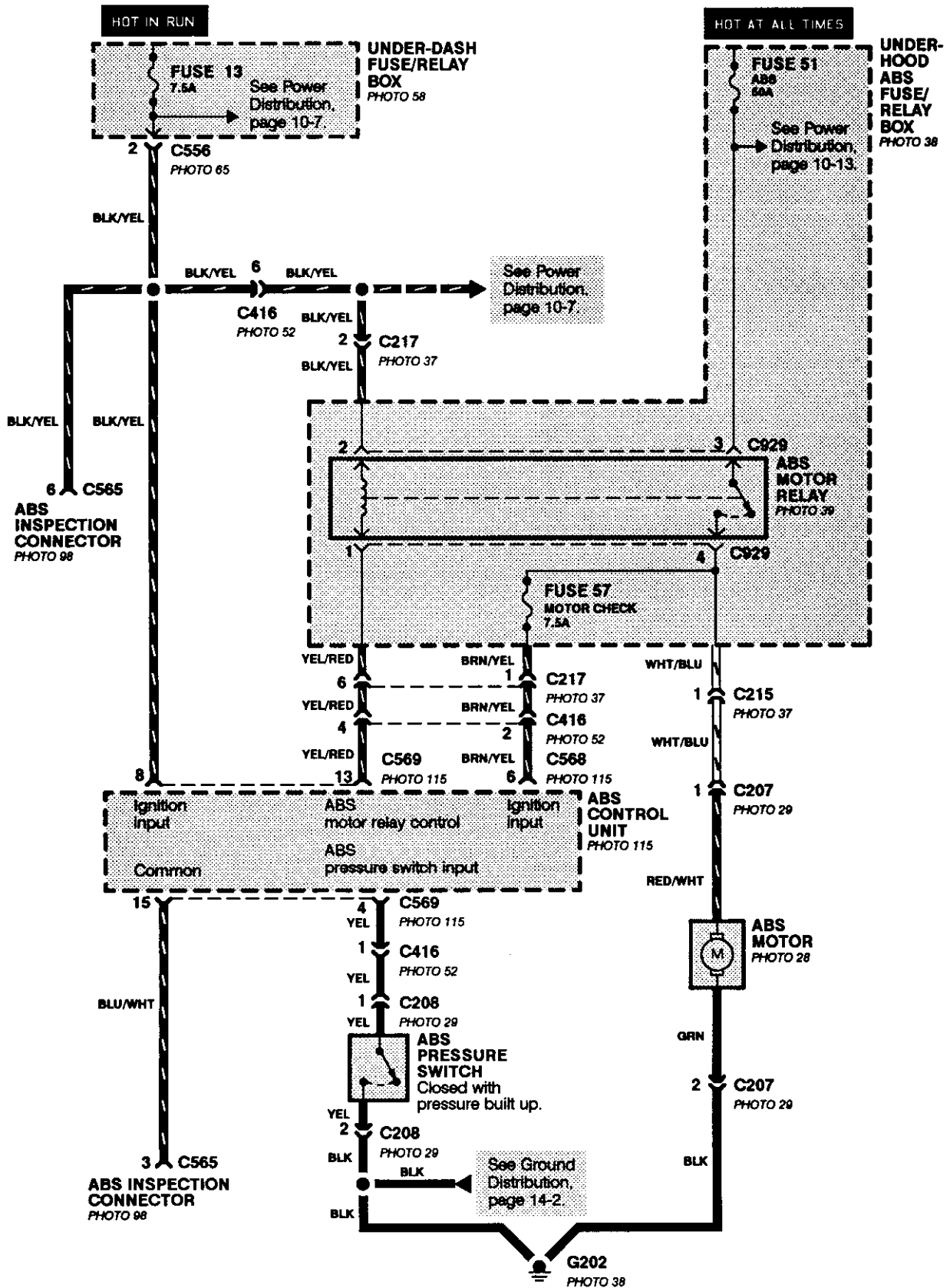
- Power and Parking Brake Input



(cont'd)

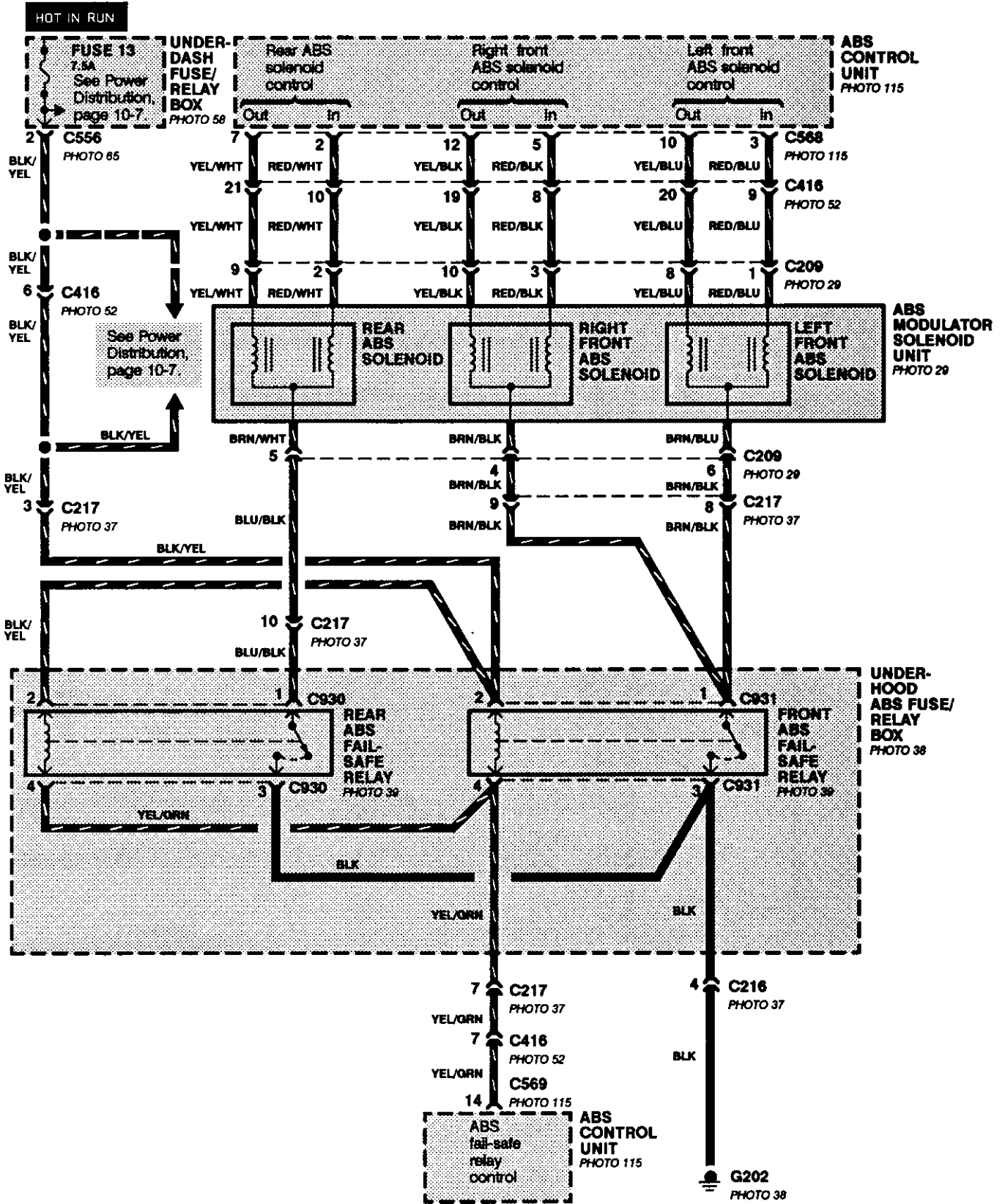
Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) (cont'd)

- Motor and Pressure Switch

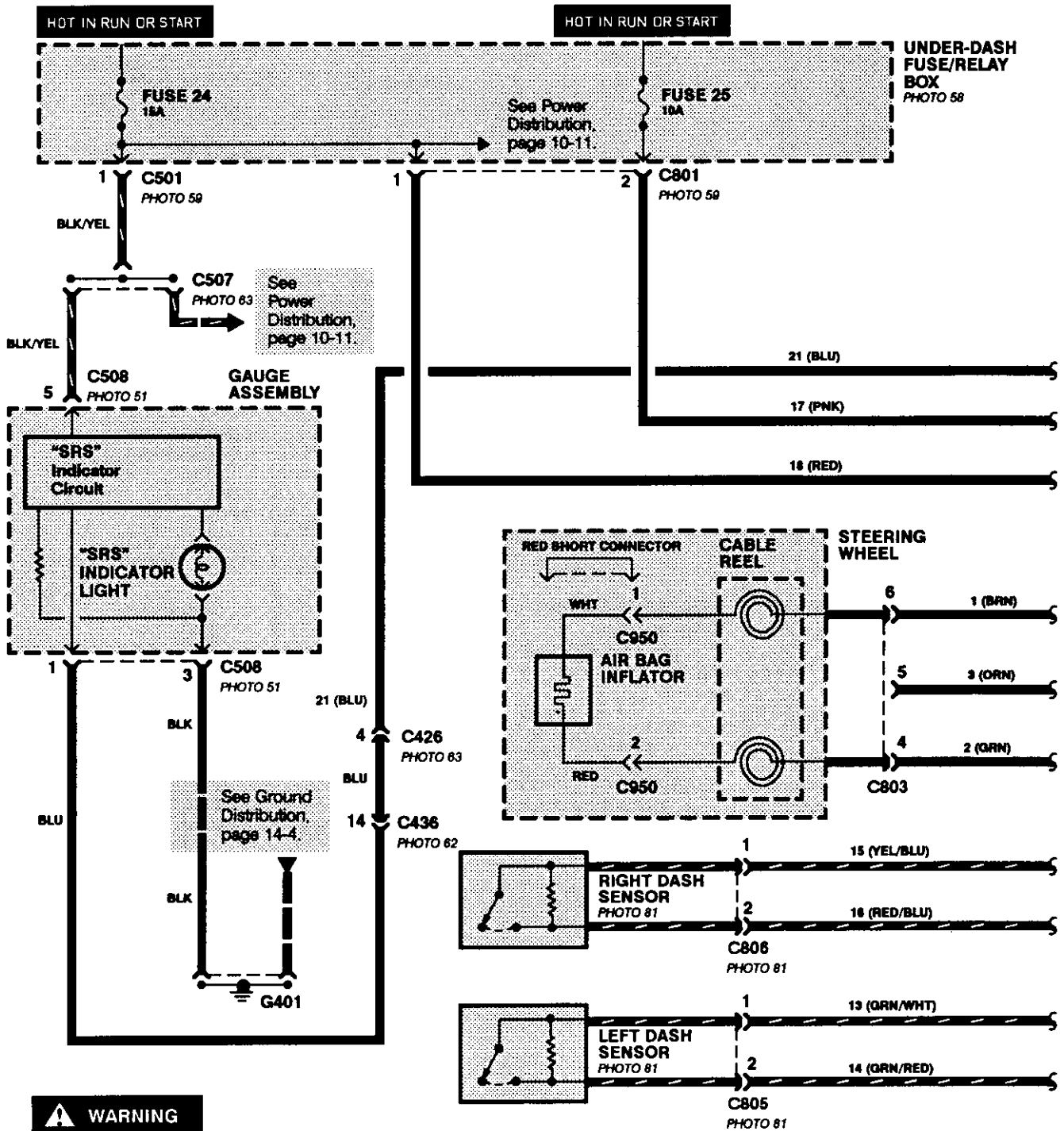




Fail-Safe Relays and Modulator Unit



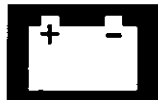
Supplemental Restraint System (SRS)



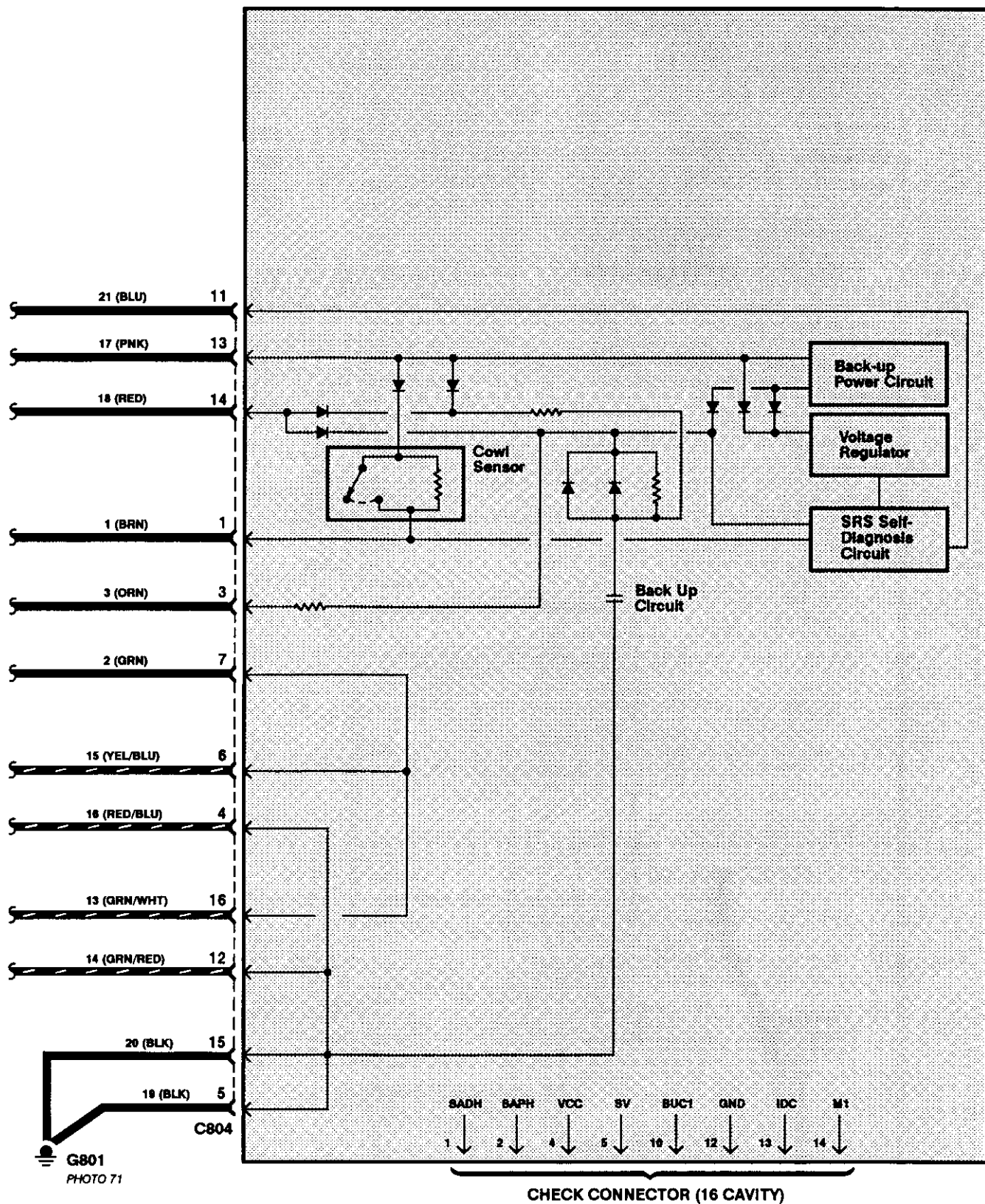
⚠ WARNING

- Do not use test equipment on the yellow SRS wires and connectors in the steering column, console, and dashboard. You could unintentionally set off the airbag, which could cause injury to you and others.
- Follow the precautions and procedures in the Service Manual. Improper SRS testing or repair could cause:
 - unintentional activation of the airbag, resulting in personal injury.
 - an inoperative airbag, resulting in driver's injury or death in a severe frontal collision.

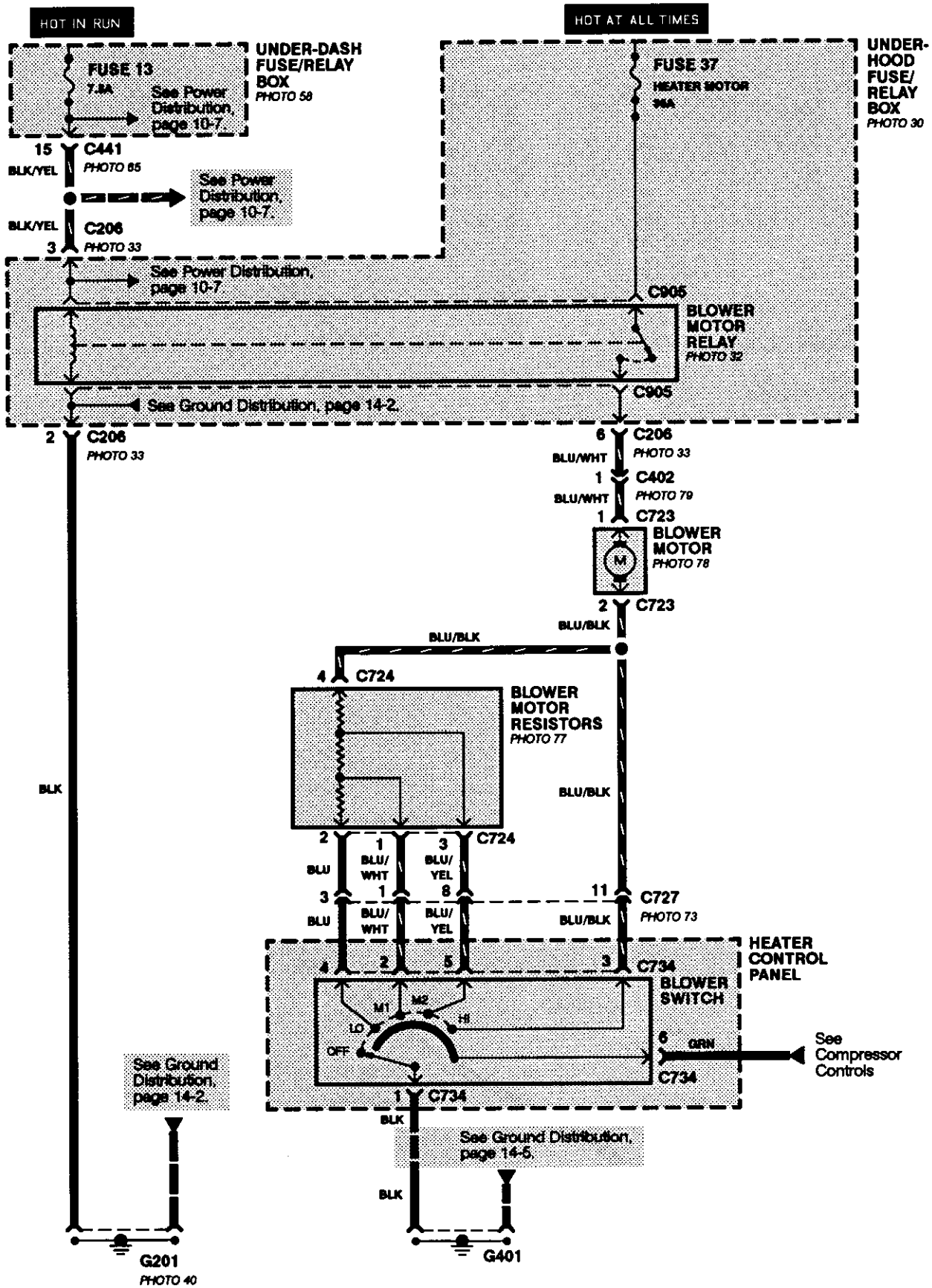
NOTE: Depending on the date of production, the yellow SRS wire harness may use numbered GRAY wires or colored circuit identification. Both choices are shown on this circuit schematic.



SRS CONTROL UNIT
PHOTO.71



Blower Controls

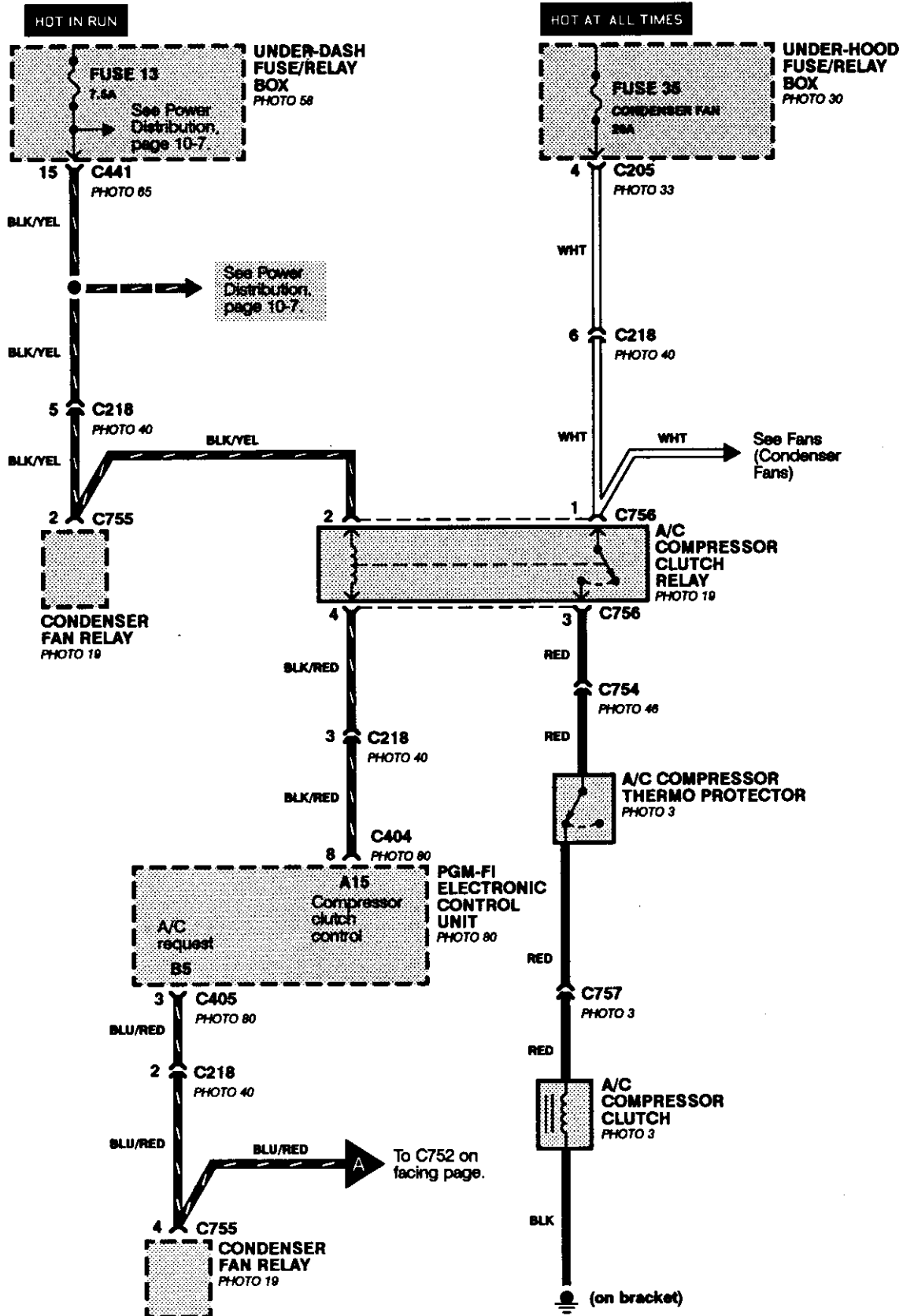


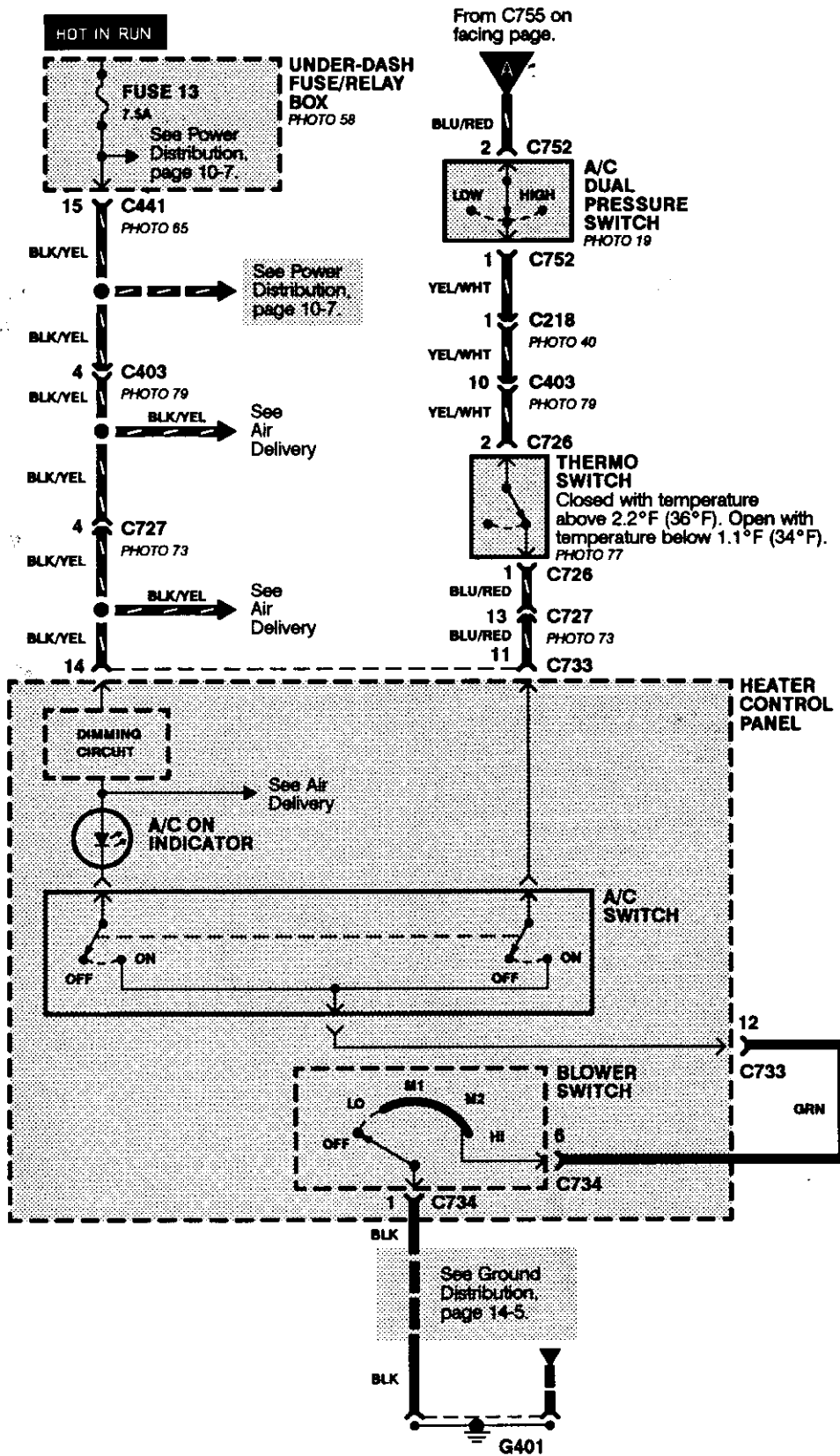


- How the Circuit Works

Battery voltage is supplied through fuse 37 to the blower motor relay contacts at all times. With the ignition switch in RUN, voltage is applied to the coil of the blower motor relay through fuse 13 and the relay energizes, providing power to the blower motor. The blower motor ground path is completed when the blower switch is turned to positions LO, M1, or M2. The ground path includes one or more of the blower resistors. As the switch is moved from LO through M2, resistors are bypassed. Decreasing the resistance will increase the voltage across the blower motor. This increases the blower motor speed. When the blower switch is moved to the HI position, all of the resistors are bypassed and the blower motor runs at full speed.

Compressor Controls





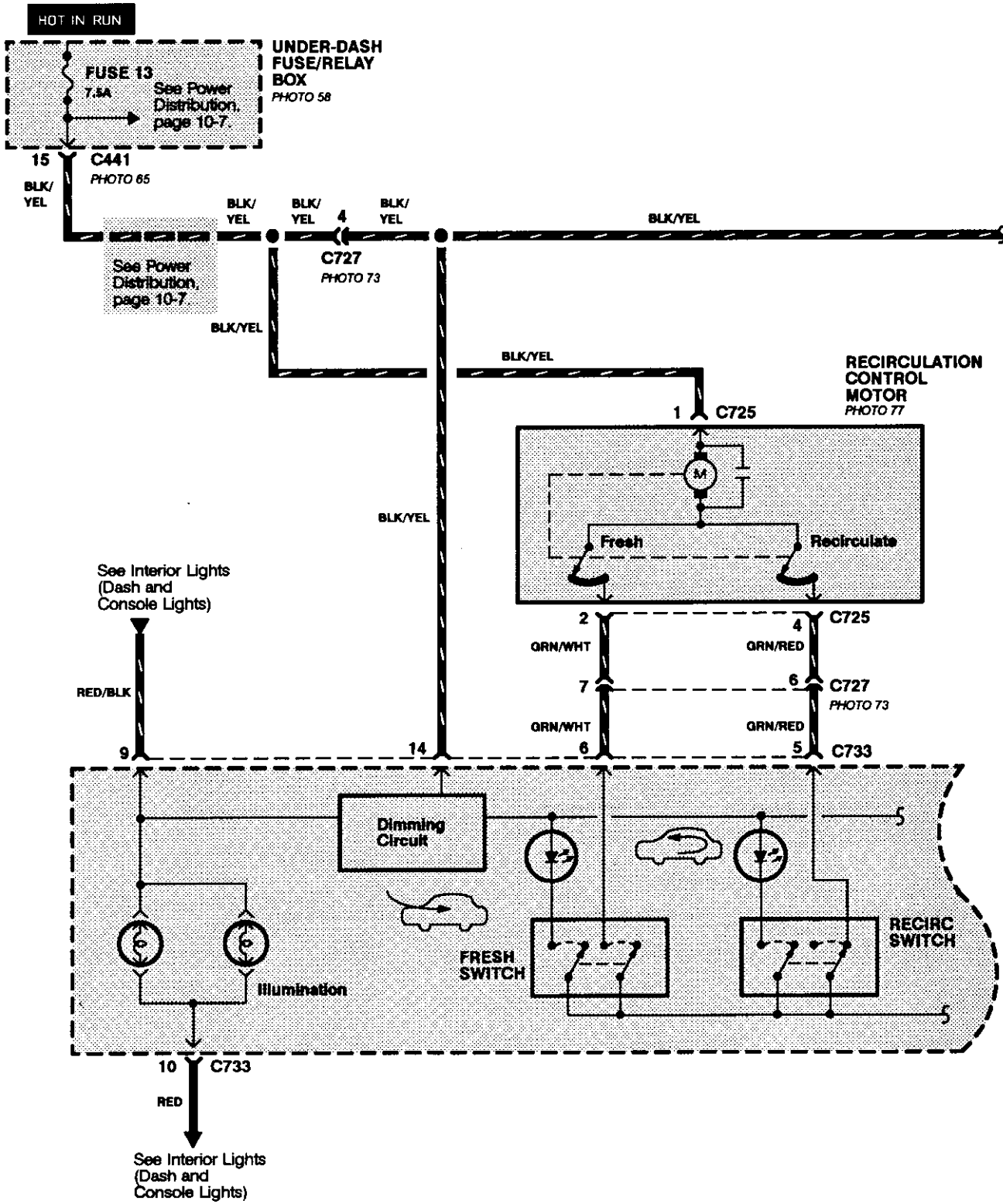
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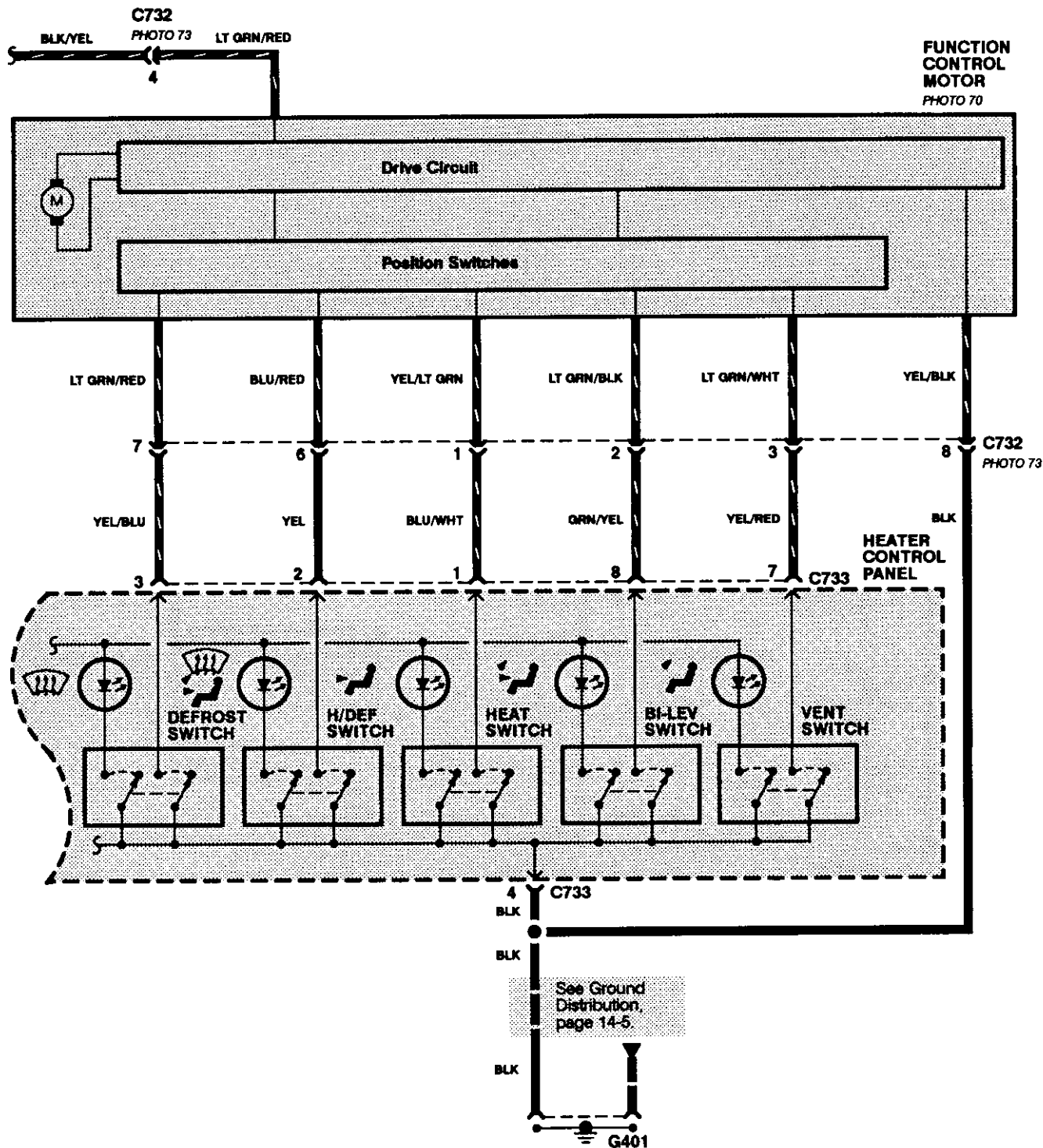
Compressor Controls (cont'd)

- How the Circuit Works

Voltage is provided at all times to the A/C compressor clutch relay contacts through fuse 35. With the ignition switch in RUN, voltage is provided to the coil of the relay through fuse 13. When the A/C switch is turned on and the blower switch is in position LO, M1, M2, or HI, a ground signal is provided to the PGM-FI electronic control unit through the thermo switch and A/C pressure switch. These switches open if certain temperature and pressure conditions are not met. If these conditions are met, the PGM-FI electronic control unit provides a ground to the A/C compressor clutch relay coil. The relay energizes and the clutch engages.

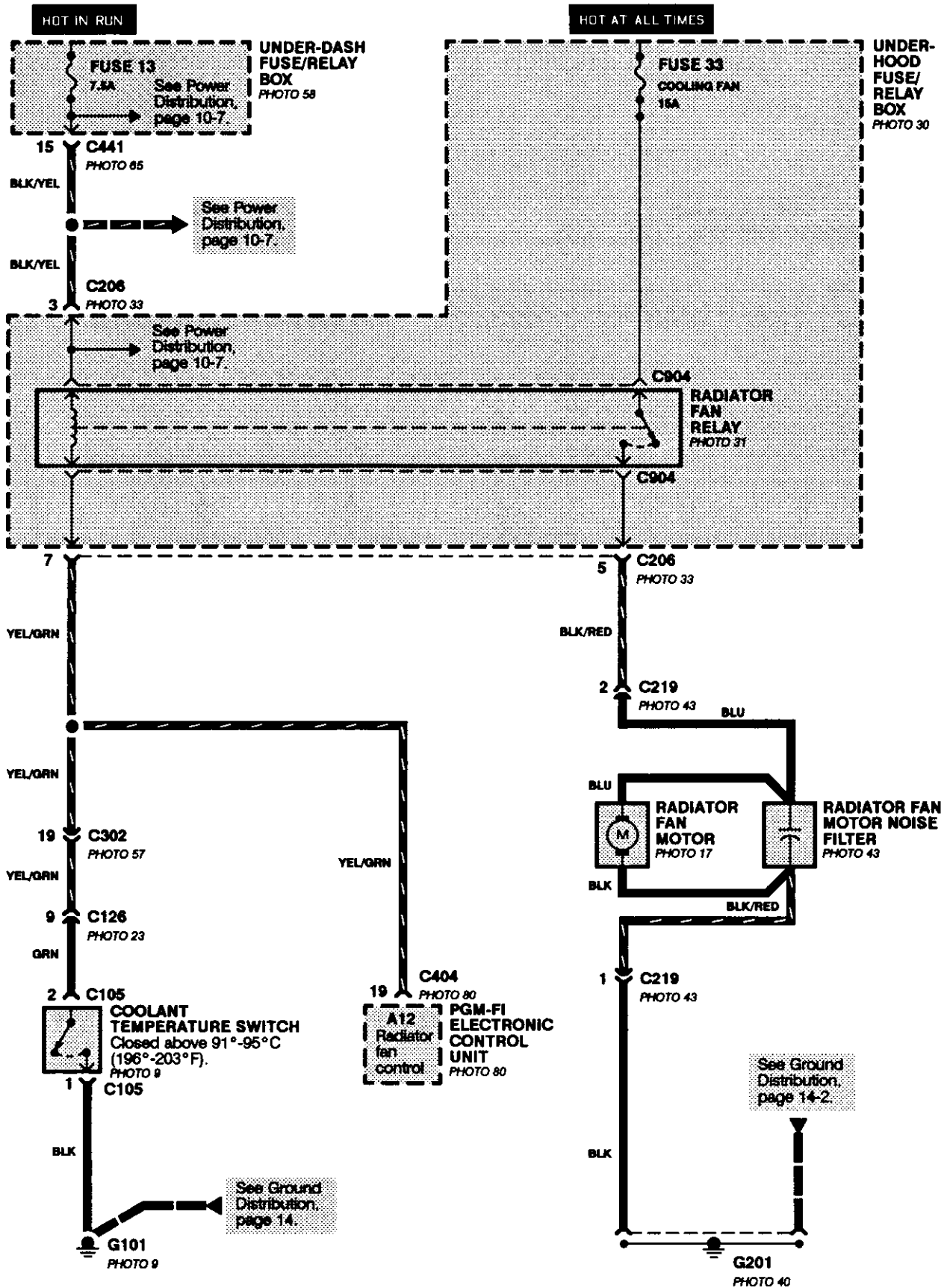
Air Delivery





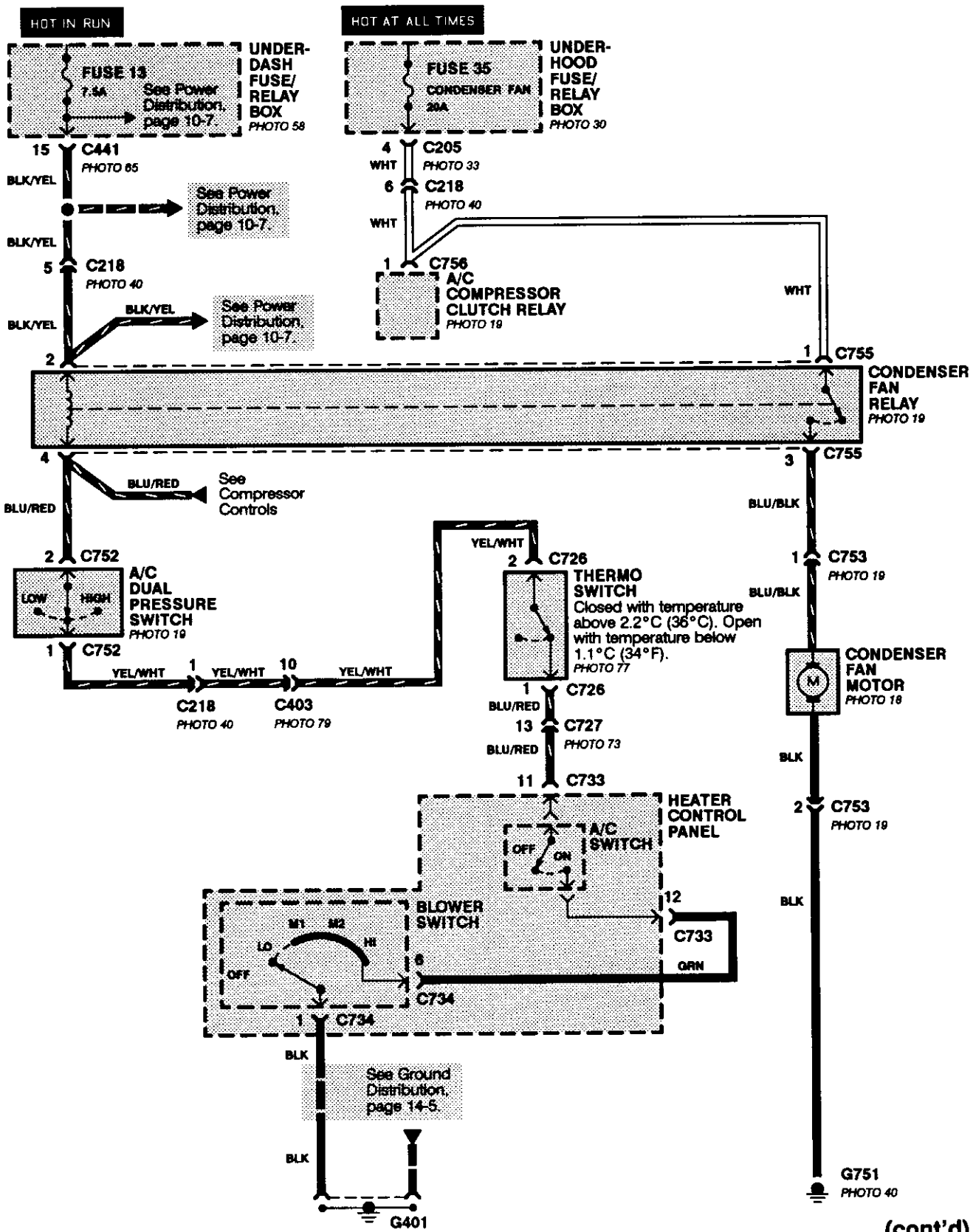
Fans

- Radiator Fan





- Condenser Fan



(cont'd)

Fans (cont'd)

- How the Circuit Works

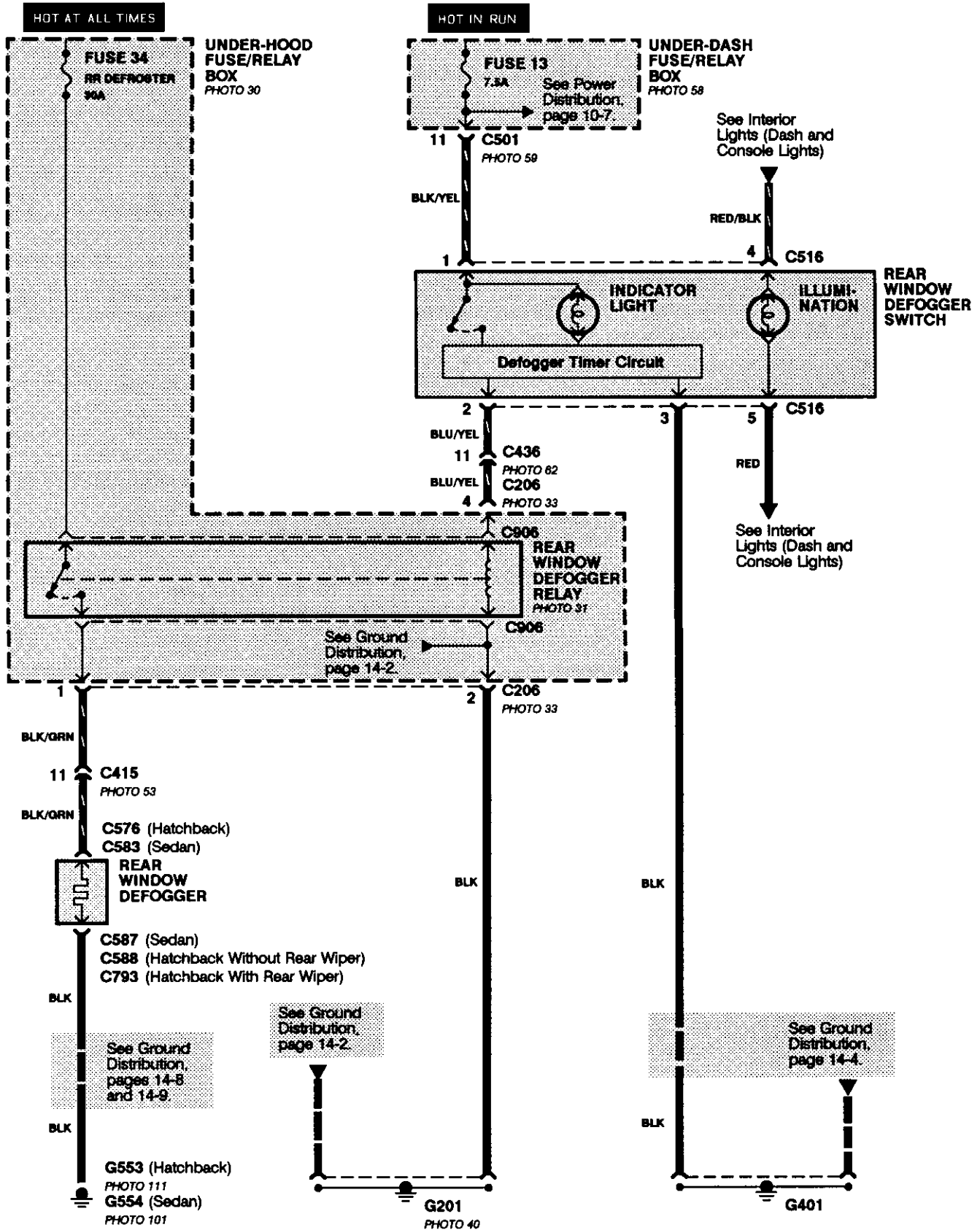
Radiator Fan

Voltage is provided at all times to the radiator fan relay through fuse 33. When the ignition switch is in RUN, voltage is provided to the coil of the relay through fuse 13. Ground is provided to the relay coil, either by the PGM-FI electronic control unit or by the coolant temperature switch. When ground is provided, the relay is energized, which provides voltage to the radiator fan motor.

Condenser Fan

Voltage is provided at all times to the condenser fan relay through fuse 35. When the ignition switch is in RUN, voltage is provided to the coil of the relay through fuse 13. Ground is provided to the relay coil when the blower switch is in position LO, M1, M2, or HI, and the A/C switch, thermo switch, and A/C switches are closed. When ground is provided, the relay is energized, which provides voltage to the condenser fan motor.

Rear Window Defogger



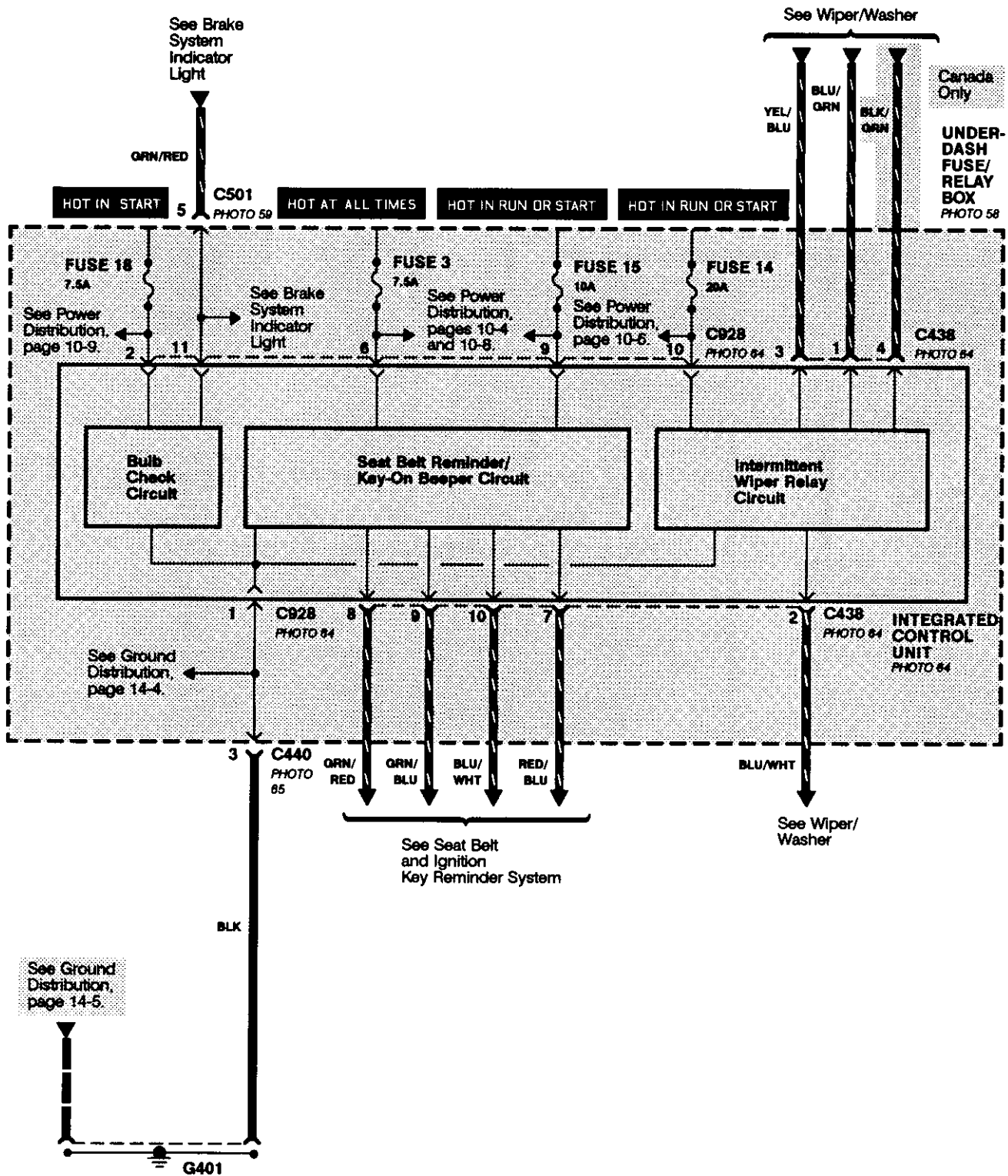


- How the Circuit Works

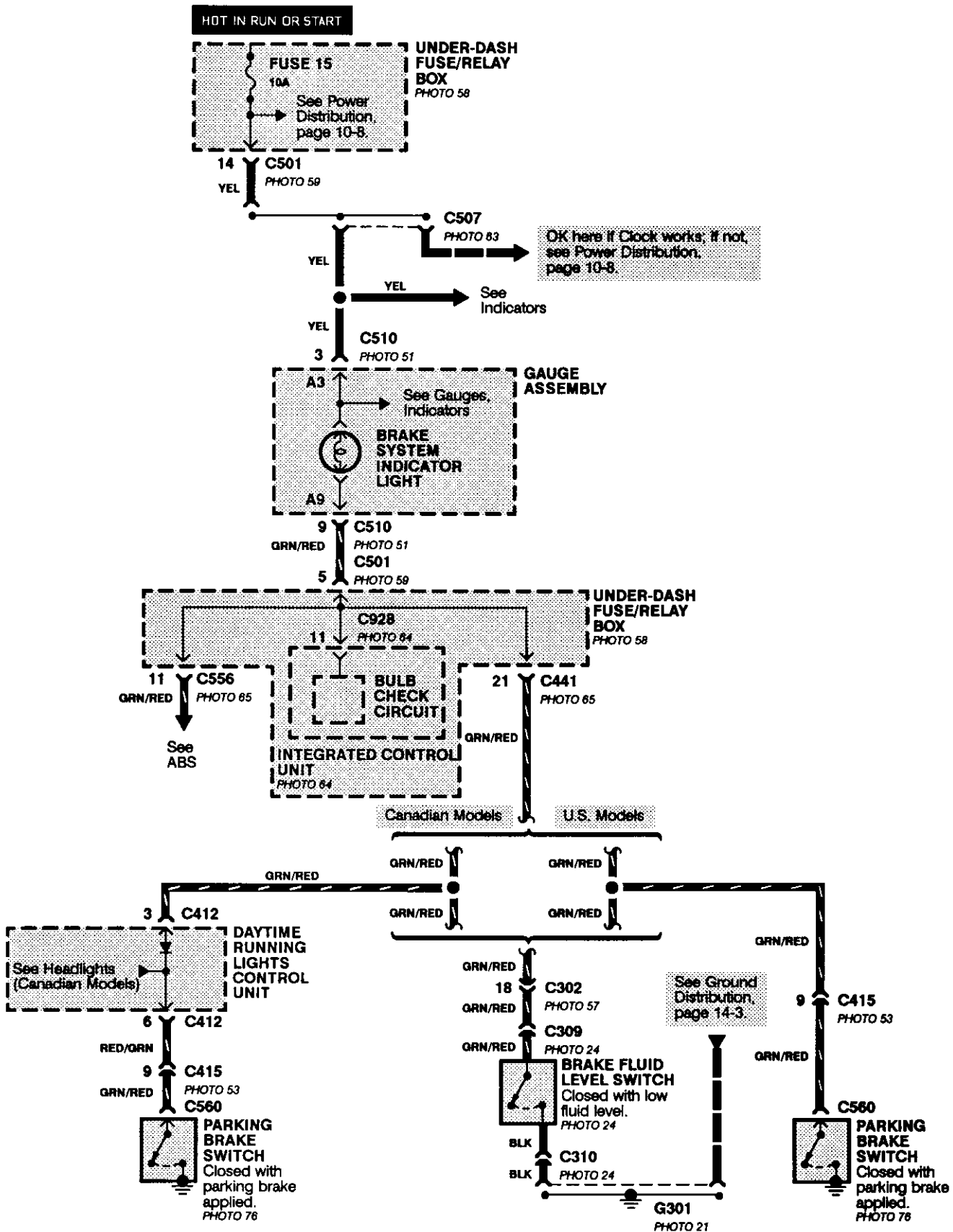
Voltage is applied at all times through fuse 34 to the rear window defogger relay. With the ignition switch in RUN, voltage is applied through fuse 13 to the rear window defogger switch. When the switch is turned ON, voltage is applied to the defogger timer circuit which applies voltage to the rear window defogger relay coil. The relay energizes and provides power to the rear window defogger. The defogger grid heats the rear window to remove any fog from the glass.

The defogger timer circuit will automatically turn off the rear window defogger after 20 to 30 minutes.

Integrated Control Unit



Brake System Indicator Light





- How the Circuit Works

The brake system indicator light goes on to alert the driver that the parking brake is applied, or that the brake fluid level is low. It also goes on as a bulb test when the engine is cranked.

Parking Brake

With the ignition switch in RUN or START, voltage is applied through fuse 15 to the brake system indicator light. When you apply the parking brake, the switch closes and provides a ground for the light. The brake system indicator light goes on to remind the driver that the parking brake is applied.

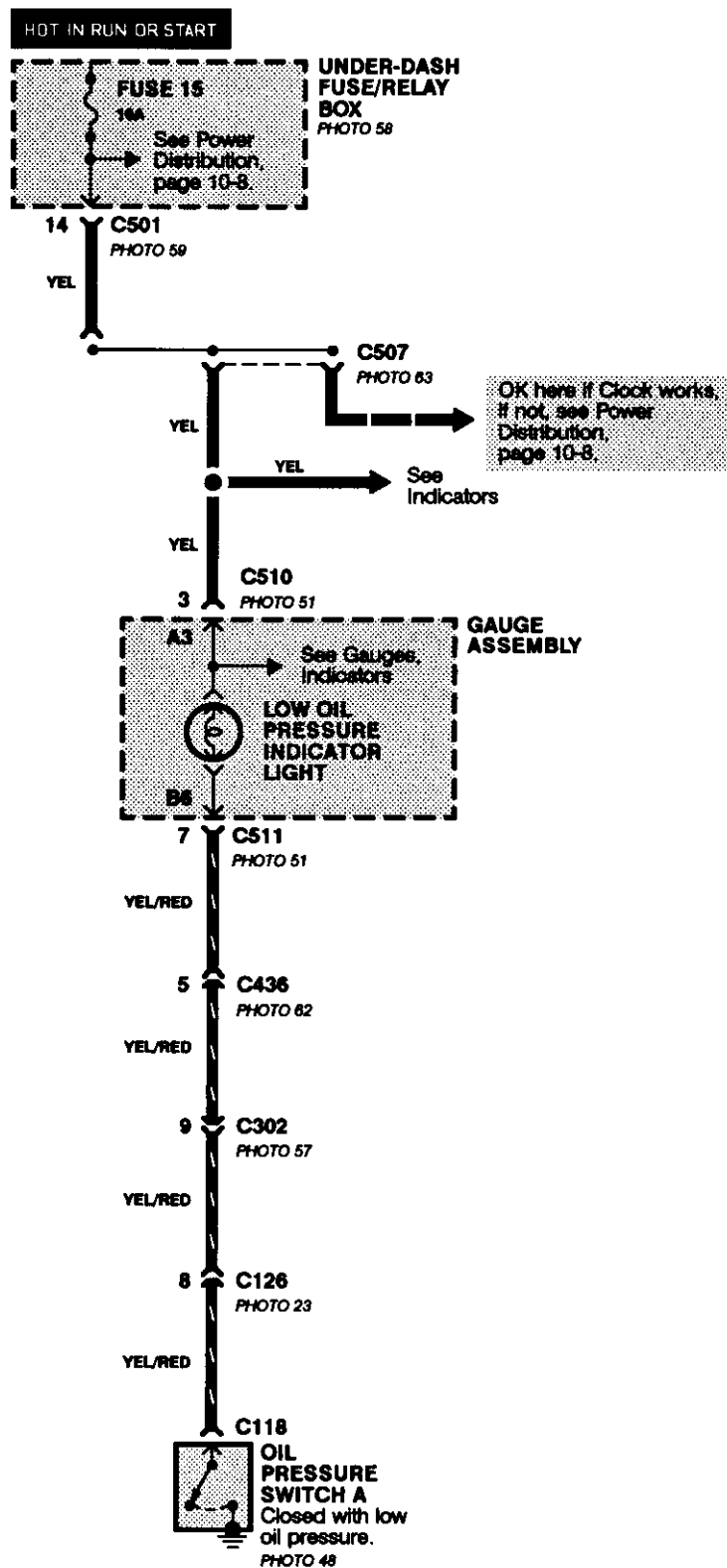
Brake Fluid Level

With the ignition switch in RUN or START, voltage is applied through fuse 15 to the brake system indicator light. If the brake fluid level is low, the brake fluid level switch closes and ground is provided to the circuit. The brake system indicator light alerts the driver of low brake fluid level in the brake master cylinder. (Note: Check brake pad wear before adding fluid.)

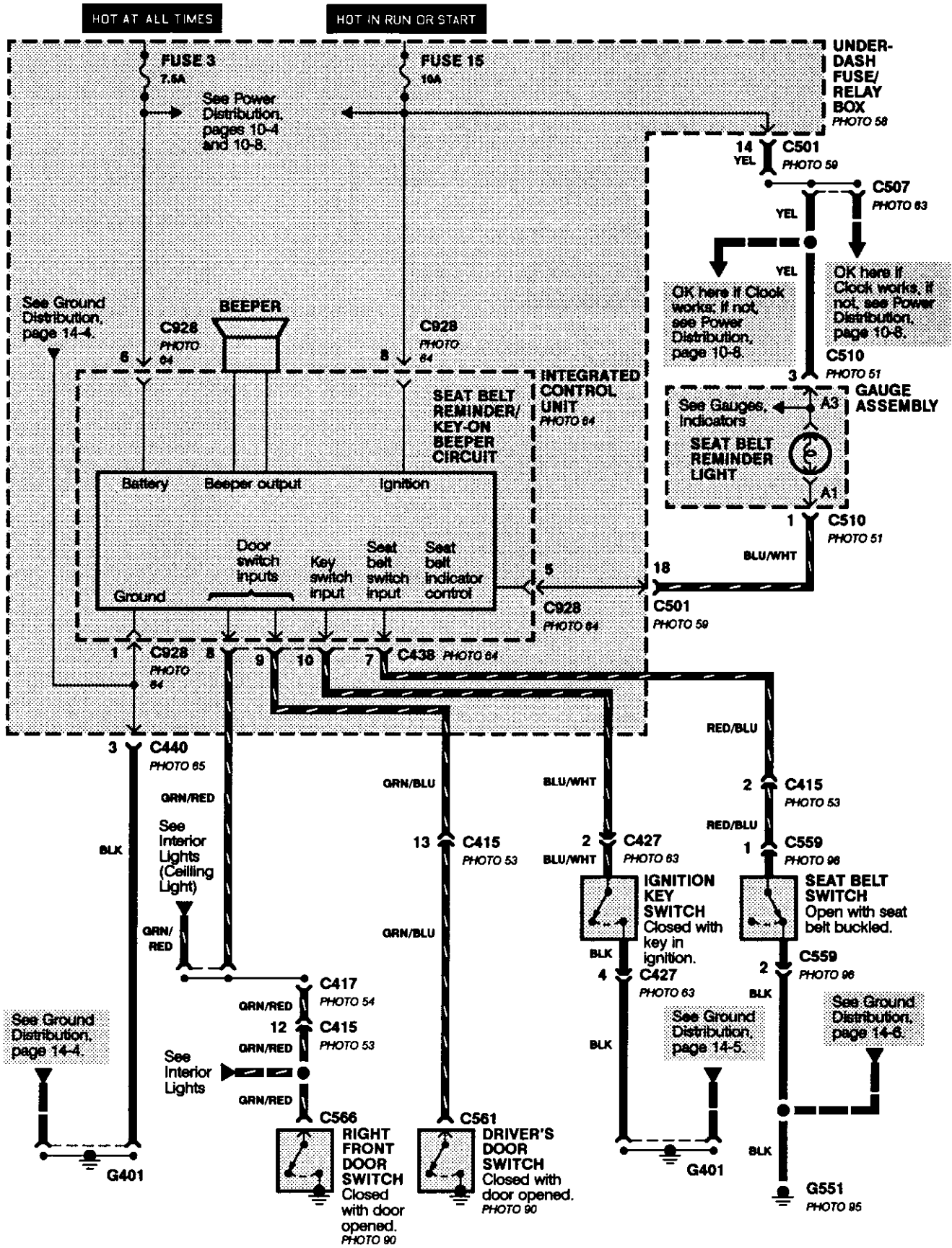
Bulb Check

With the ignition switch in START, voltage is applied to the bulb check circuit. The bulb check circuit closes, allowing current to flow through the brake system indicator light and bulb check circuit to ground. The brake system indicator light goes on to test the brake system indicator light bulb.

Oil Pressure Indicator System



Seat Belt and Ignition Key Reminder System





- How the Circuit Works

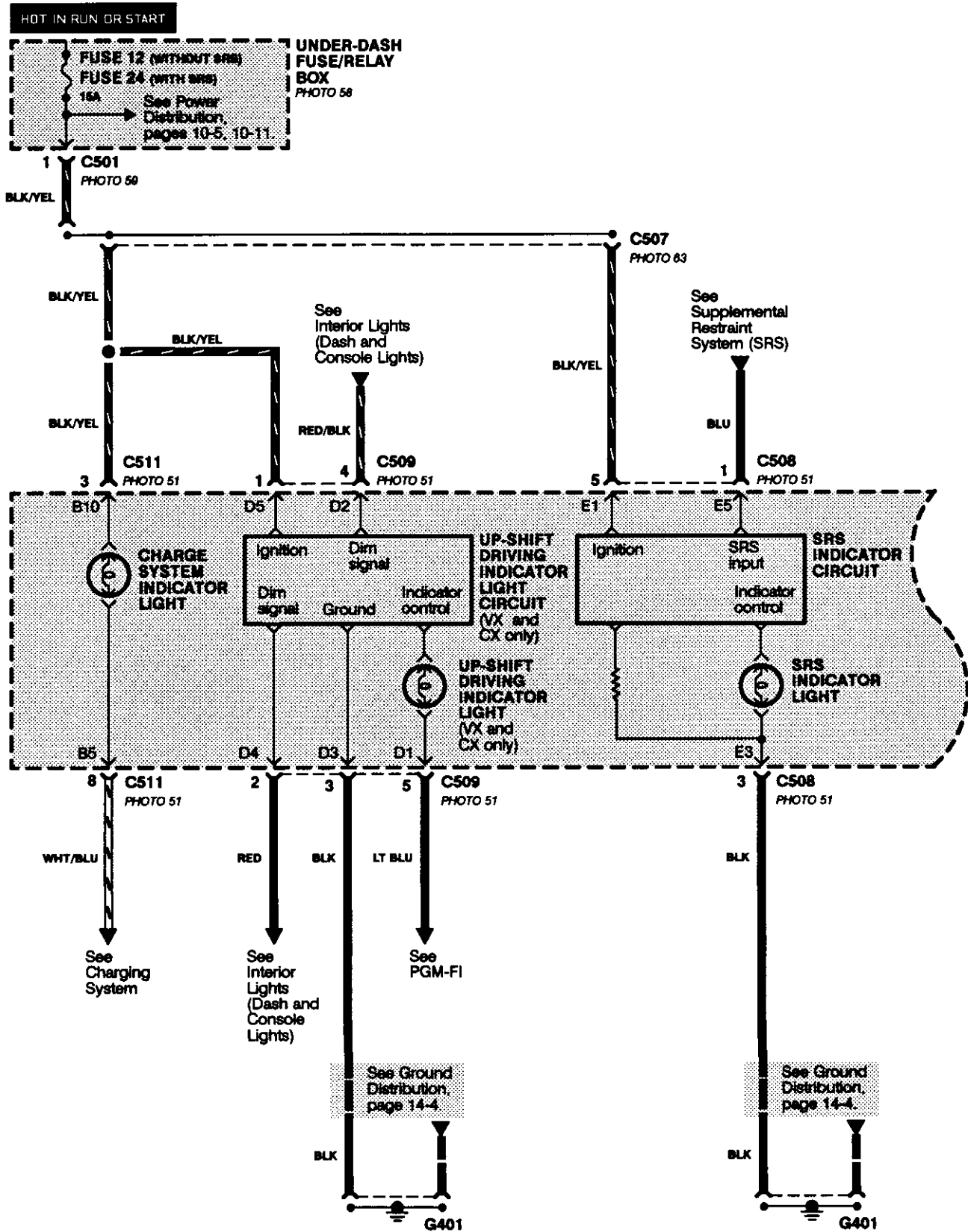
Seat Belt Reminder

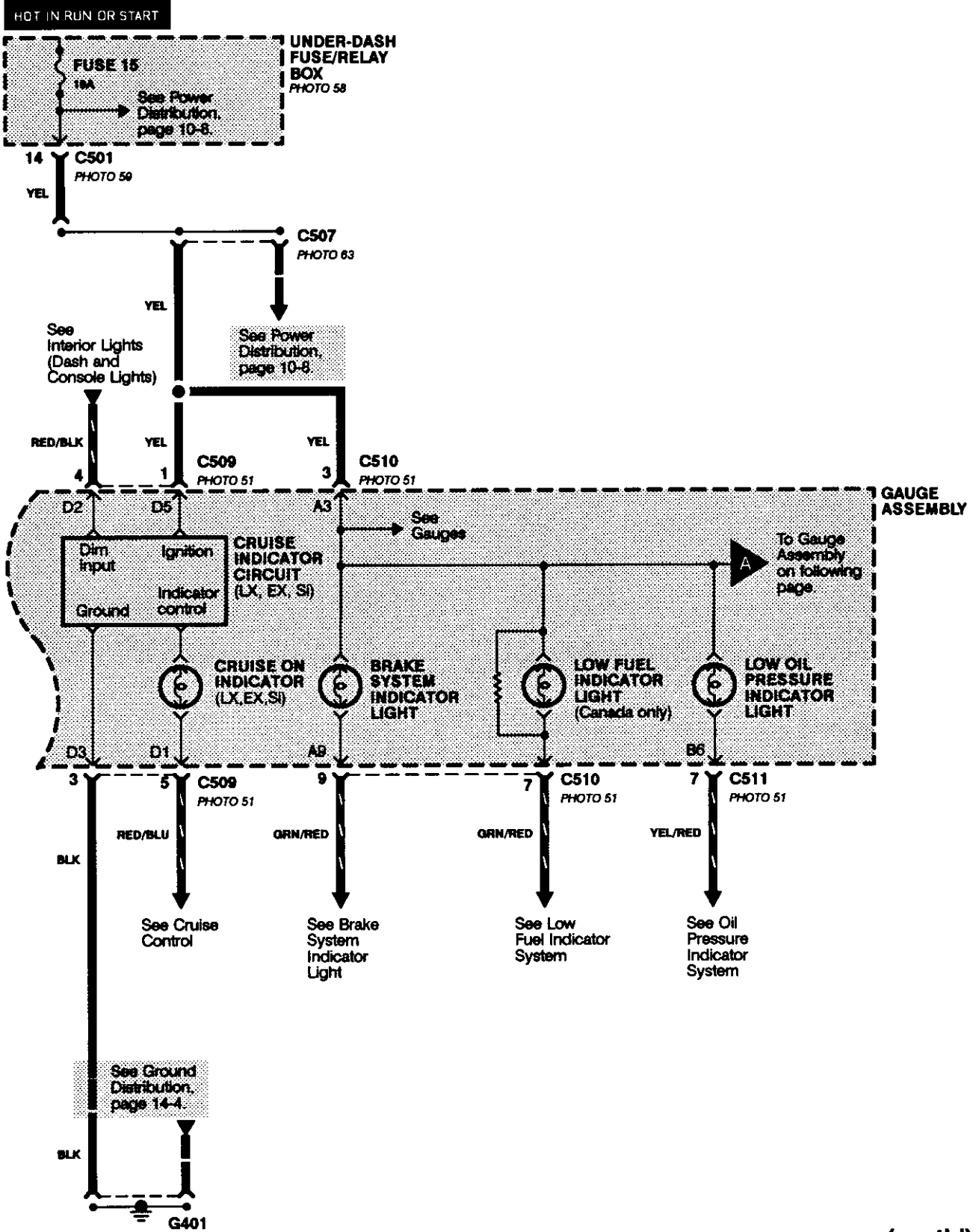
With the ignition switch in RUN or START, voltage is applied to the seat belt reminder light. When you unbuckle the driver's seat belt, the integrated control unit senses ground at the RED/BLU wire. The integrated control unit then provides a ground at the RED/BLU wire. The seat belt reminder indicator light flashes on and off for five seconds.

Ignition Key-on Reminder

When the ignition key switch is closed, ground is provided at the BLU/WHT wire of the integrated control unit. When you open the left or right front door, ground is provided at the GRN/BLU or GRN/RED wire of the integrated control unit and the beeper sounds.

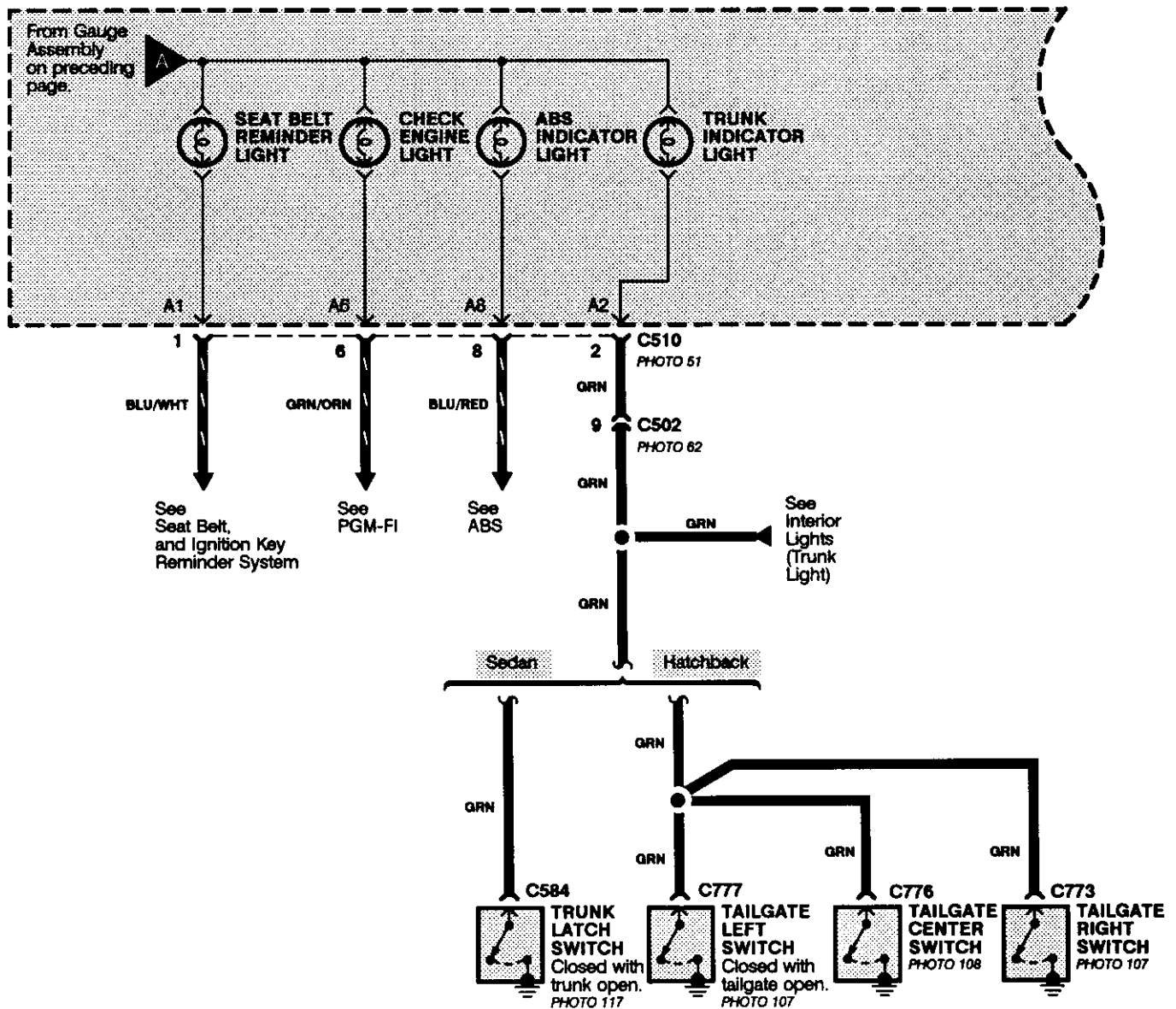
Indicators

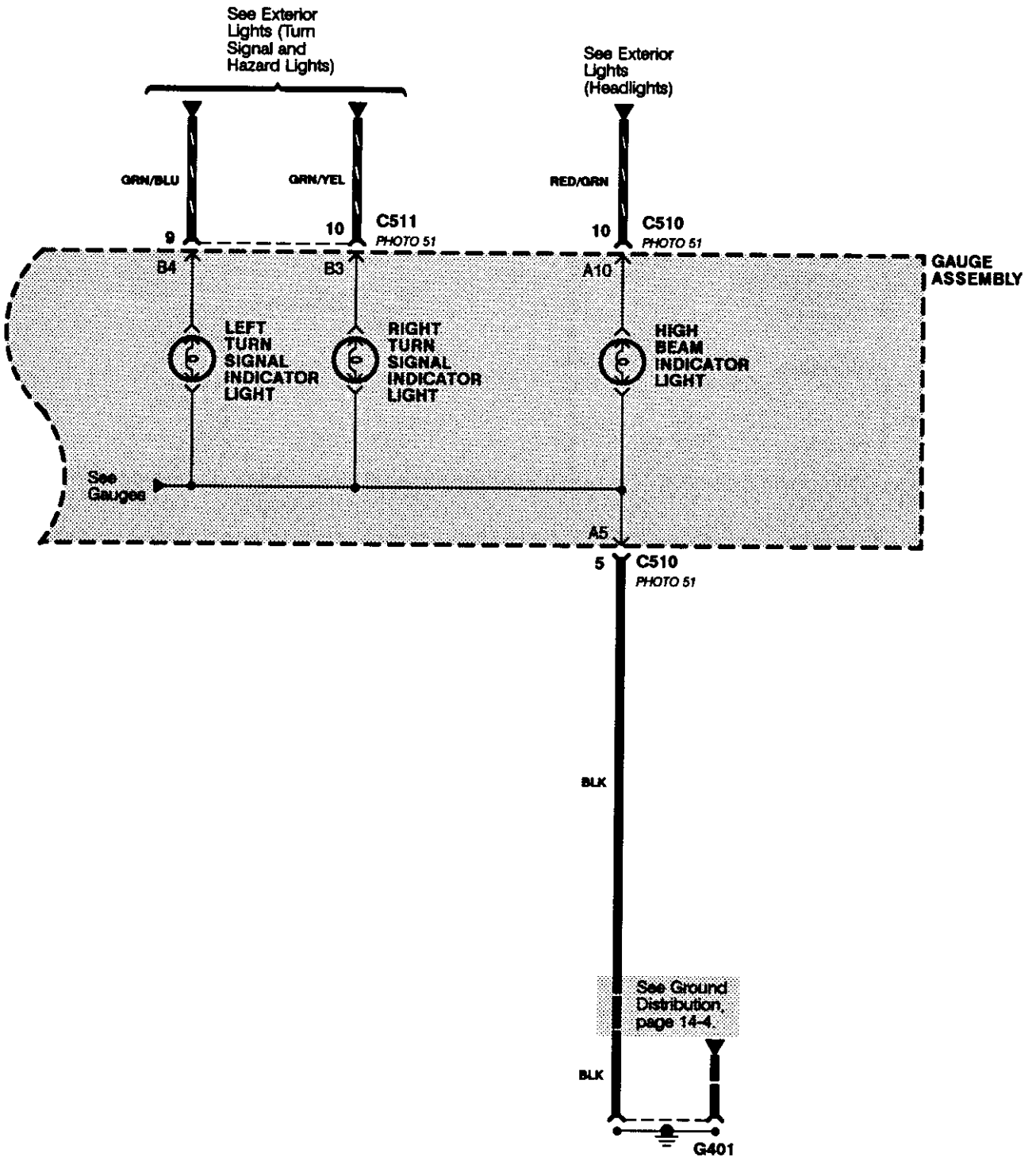




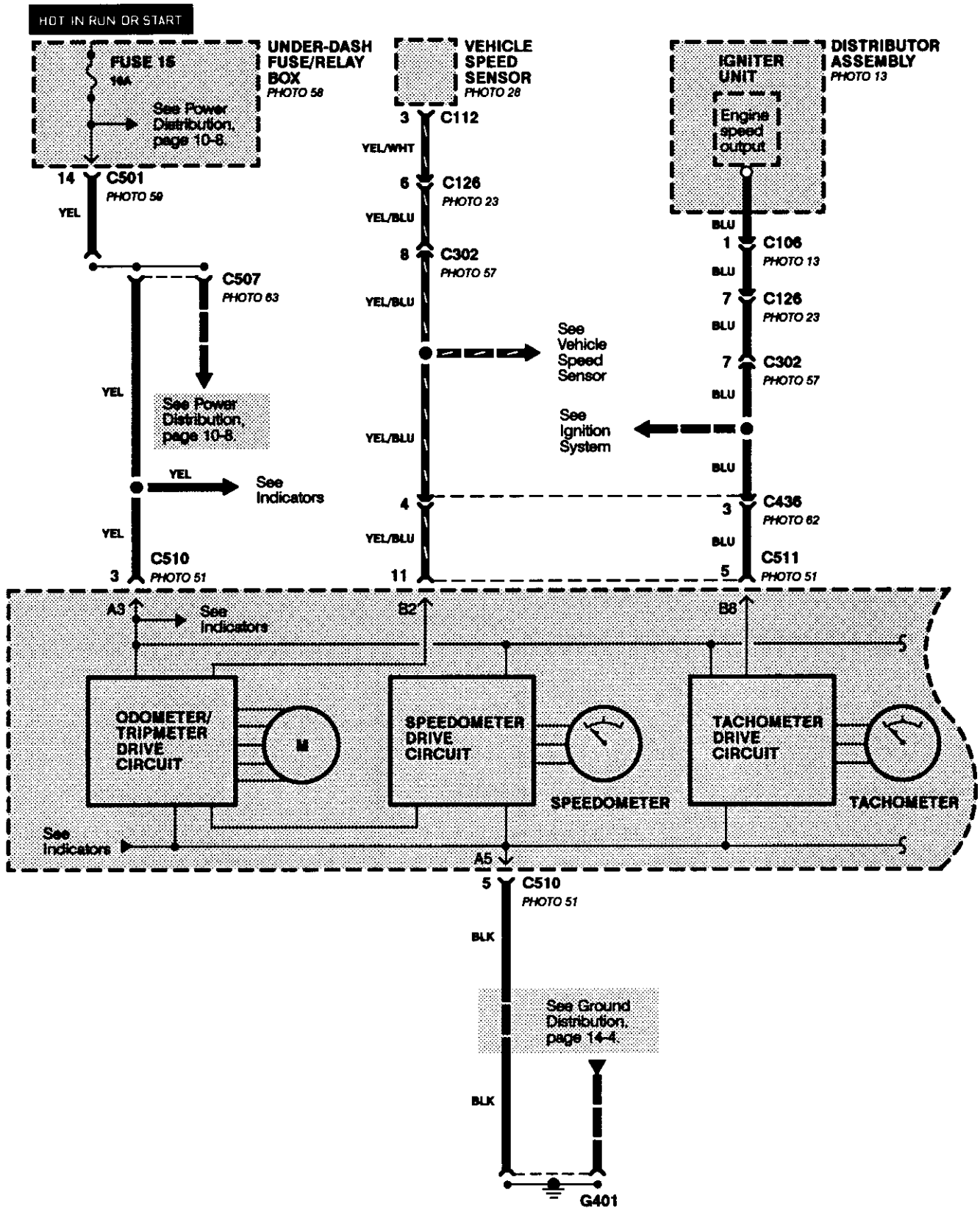
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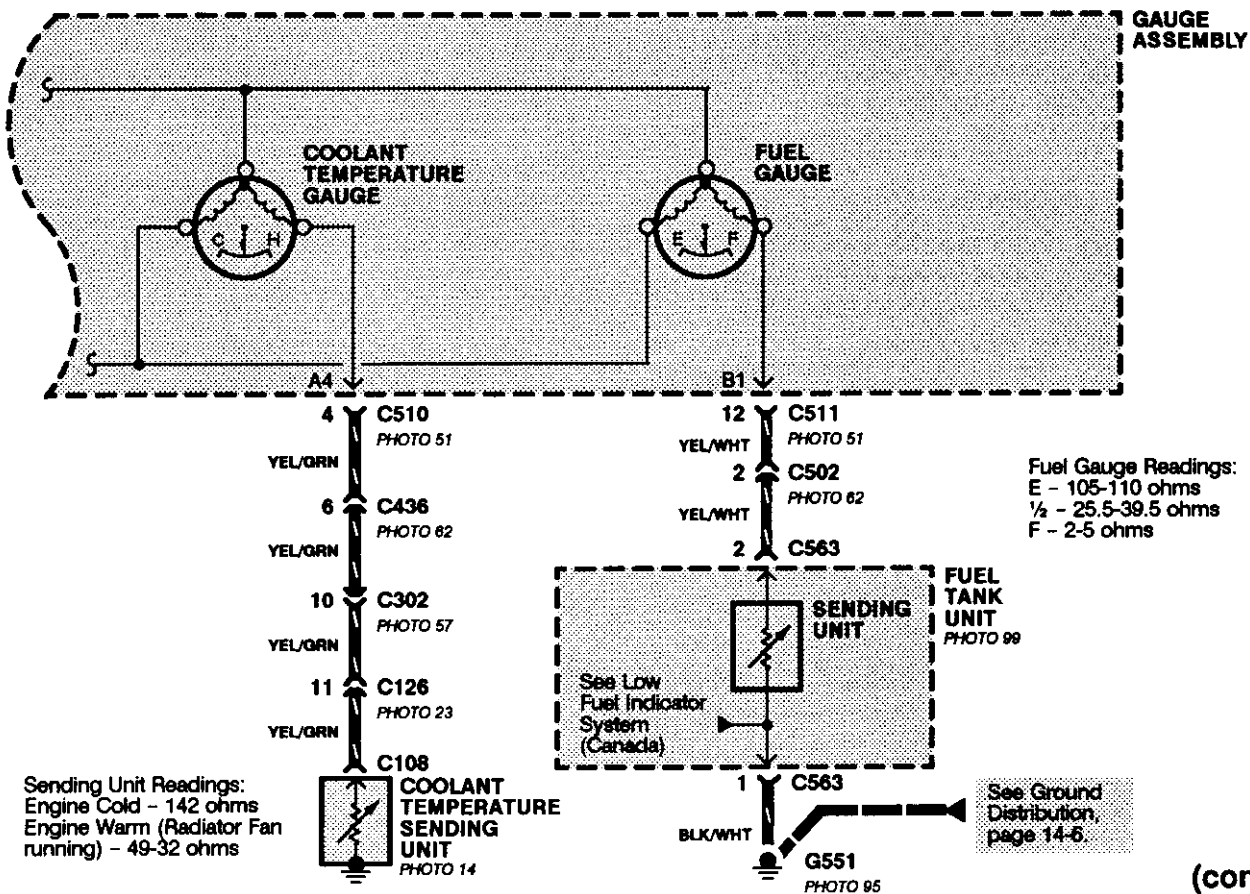
Indicators (cont'd)





Gauges





(cont'd)

Gauges (cont'd)

- How the Circuit Works

Coolant Temperature and Fuel Gauges

The coolant temperature gauge and the fuel gauge are each operated by two intersecting coils wound around a permanent magnet rotor. When voltage from fuse 15 is applied to the coils, a magnetic field is generated. This causes the rotor to rotate and the gauge needle to move. The magnetic field is controlled by the sender. As the resistance in the sender varies, current through the gauge coils changes. The gauge needle moves according to the changing magnetic field.

The coolant temperature sending unit's resistance varies from about 142 ohms at low engine temperature to between 49-32 ohms at high temperature (radiator fan running).

The fuel gauge sending unit's resistance varies from about 5 ohms at full to about 110 ohms at empty. Damping oil surrounding the fuel gauge keeps the gauge needle at the level last shown when the ignition was turned off.

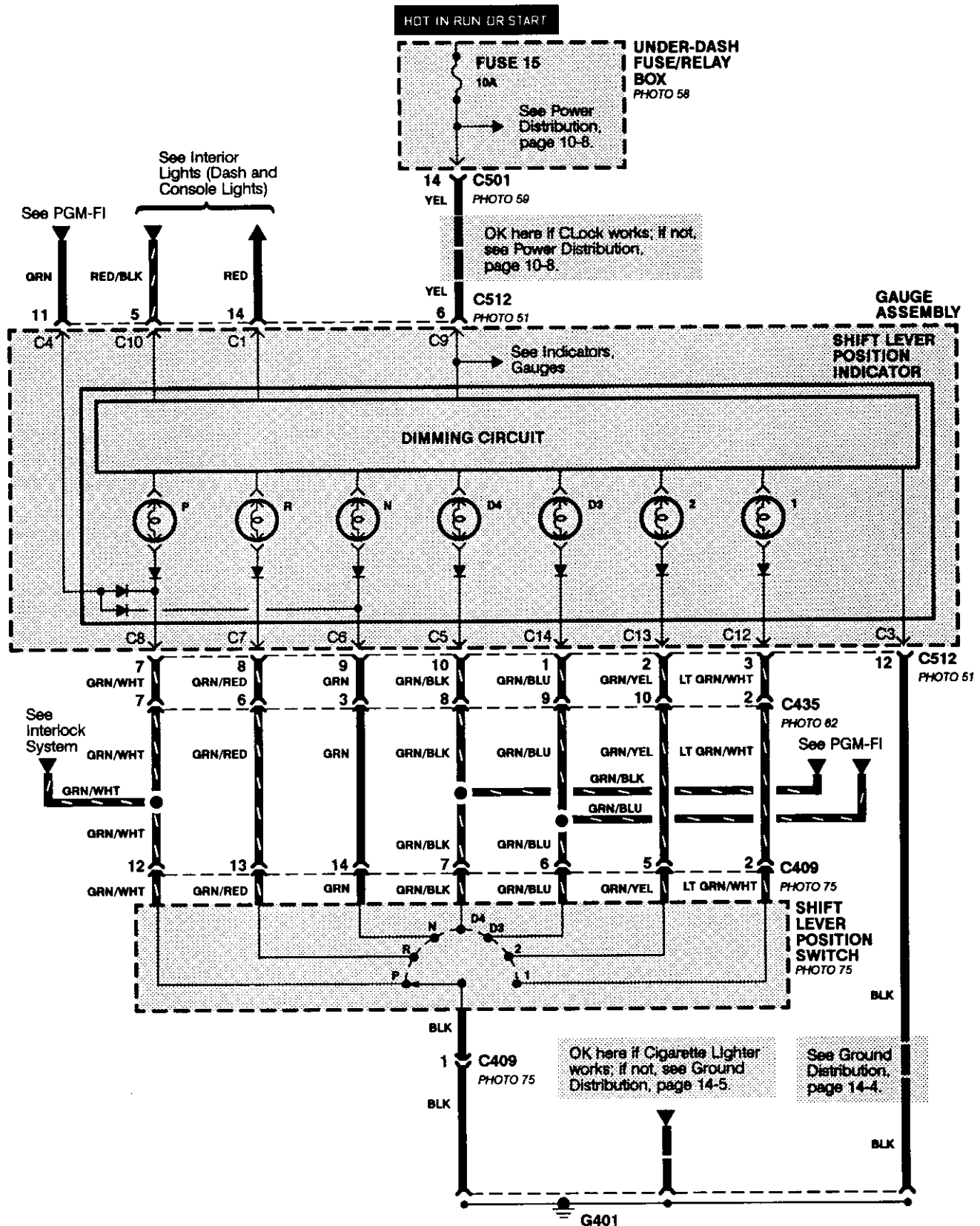
Tachometer

With the engine running, the tachometer senses ignition pulses from the distributor through the igniter unit. The solid-state tachometer displays these pulses as engine speed. For each 200 pulses per minute from the igniter unit, the tachometer displays 100 rpm.

Speedometer and Odometer

The odometer drive circuit and the speedometer drive circuit receive pulses from the speed sensor and, in turn, drive the odometer/tripmeter drive circuit and speedometer respectively.

Shift Lever Position Indicator



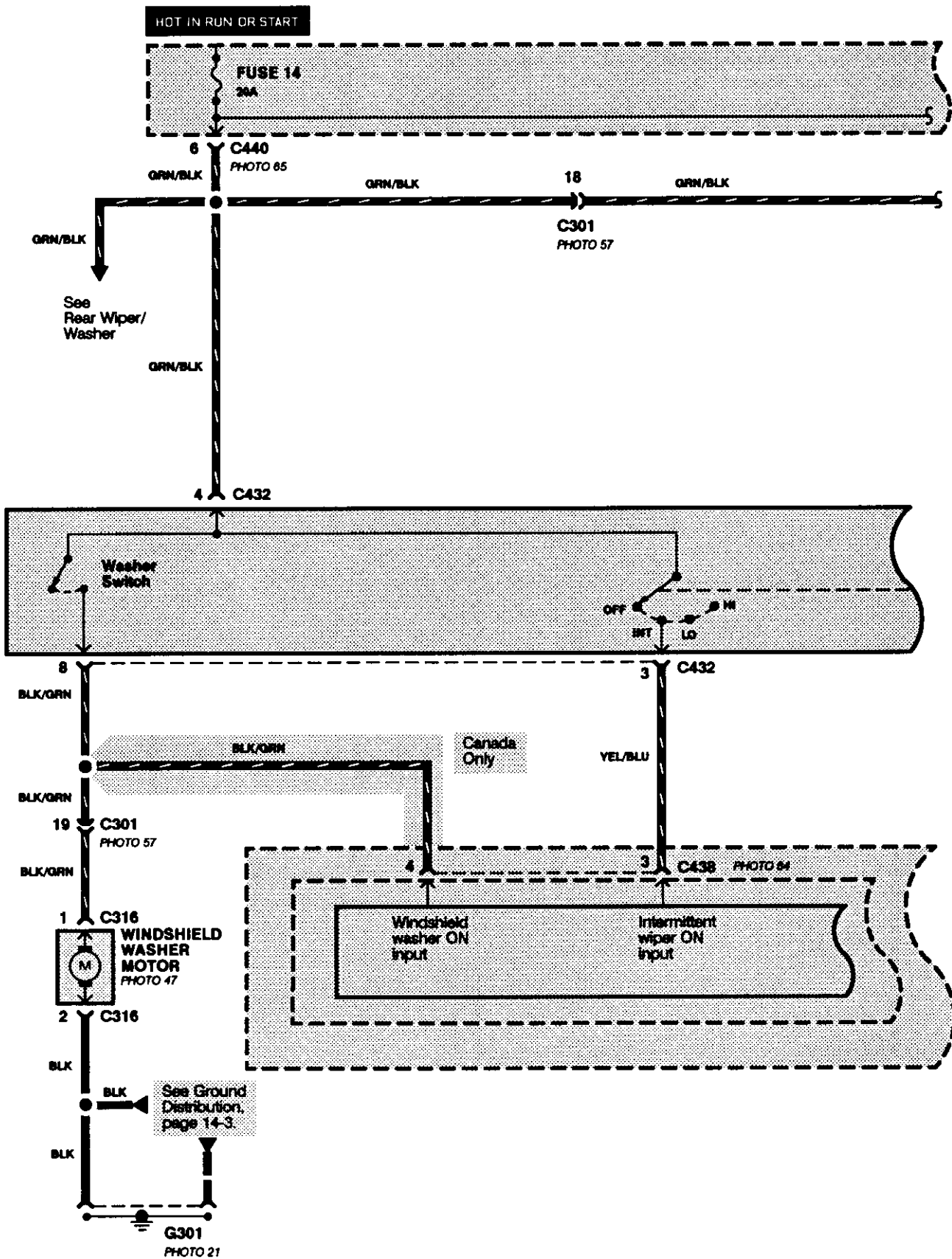


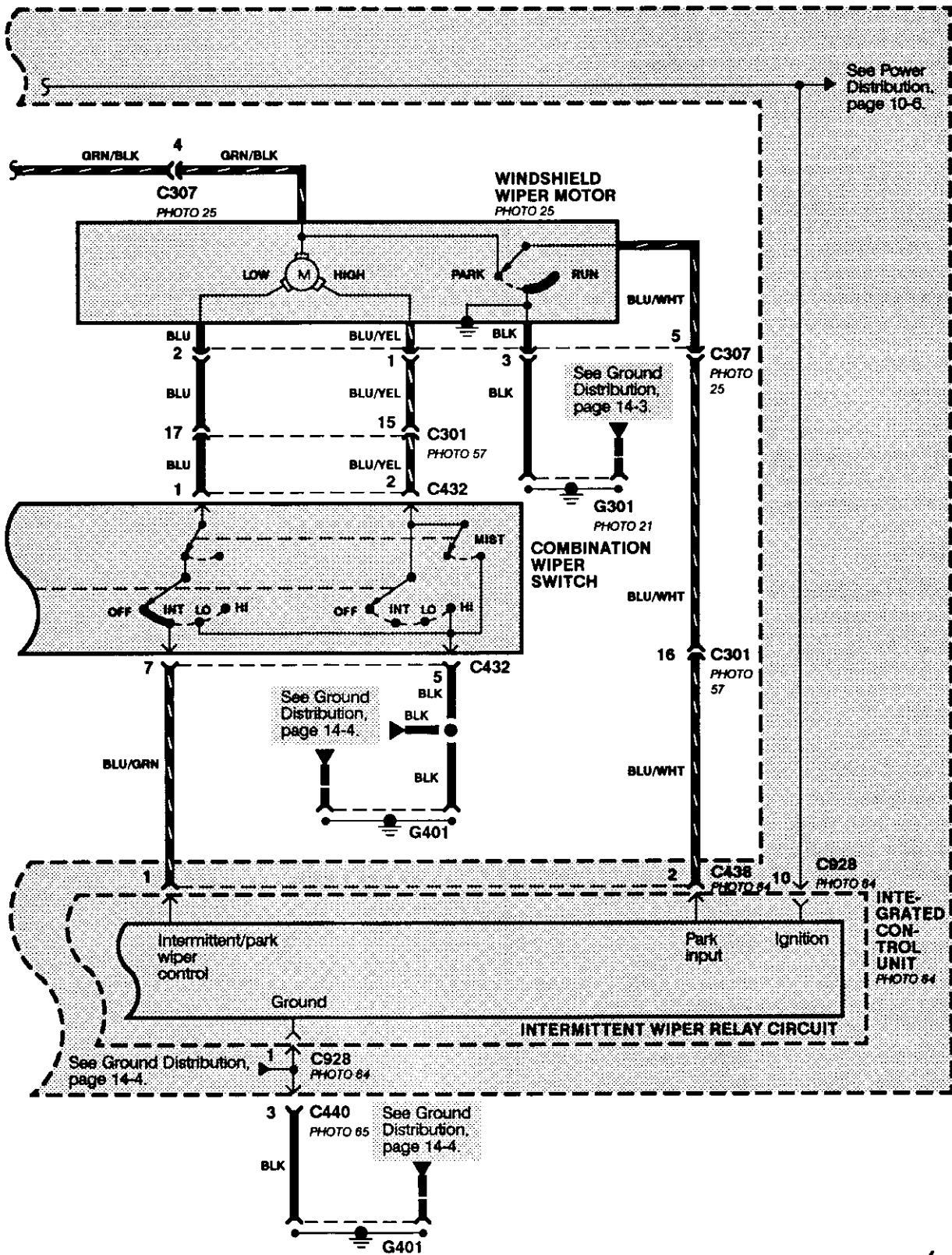
- How the Circuit Works

With the ignition switch in RUN or START, voltage is applied to the shift lever position indicator. The shift position lever switch provides a ground for each position. As an input is grounded, its indicator lights up. If R is selected, for example, a ground will be applied to the input of the shift lever position indicator, and the R indicator will go on.

With the headlight switch in PARK or HEAD, voltage is applied to the RED/BLK wire terminal. This changes the indicator panel illumination from fixed to controlled by the dash lights dimmer input on the RED wire.

Wiper/Washer





UNDER-DASH FUSE/RELAY BOX PHOTO 58

See Power Distribution, page 10-6.

See Ground Distribution, page 14-3.

See Ground Distribution, page 14-4.

See Ground Distribution, page 14-4.

See Ground Distribution, page 14-4.

(cont'd)

Wiper/Washer (cont'd)

- How the Circuit Works

Low Speed

With the ignition switch in RUN, battery voltage is applied to the windshield wiper motor. When the wiper switch is moved to LO, the low speed winding of the motor is grounded through the low contact of the combination wiper switch, and the wipers run at low speed.

Park/Off

When the wiper switch is turned off, the integrated control unit provides ground for the windshield wiper motor. When the cam switch on the motor signals the integrated control unit that the wipers are in the park position, the control unit removes the ground from the motor and the wipers stop in park position.

High Speed

When the wiper switch is in HI, the high speed windings of the windshield wiper motor are grounded through the high contact of the combination wiper switch and, the wipers run at high speed.

Intermittent

When the wiper switch is moved to INT, battery voltage is applied through the YEL/BLU wire to the integrated control unit. The integrated control unit grounds the low speed windings of the wiper motor. The wipers make a single sweep approximately every five seconds.

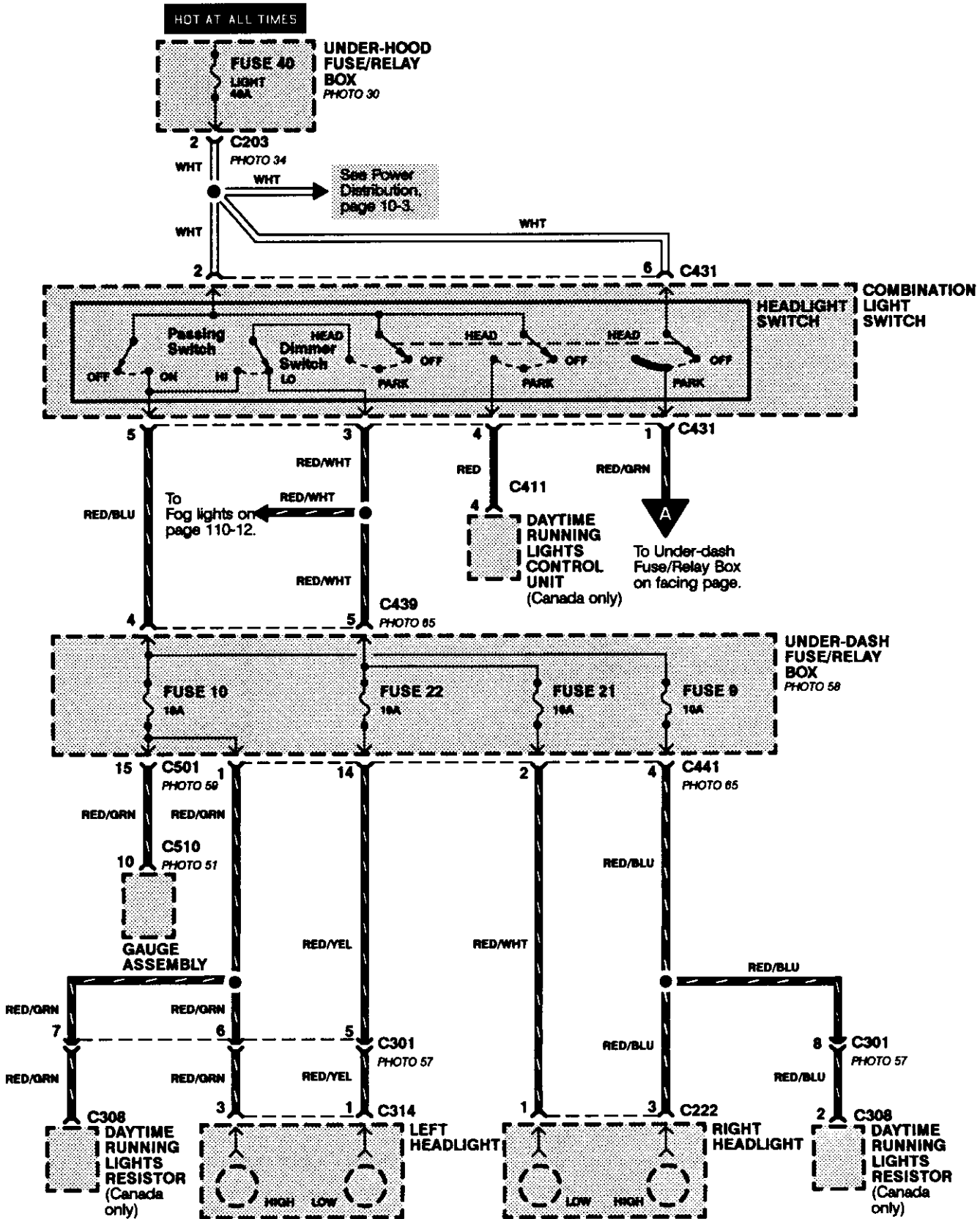
Mist

When the wiper switch is moved to MIST and released, the high speed winding of the windshield wiper motor is grounded through the mist contact in the combination switch. The wipers make one sweep at high speed and return to the park position.

Washer

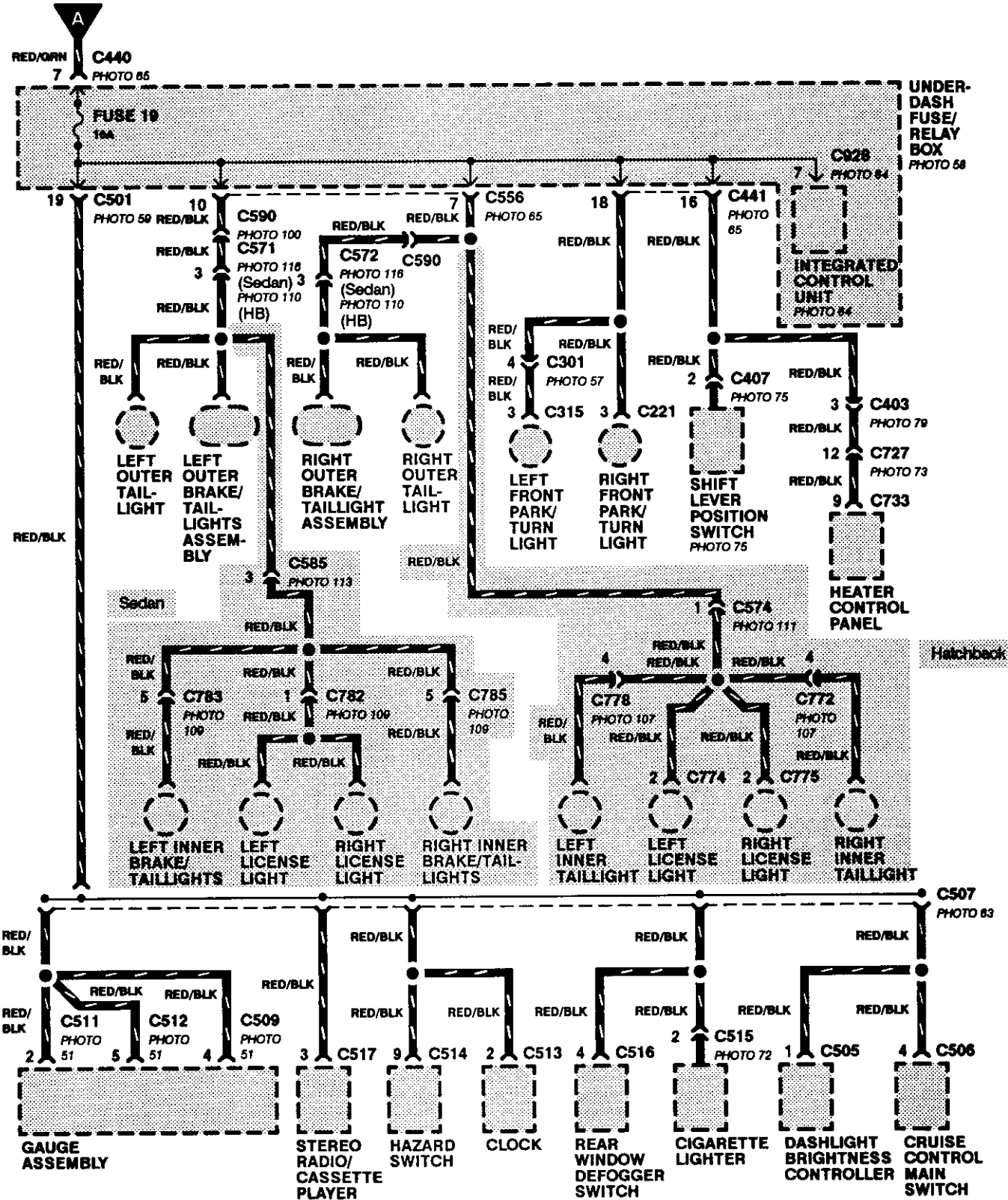
When the washer switch is depressed, battery voltage is applied to the windshield washer motor. The motor pumps fluid on the windshield until the switch is released. On models with combined wiper/washer operation, the integrated control unit will sense power at the BLK/GRN wire terminal and run the wiper motor.

Headlight Switch



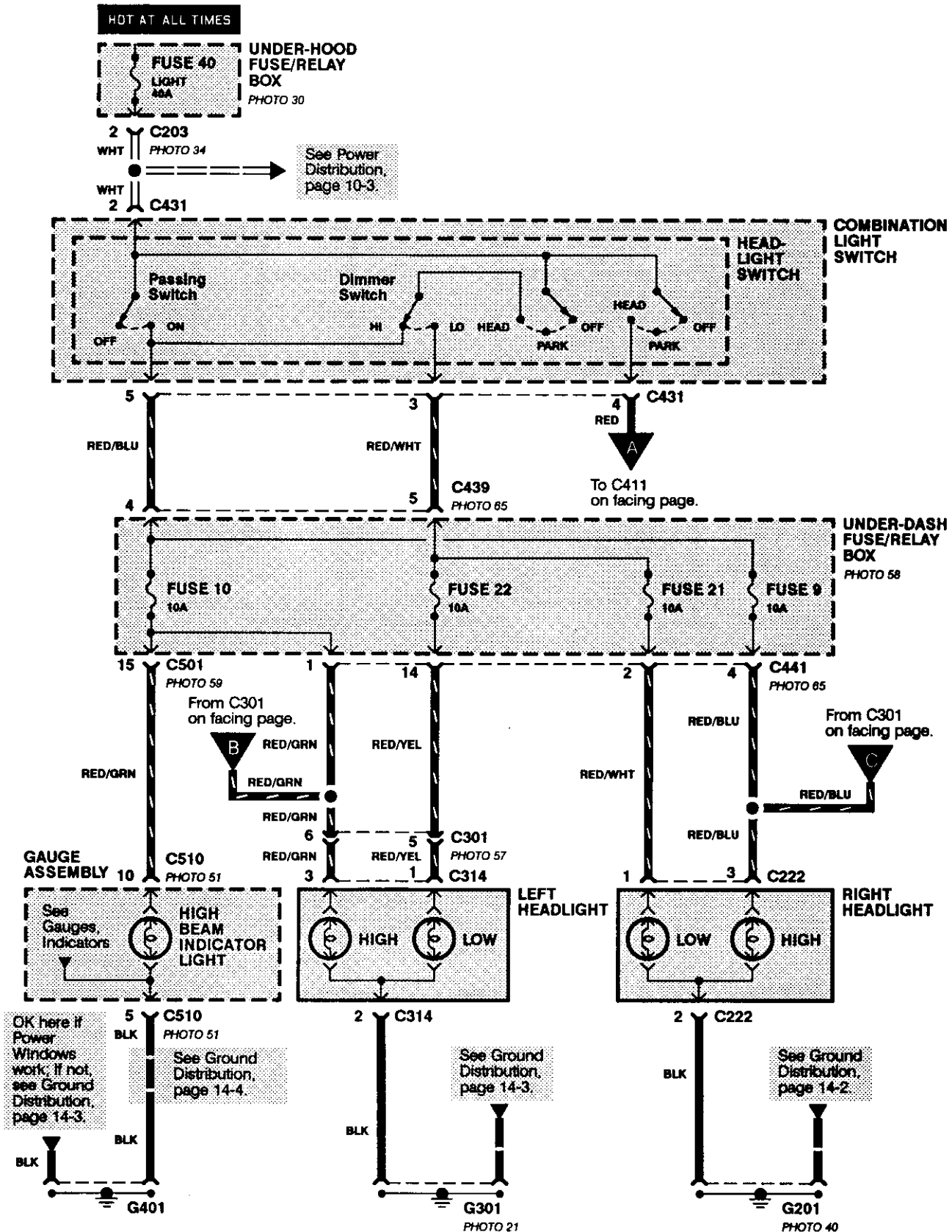


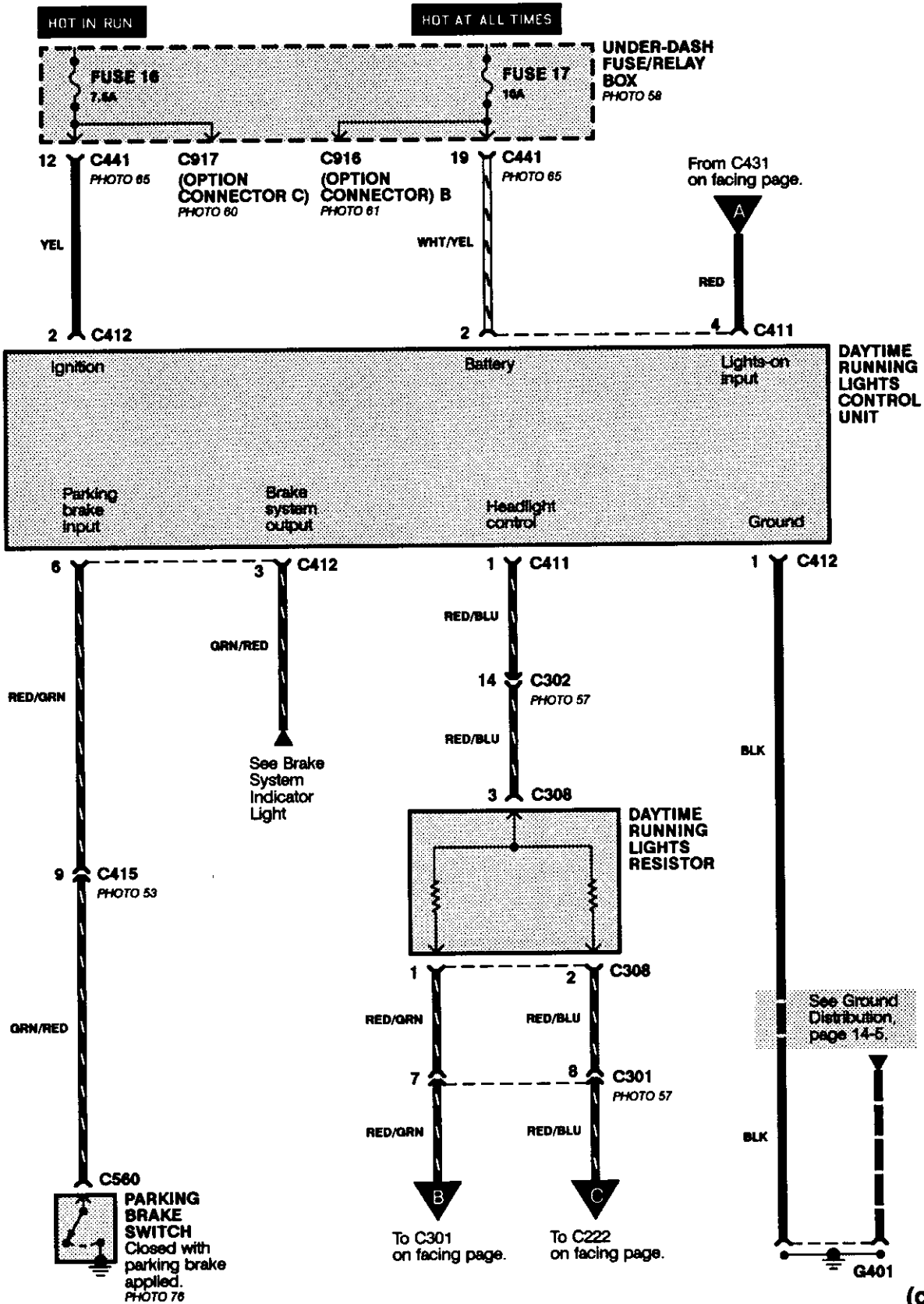
From Combination Light Switch on facing page.



Exterior Lights

- Headlights (Canadian Models)

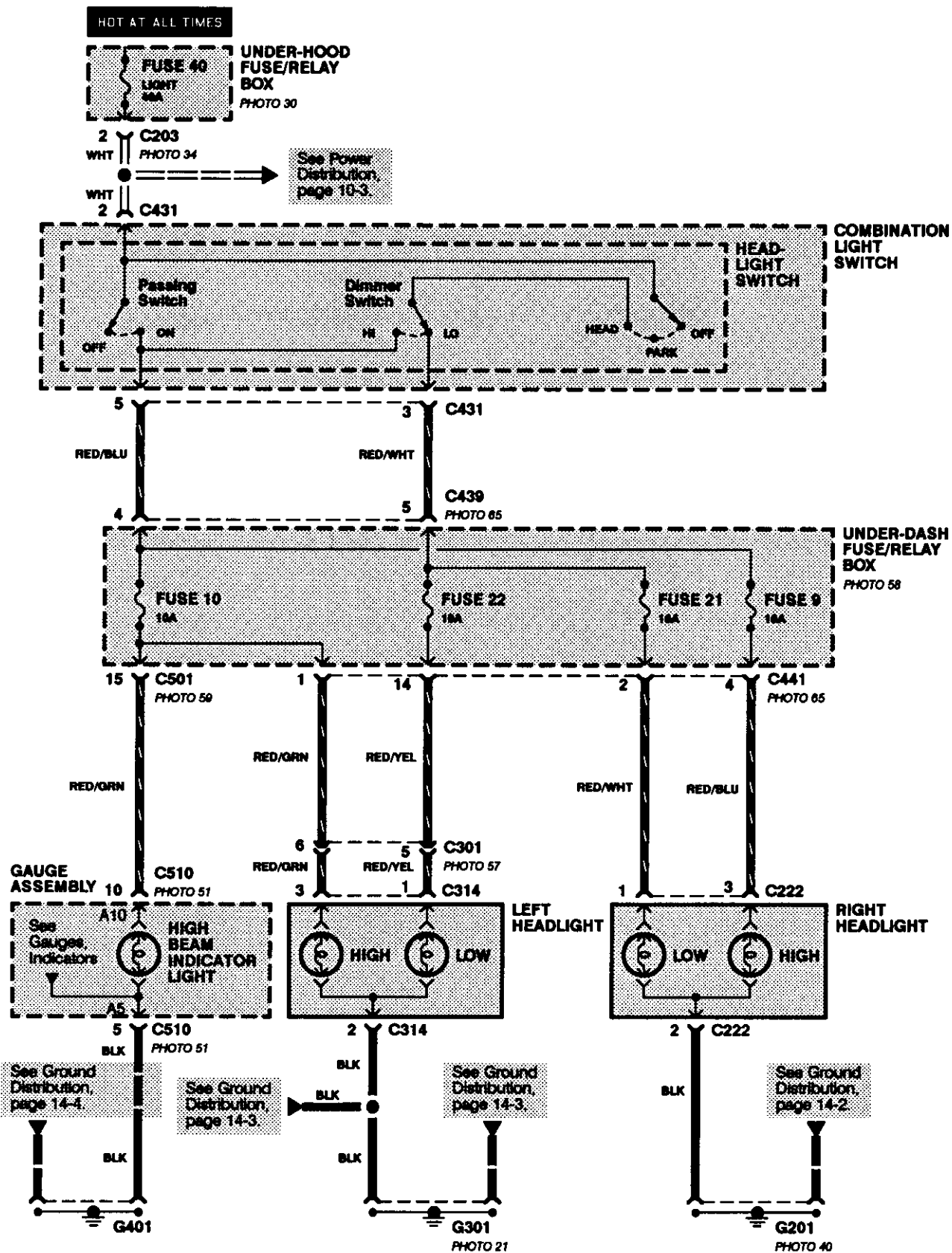




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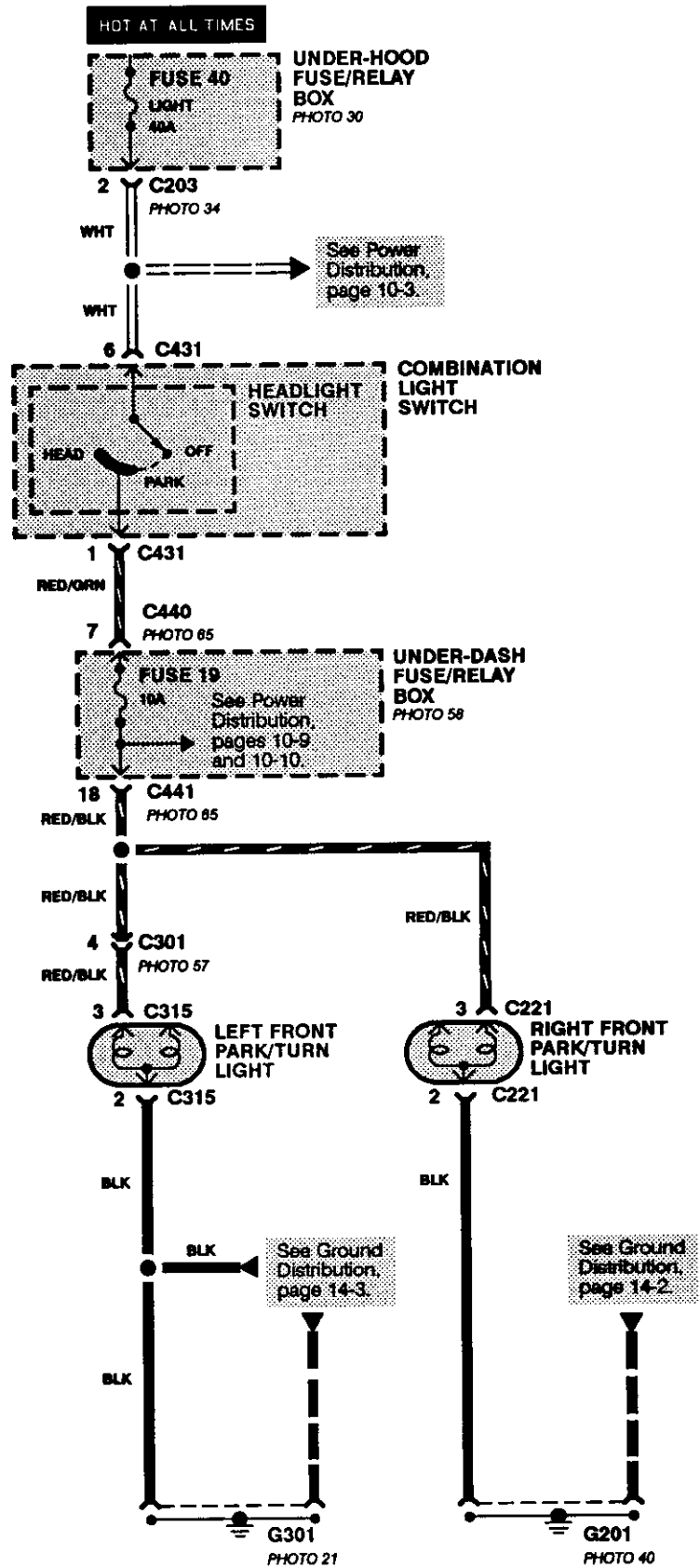
Exterior Lights (cont'd)

- Headlights (U.S. Models)





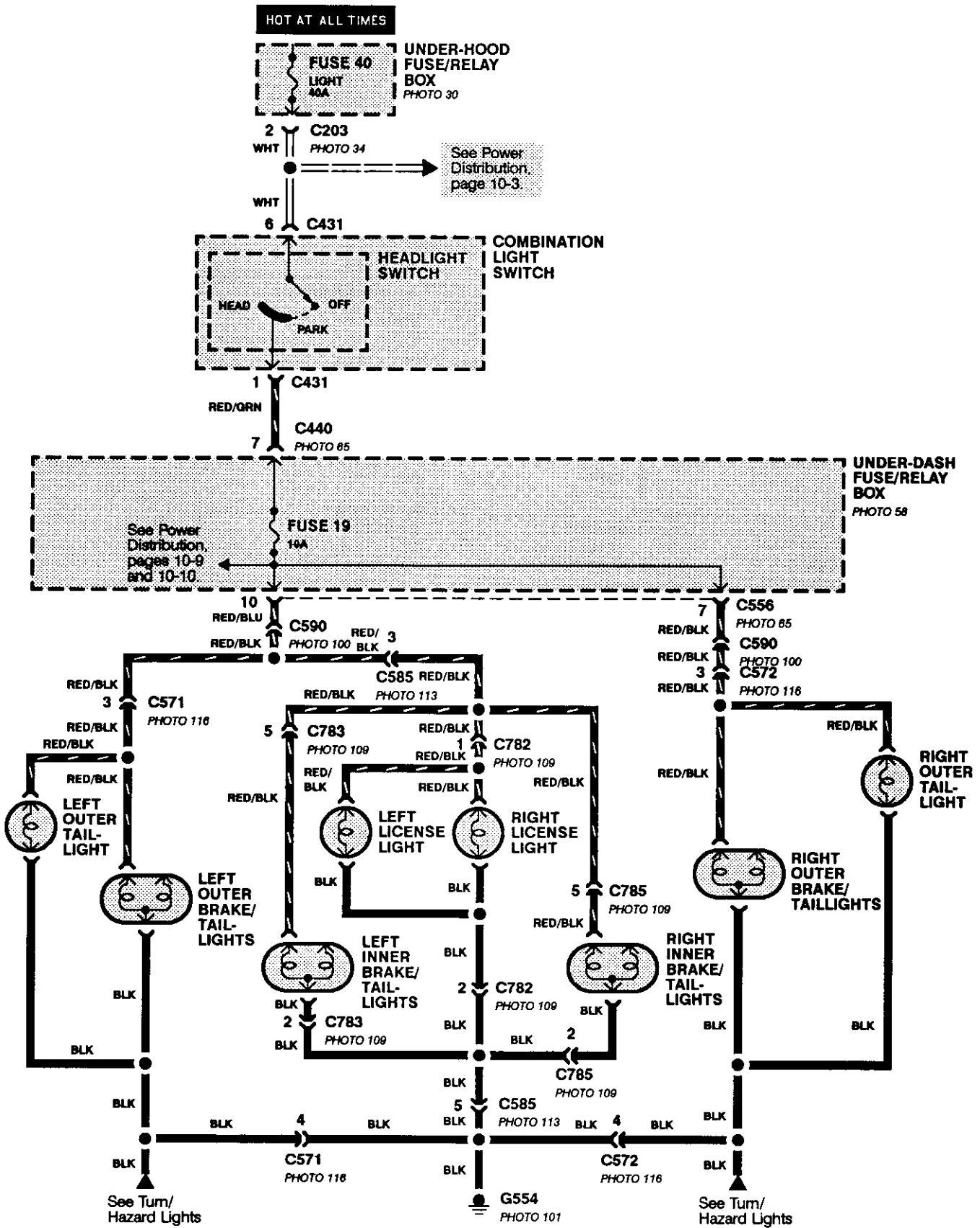
- Parking Lights



(cont'd)

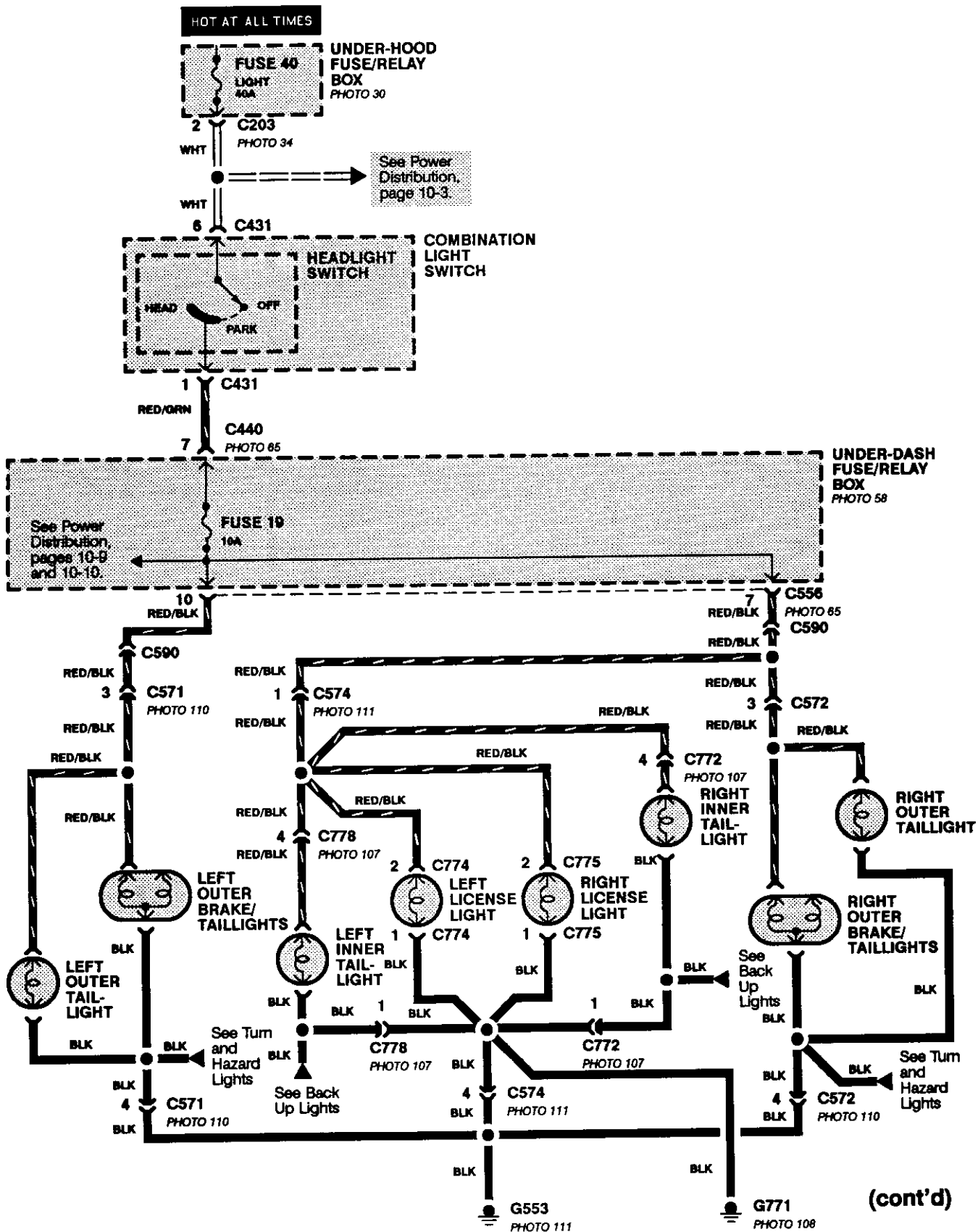
Exterior Lights (cont'd)

- Tail and License Plate Lights (Sedan)





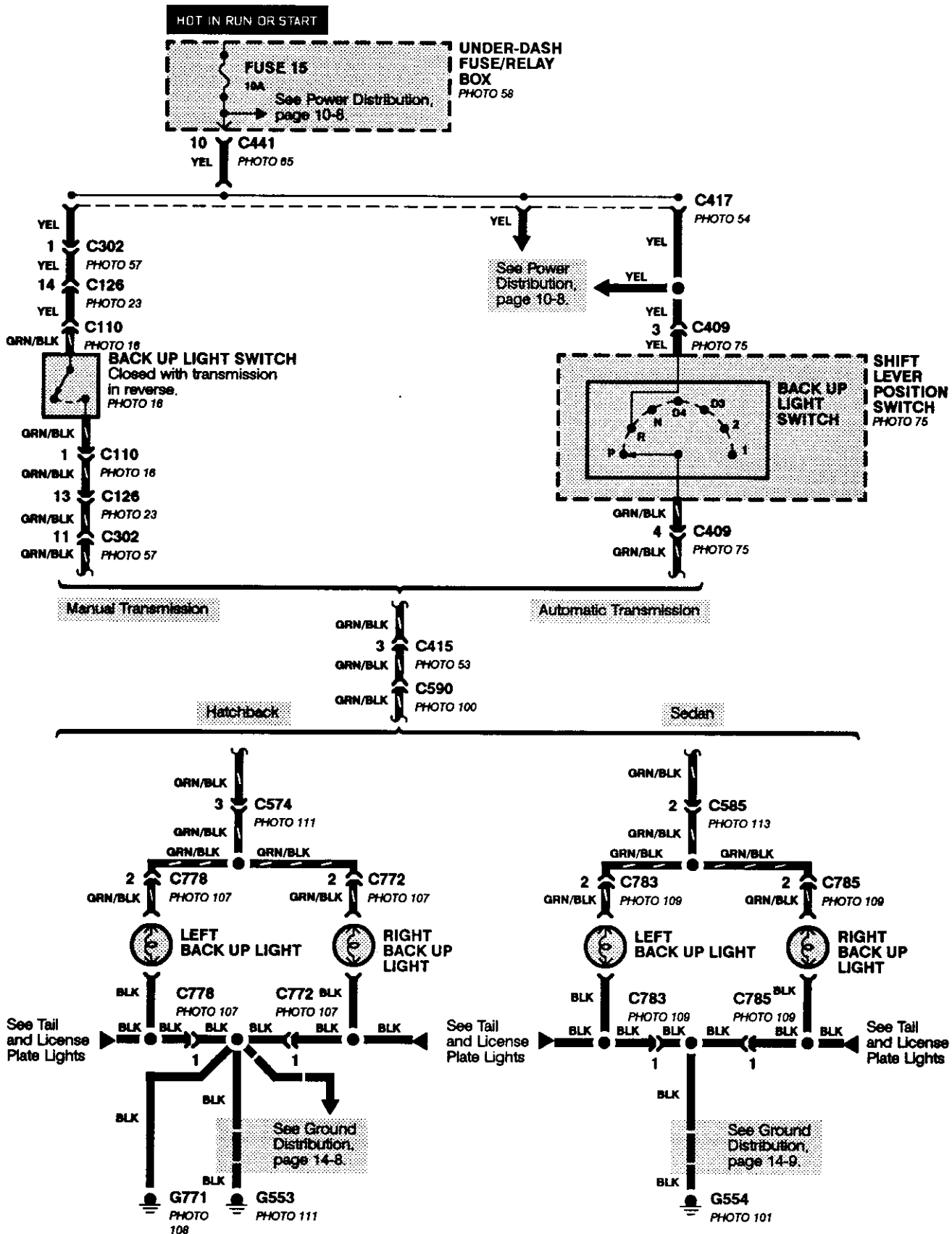
Tail and License Plate Lights (Hatchback)



(cont'd)

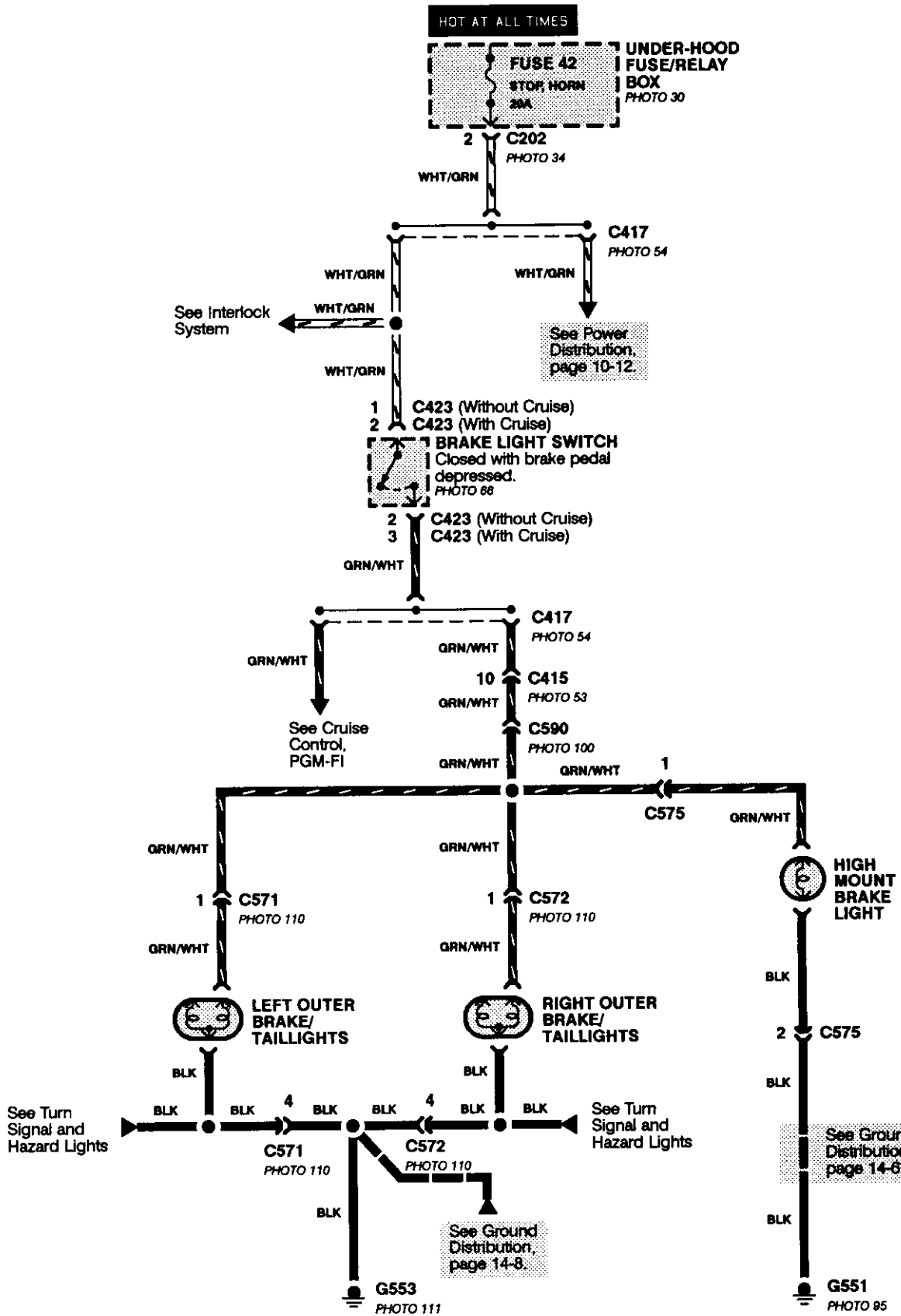
Exterior Lights (cont'd)

- Back Up Lights





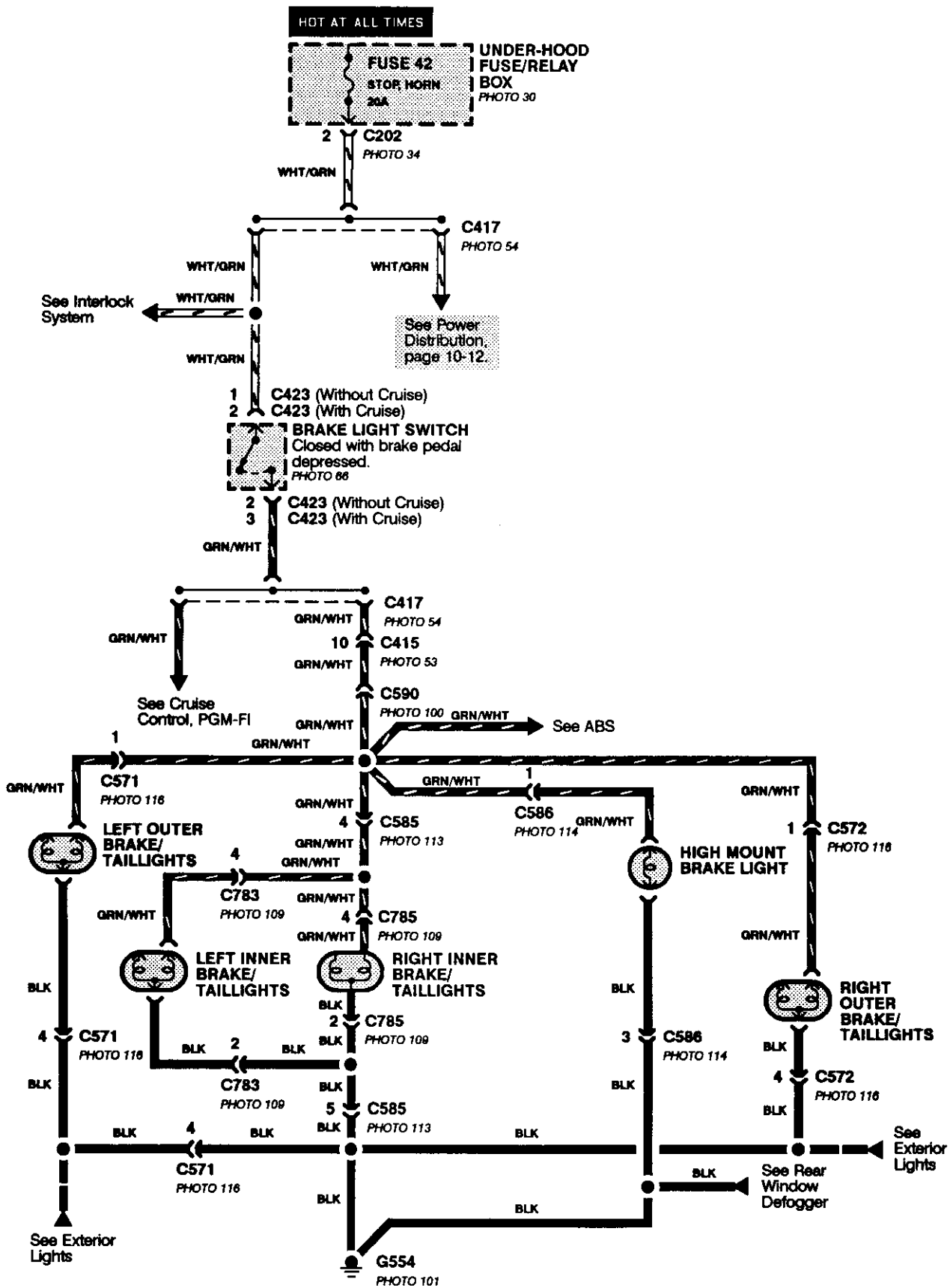
- Brake Lights (Hatchback)



(cont'd)

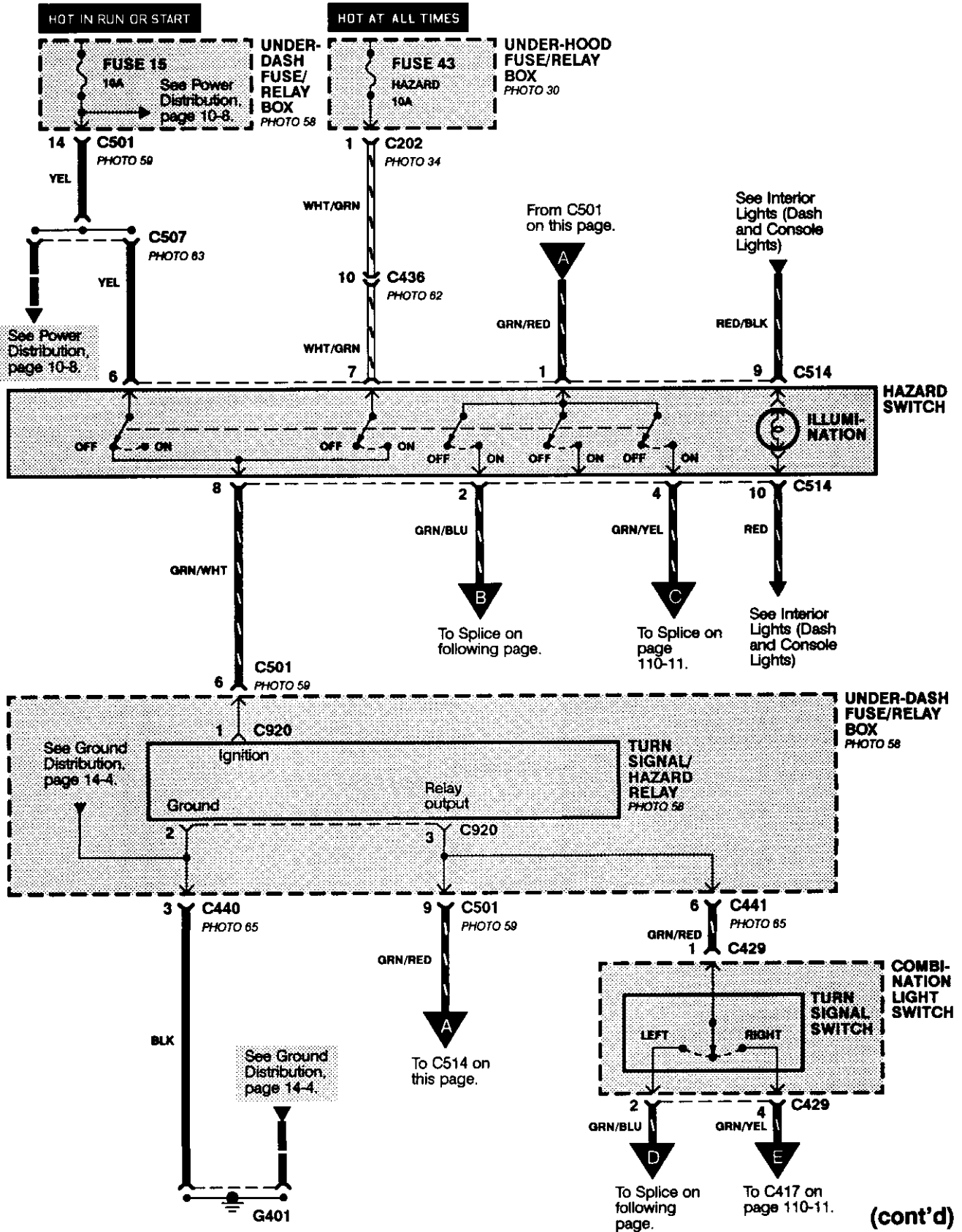
Exterior Lights (cont'd)

- Brake Lights (Sedan)





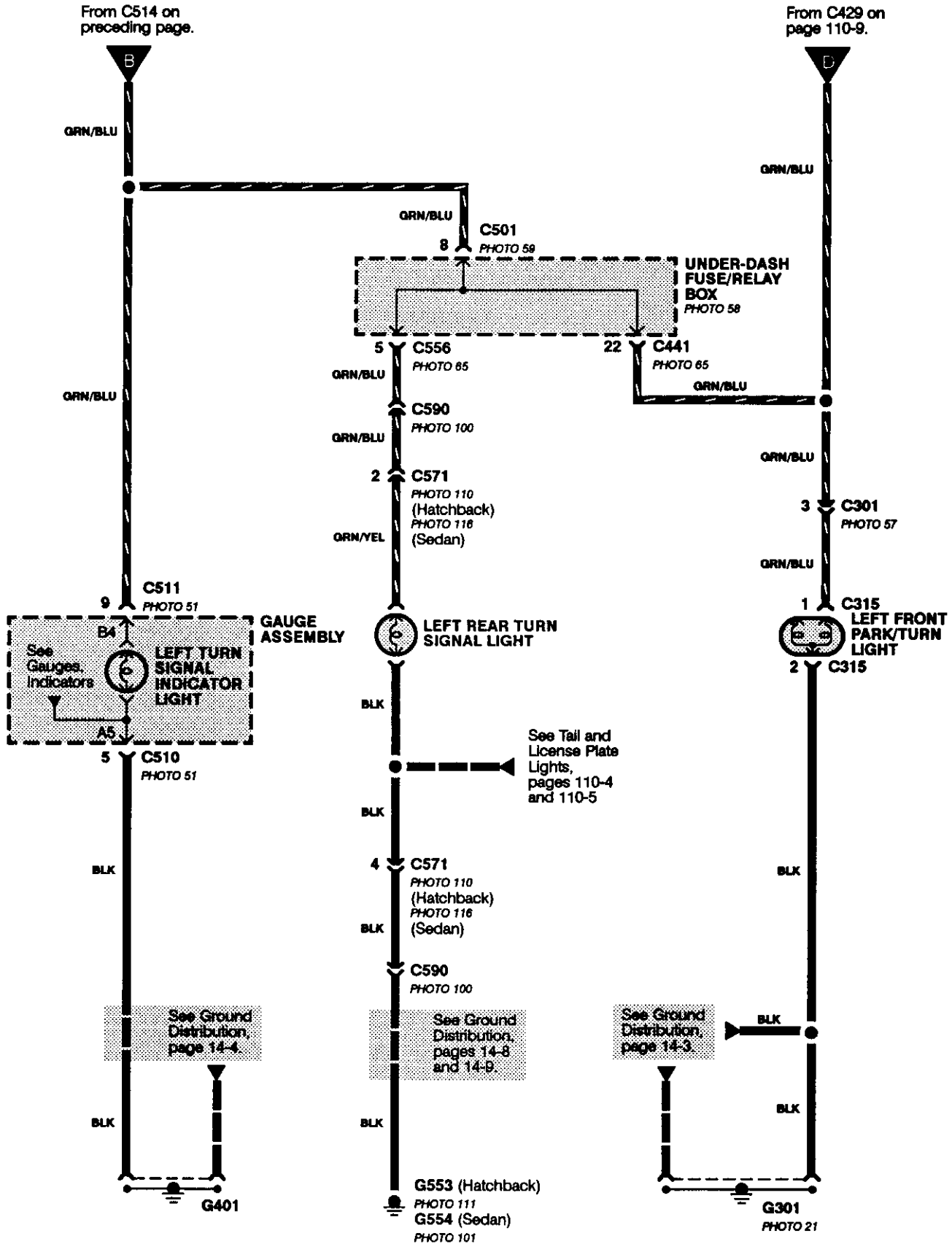
- Turn Signal and Hazard Lights

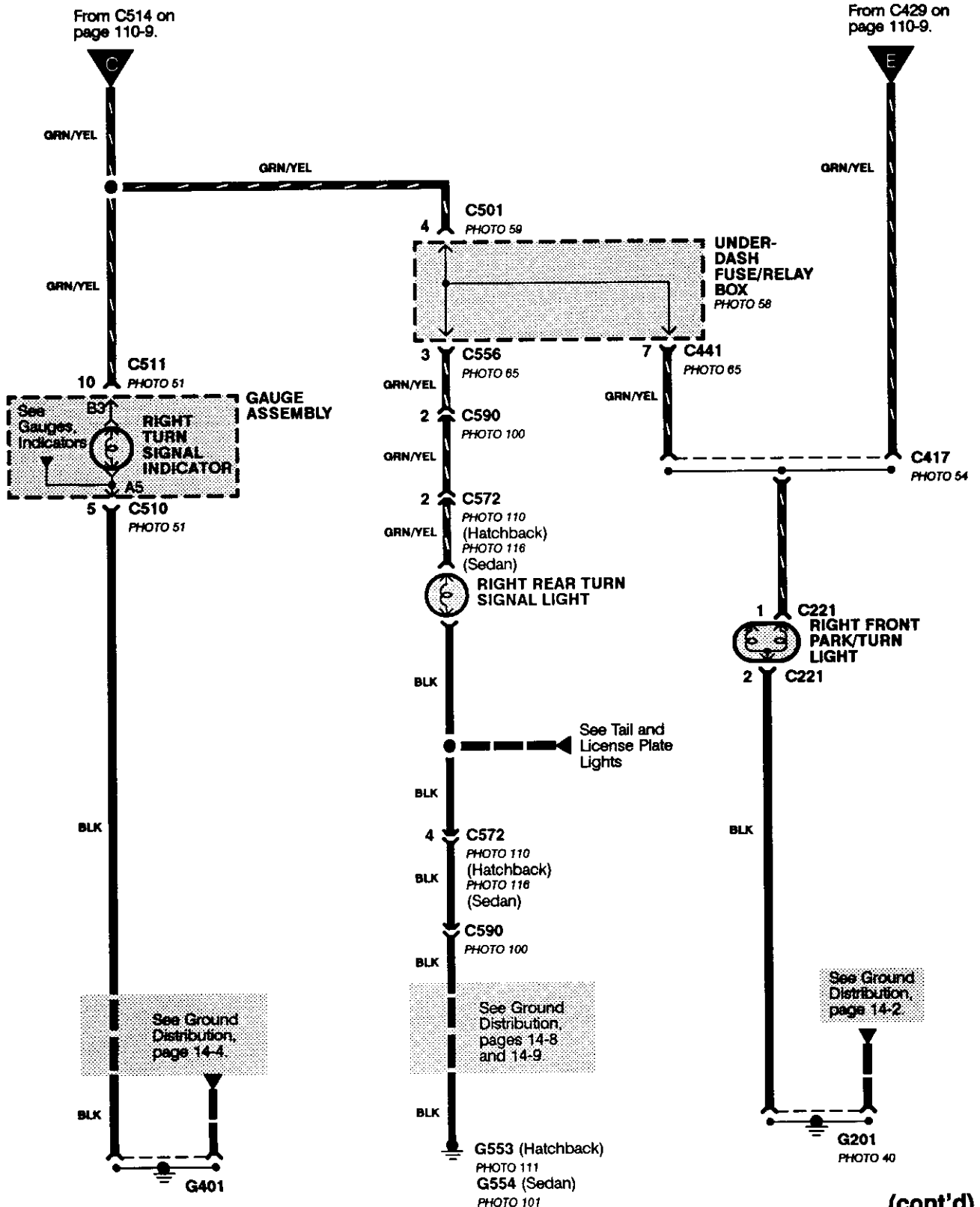


(cont'd)

Exterior Lights

- Turn Signal and Hazard Lights (cont'd)

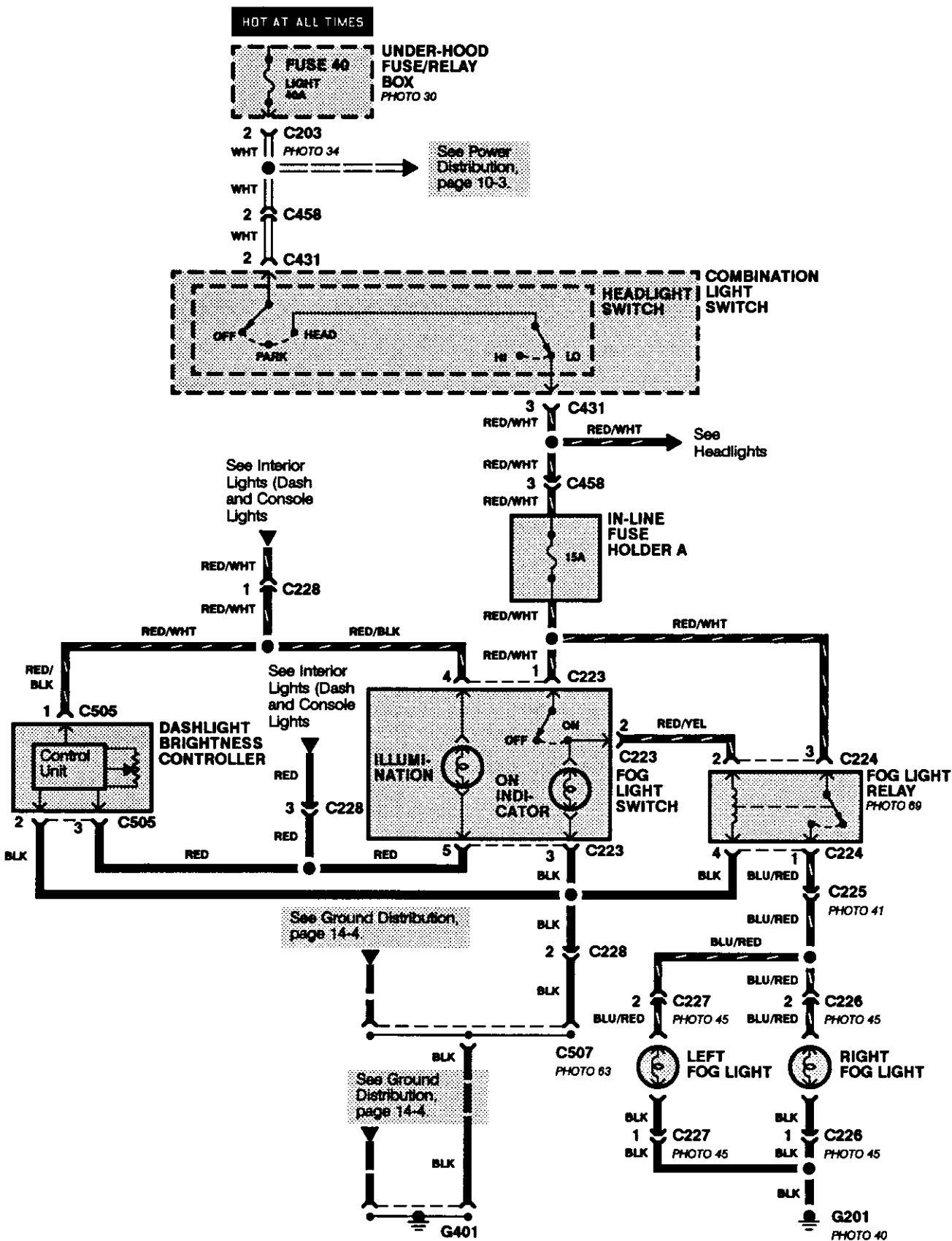




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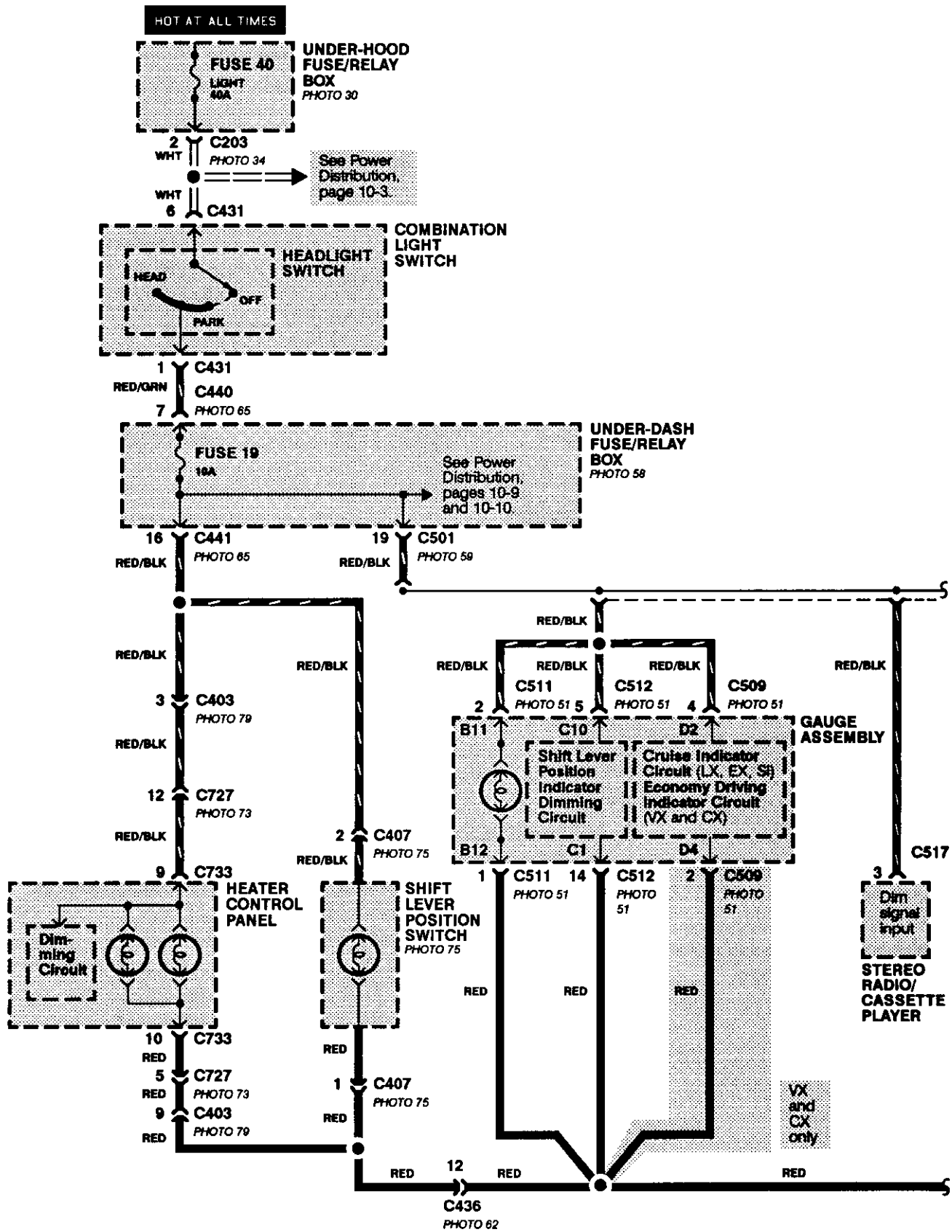
Exterior Lights (cont'd)

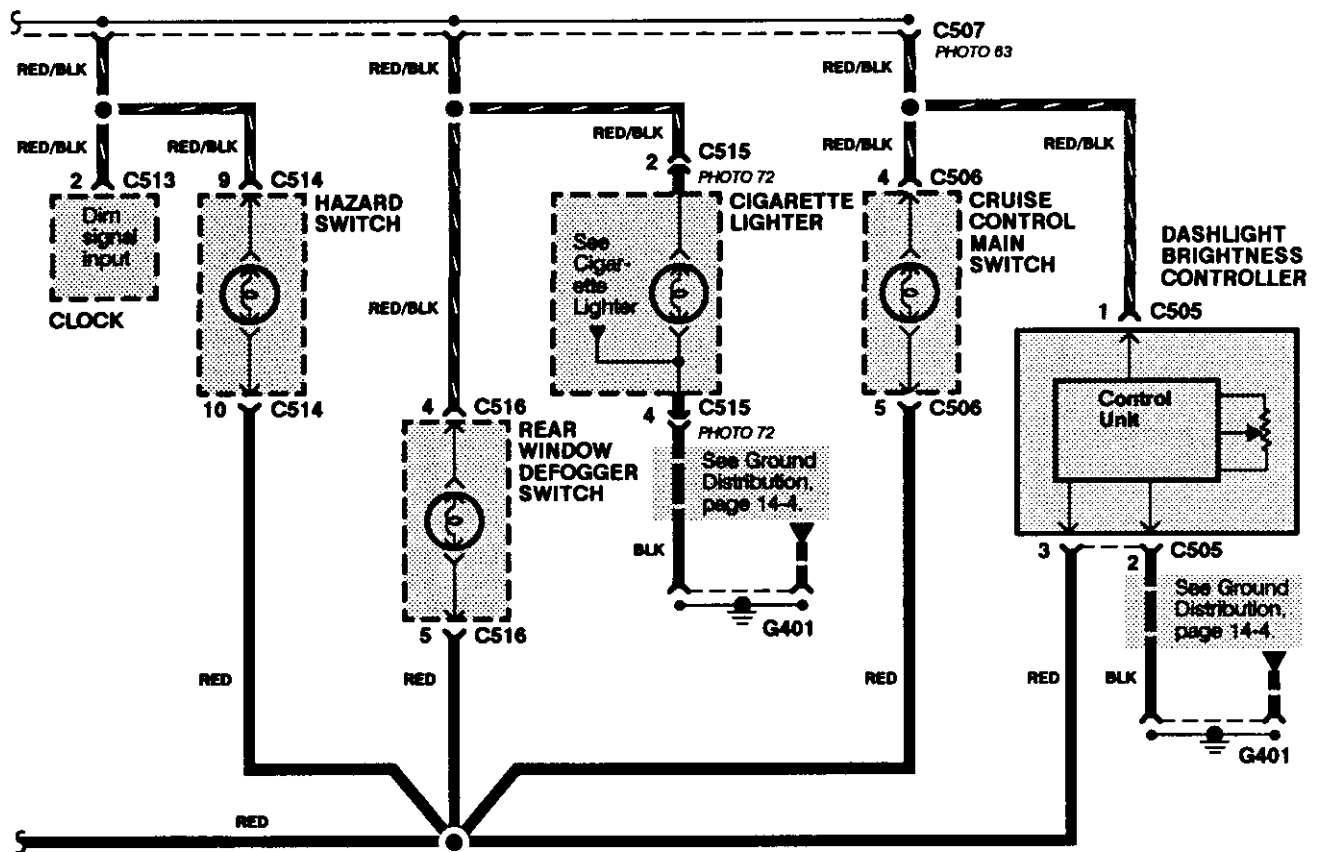
- Fog Lights



Interior Lights

- Dash and Console Lights

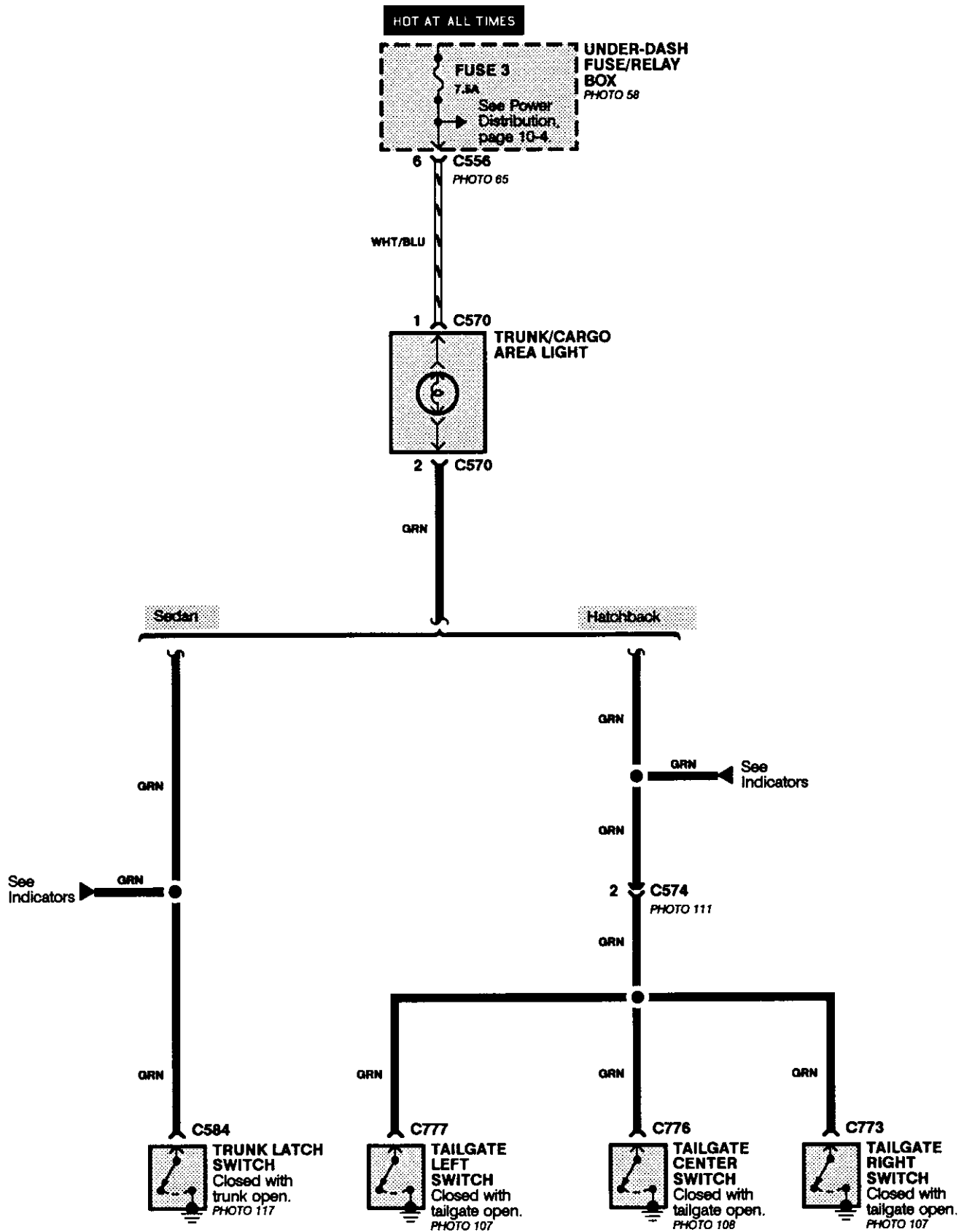




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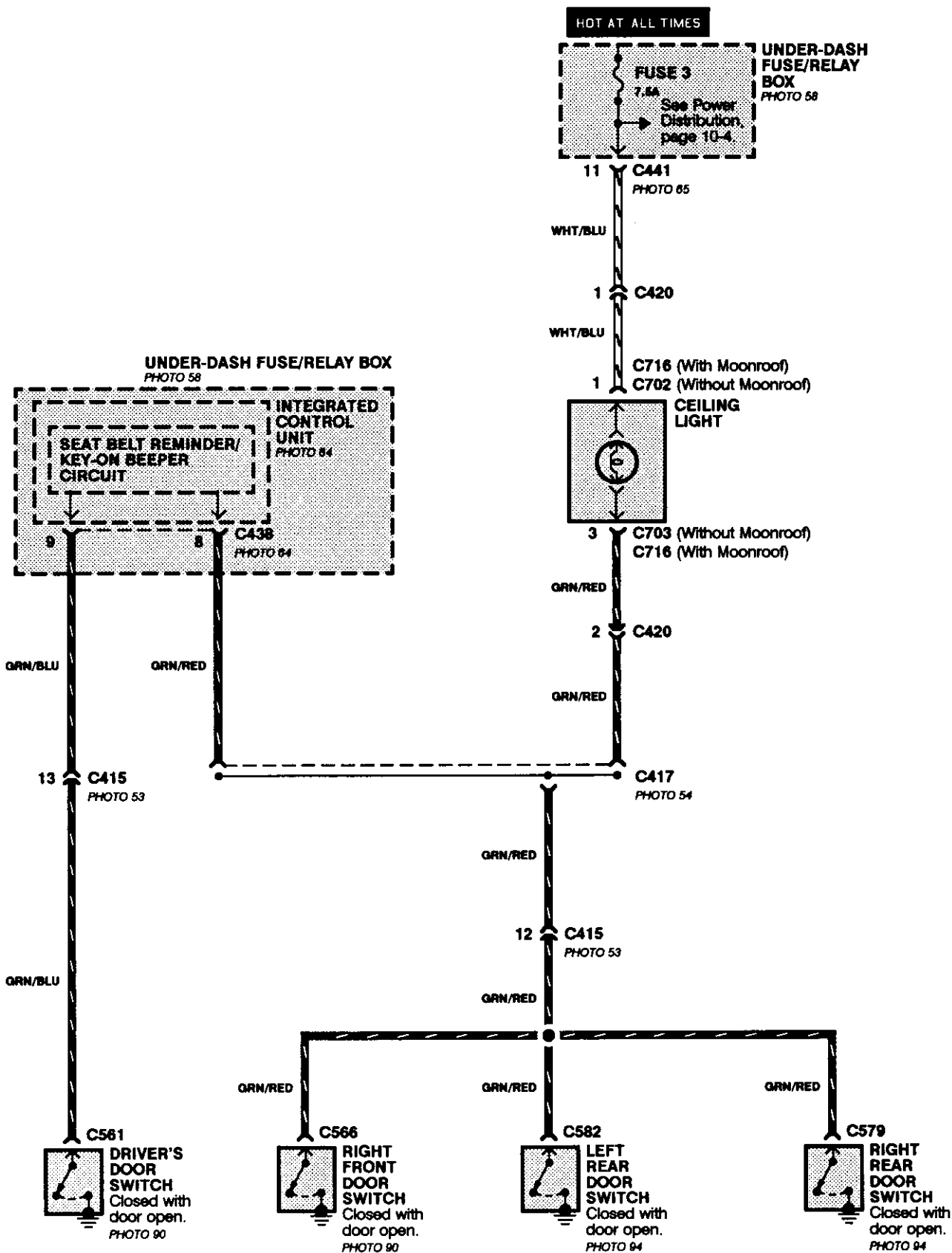
Interior Lights (cont'd)

- Trunk Light



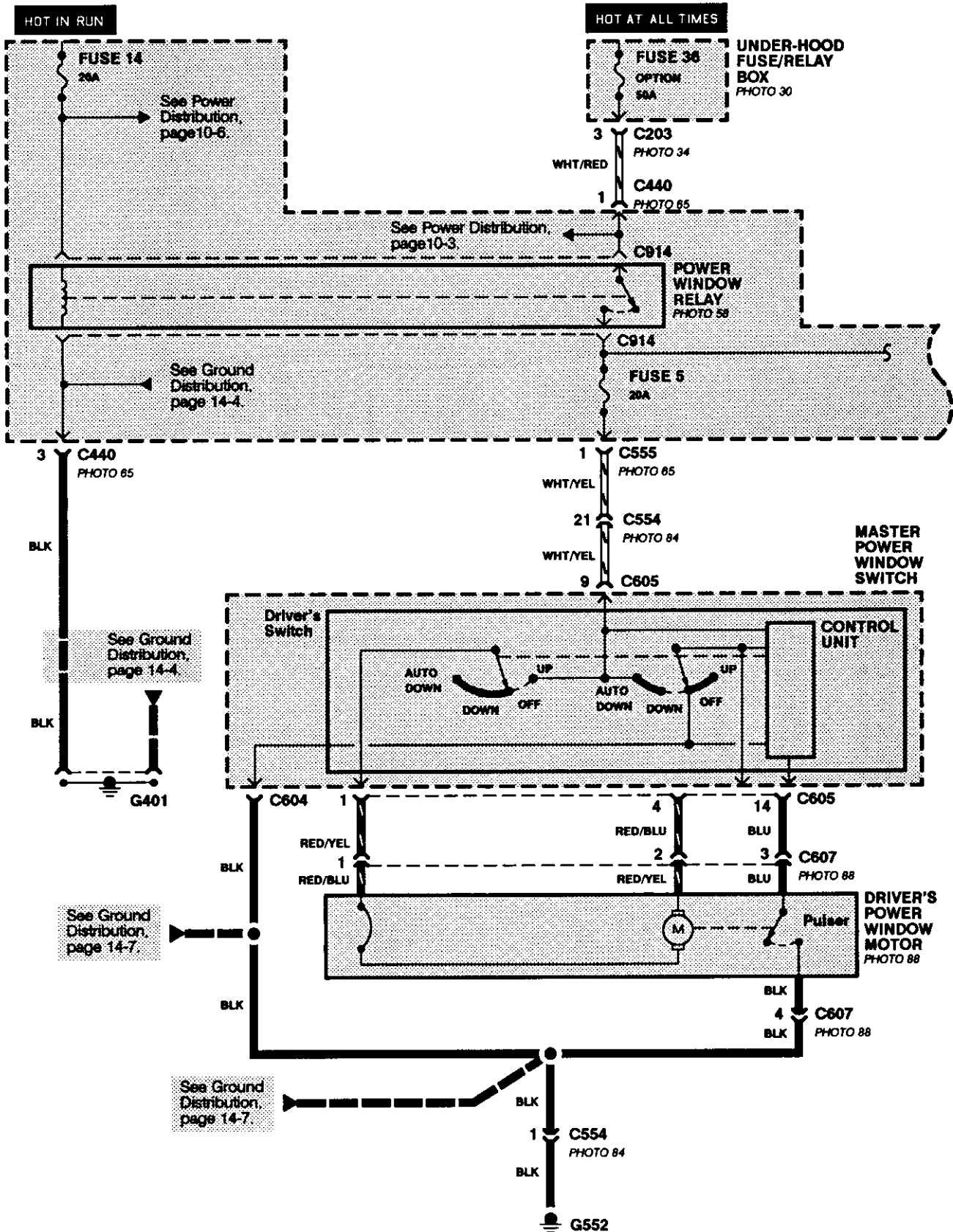


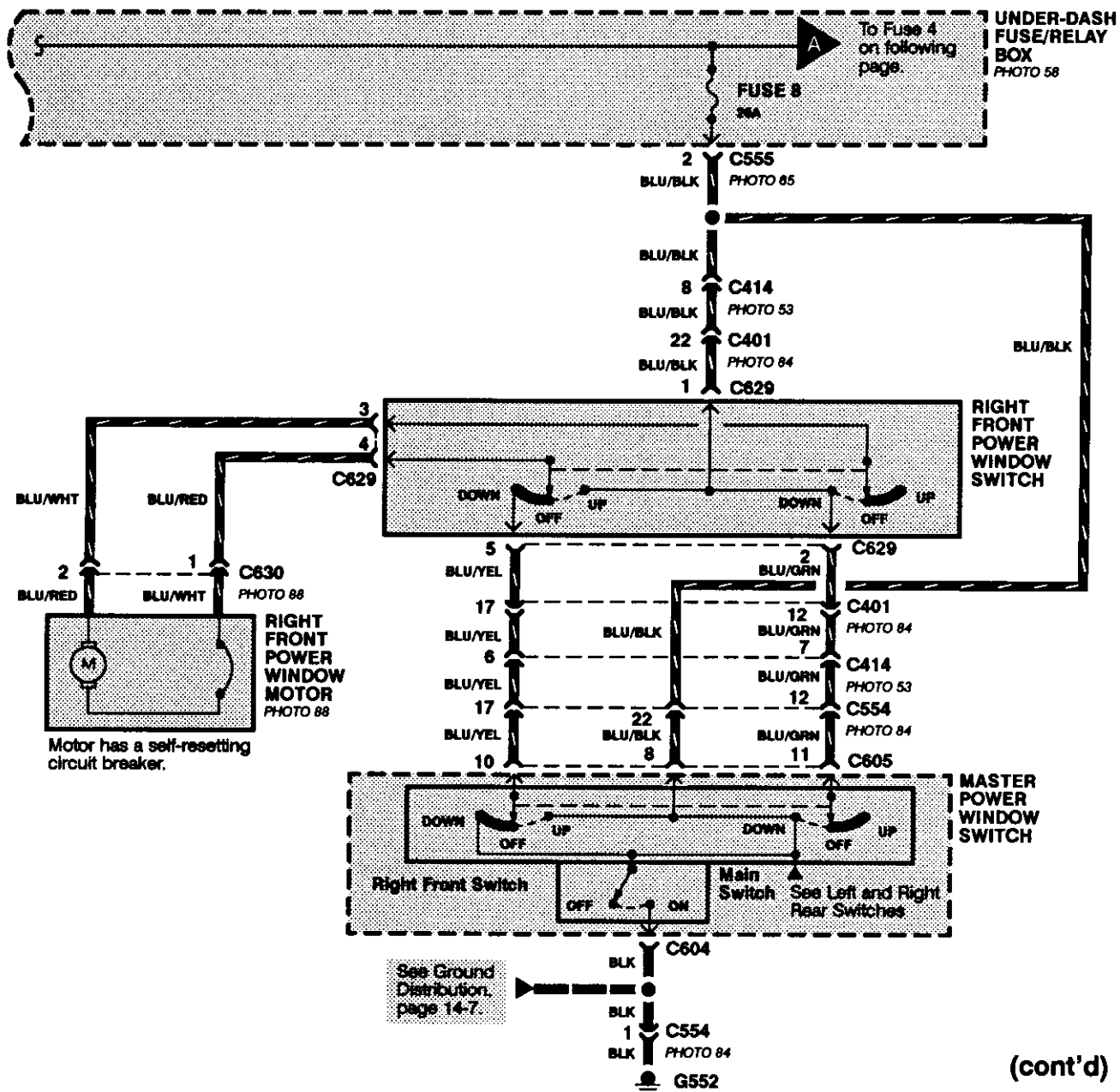
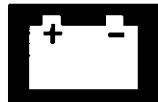
Ceiling Light



Power Windows

- Driver's Door, and Right Front Door

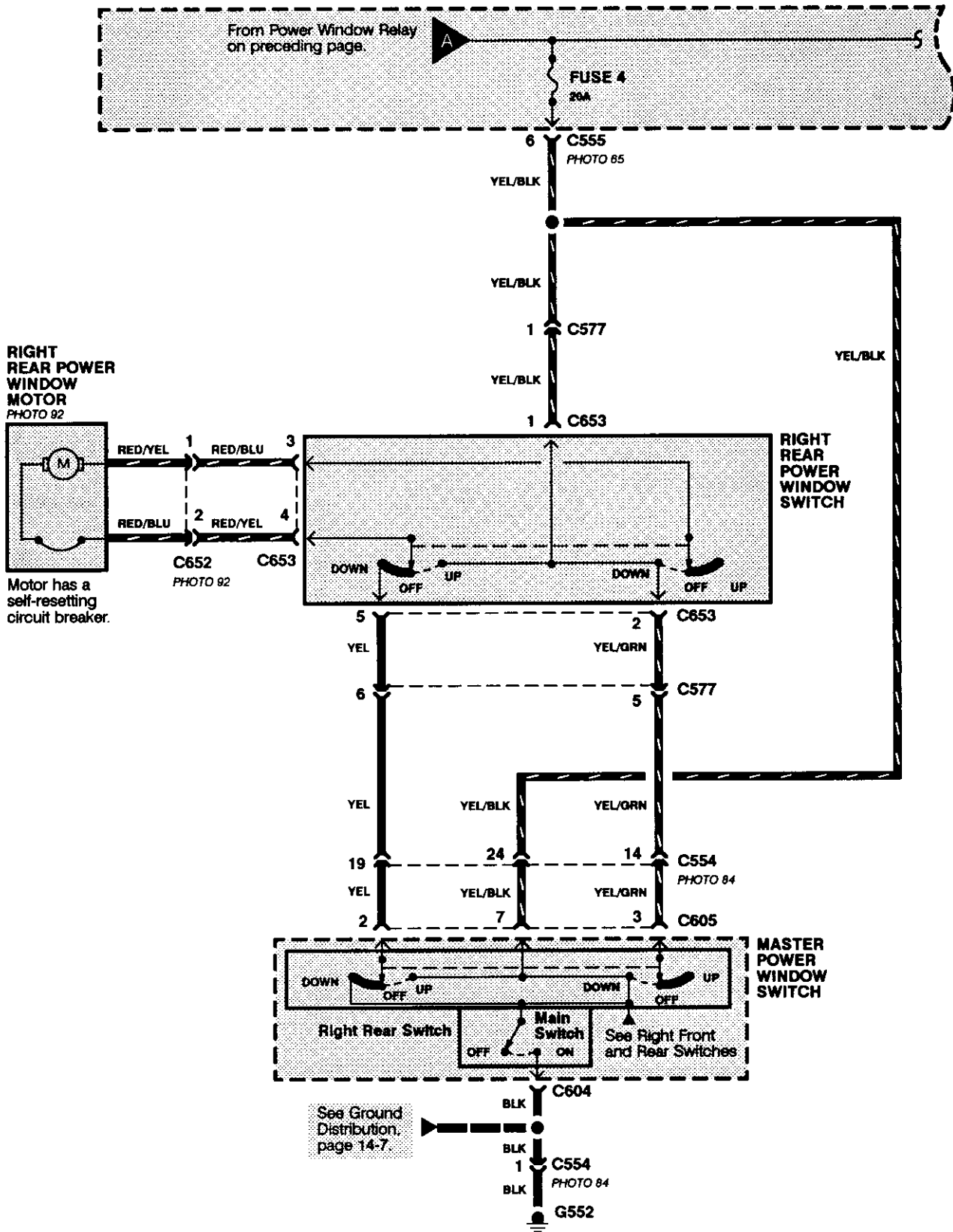


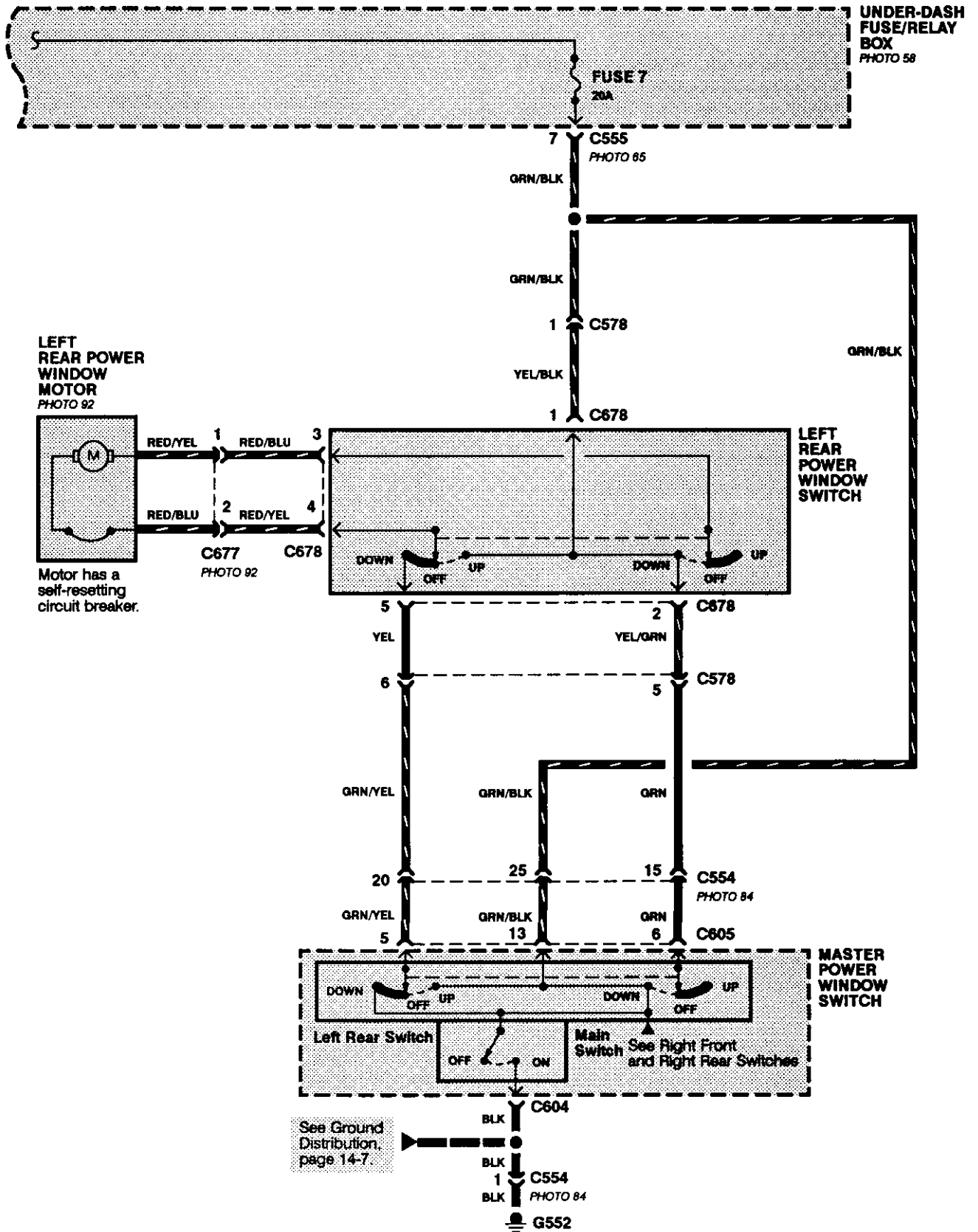
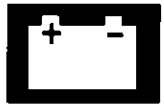


(cont'd)

Power Windows (cont'd)

- Rear Doors





Power Windows (cont'd)

- How the Circuit Works

WARNING

You could injure your arms, hands, or fingers if you unintentionally switch the driver's window to "automatic down" while working in that door with the power on. Disconnect the window switch connector or the battery when working in the driver's door.

System Description

The operation of the power windows is controlled by the main switch in the master power window switch. When the main switch is in OFF, only the driver's door window can be opened or closed. With the main switch ON, all windows can be opened or closed either by switches in the master panel, or switches in the doors. The driver's window switch also has an automatic down mode which is turned on by pushing the switch down to its second position.

The power windows are driven by reversible motors. Each motor is protected by a built-in circuit breaker. If the window switch is held on too long (with the window obstructed, or after the window is fully up or down), the circuit breaker opens the circuit. The circuit breaker resets automatically as it cools.

Driver's Window

With the ignition switch in RUN, voltage is provided to the coil of the power window relay through fuse 14. The contacts of the power window relay close, and voltage is applied to the master power window switch. When you move the master power window switch to UP, voltage is applied to the driver's power window motor. The motor's ground path is back through the master power window switch. The driver's power window motor drives the window up. When you move the master power window switch to DOWN, voltage is applied in the opposite direction to the driver's power window motor and the motor drives the window down.

Automatic Down (Driver's Window)

With the ignition switch in RUN or START, voltage is applied to the coil of the power window relay. The contacts of the power window relay close and voltage is applied to the master

power window switch. When you push the driver's switch to the AUTO DOWN position, voltage is applied through the driver's switch to the driver's power window motor. The control unit receives pulses at the pulser input while the motor is operating. When the window is fully down, the motor stops, and pulses are no longer generated by the pulser. This is sensed by the control unit at the pulser input, and voltage is no longer applied to the driver's power window motor.

Passenger Windows

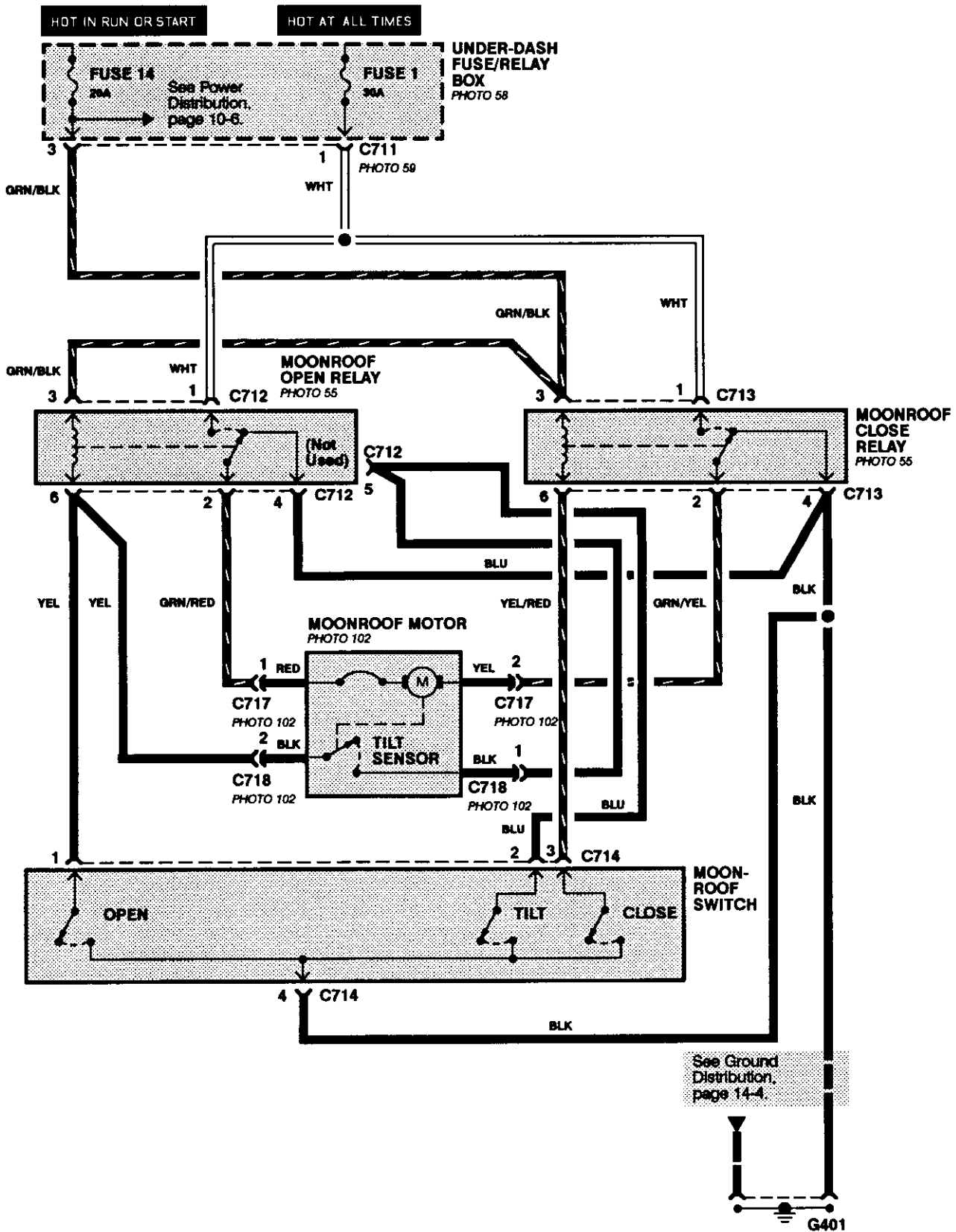
With the ignition switch in RUN, voltage is applied to the coil of the power window relay through fuse 14. The contacts of the power window relay close, then, voltage is applied to the individual window switches and the master power window switch. With the master panel main switch ON, the passenger windows can be operated from the individual window switches or from the master panel switches.

When you move the right front window switch to UP, voltage is applied to the right front power window motor. The motor is grounded through the contacts in the right front power window switch and the master power window switch. The window moves up as long as the switch is held in the UP position. If the right front power window switch is moved to DOWN, voltage is applied in the opposite direction to the right front power window motor and the window moves down as long as the switch is held in the DOWN position. The other passenger windows operate similarly.

When you move the right front switch in the master panel to UP, voltage is applied through the right front window switch contacts to the right front power window motor. The motor is grounded through the contacts in the right front power window switch and the master power window switch. The window moves up as long as the switch is held in the UP position. If the right front switch in the master panel is moved to DOWN, voltage is applied in the opposite direction to the right front power window motor. The window moves down as long as the switch is held in the DOWN position. The other passenger windows operate similarly.

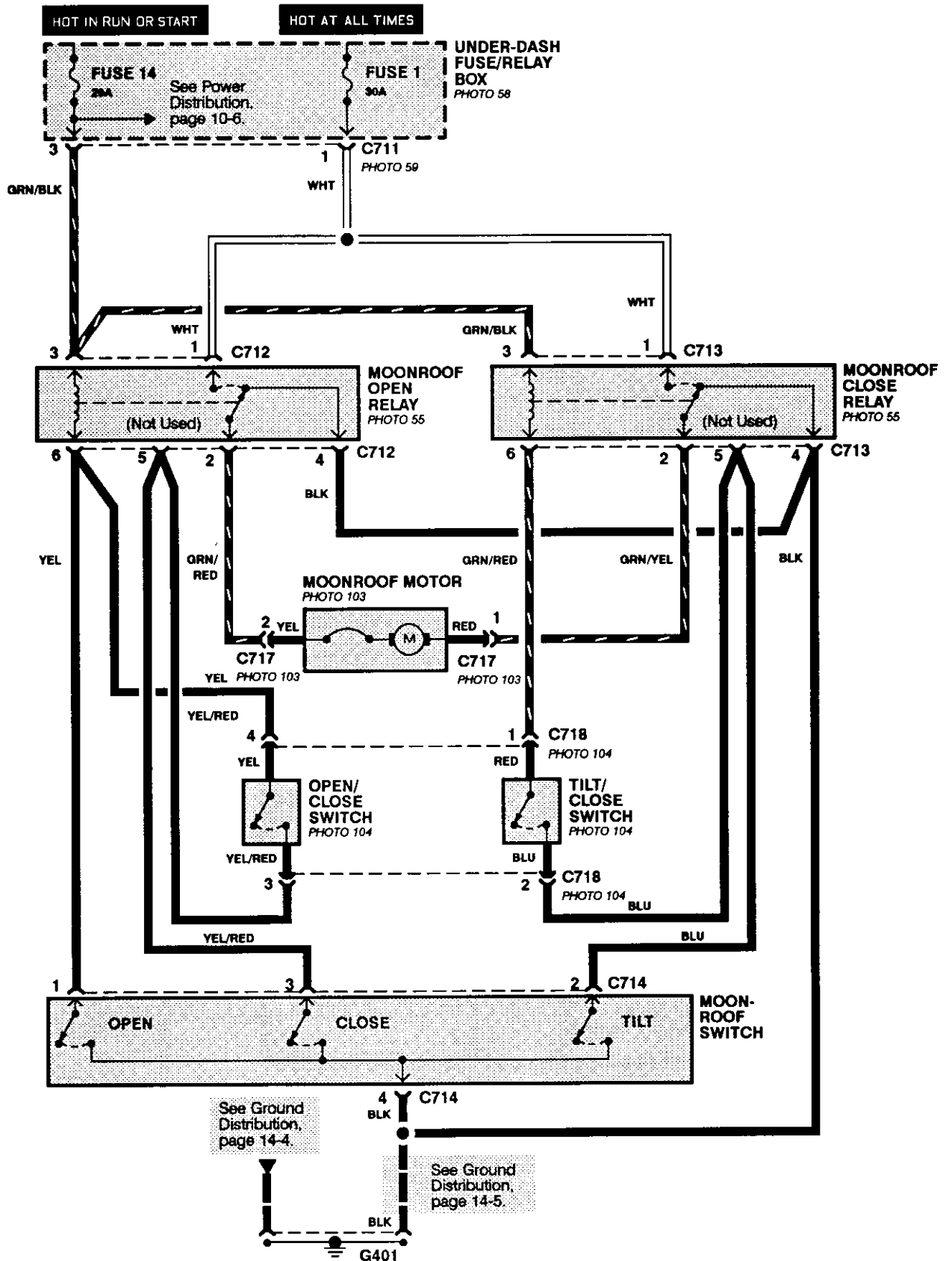
Moonroof

- Hatchback

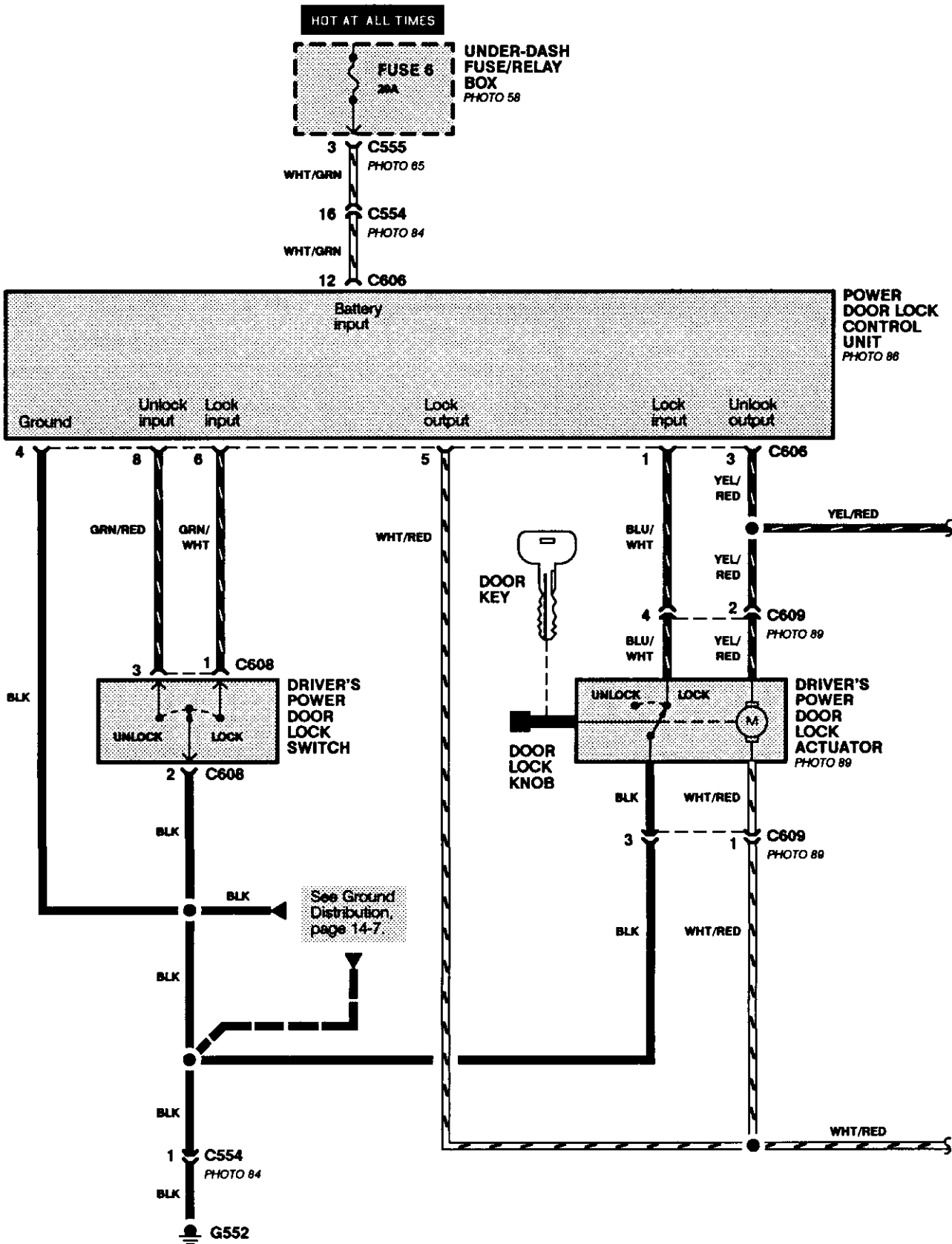


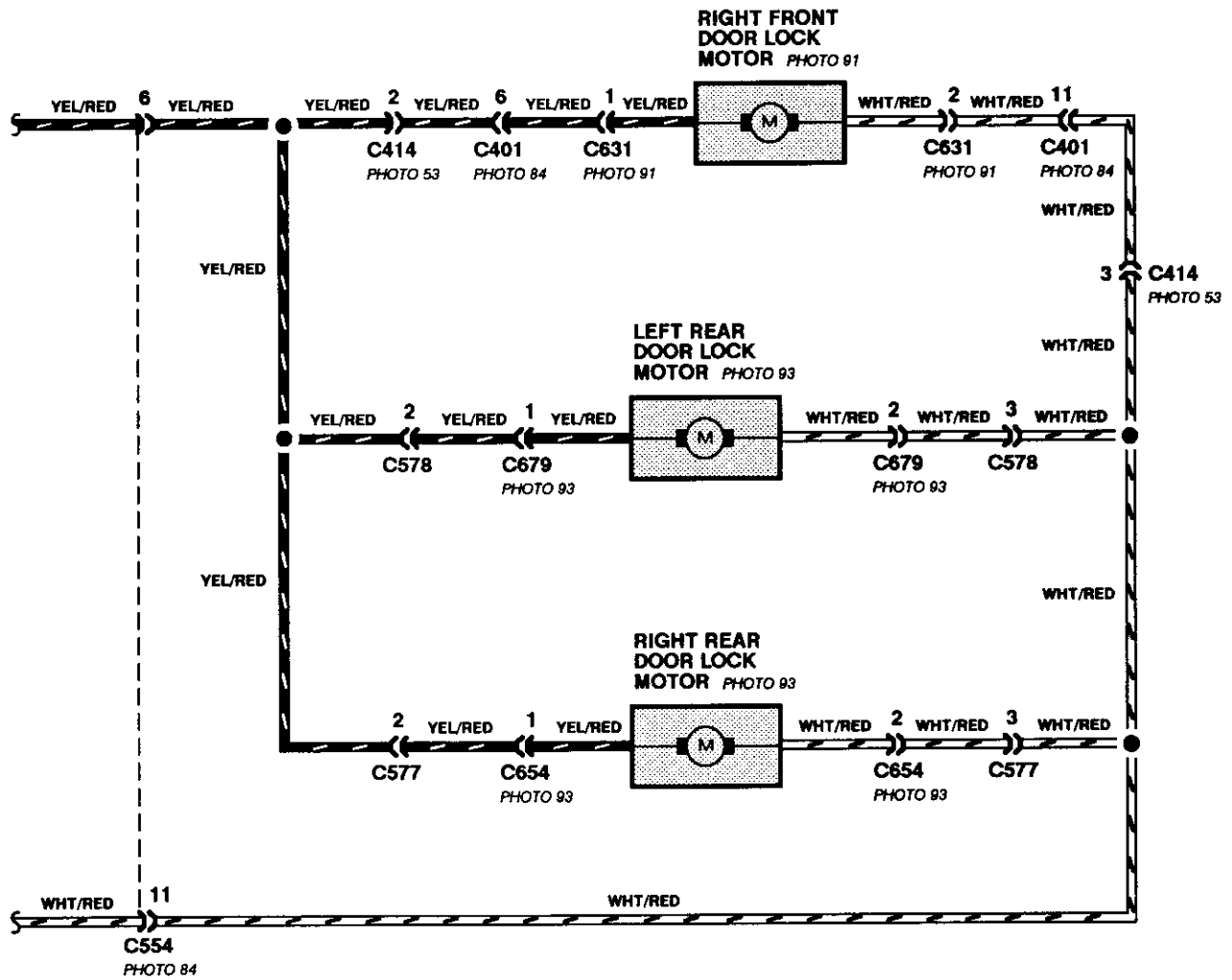


- Sedan



Power Door Locks





(cont'd)

Power Door Locks (cont'd)

- How the Circuit Works

System Description

Voltage is applied at all times through fuse 6 to the power door lock control unit.

When you turn the driver's power door lock switch to the LOCK position, a path to ground is supplied to one of the control unit's lock inputs. The power door lock control unit applies voltage to the door lock actuators and the doors lock.

When you turn the driver's power door lock switch to the UNLOCK position, a path to ground is supplied to the control unit's unlock input. When voltage is applied to the door lock actuators, the polarity of the voltage applied to the actuators is reversed and the doors unlock.

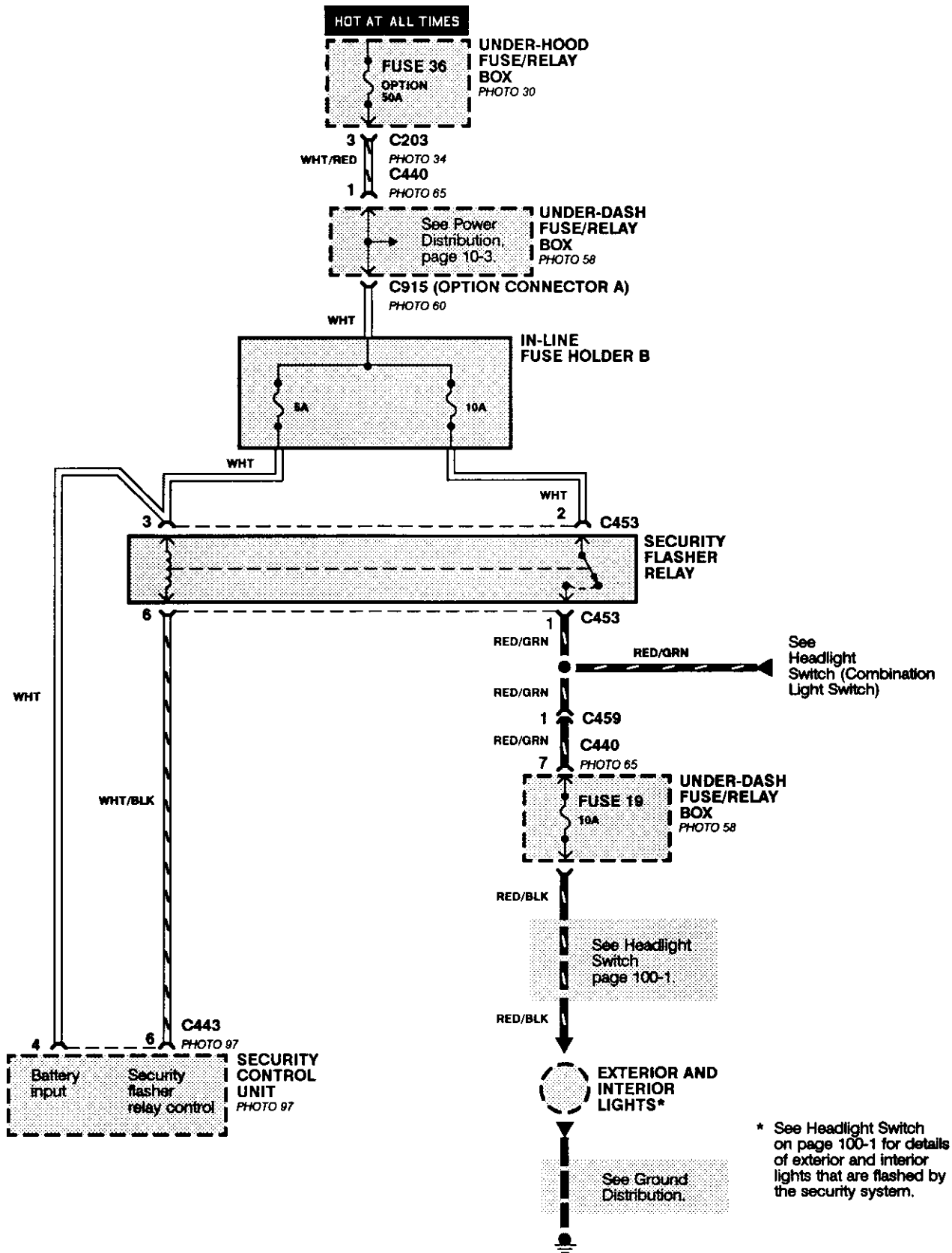
All doors can be electronically locked from the driver's key cylinder if the driver's door is closed. The driver's door can be unlocked mechanically from the outside with a key, but the key switch will not unlock the other doors.

System Operation

Action	Correct Results
1. Turn master door lock switch to LOCK and then to UNLOCK position.	All doors lock and unlock.
2. Insert the key in the driver's door and turn to the LOCK position.	All doors lock.

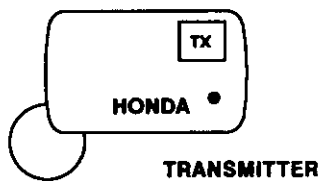
Security System

- Power and Lights

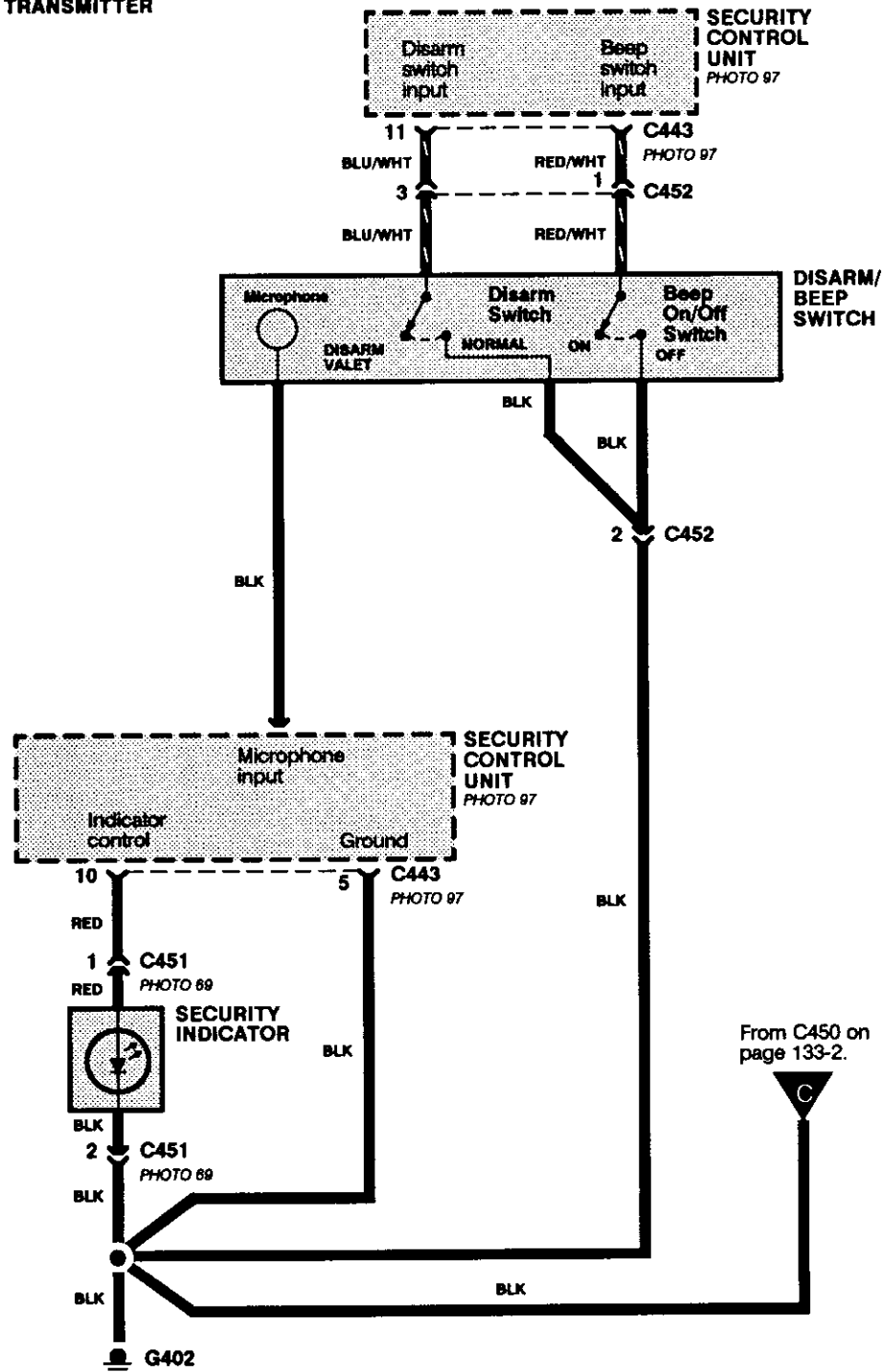




- Grounds, Indicator, and Controls



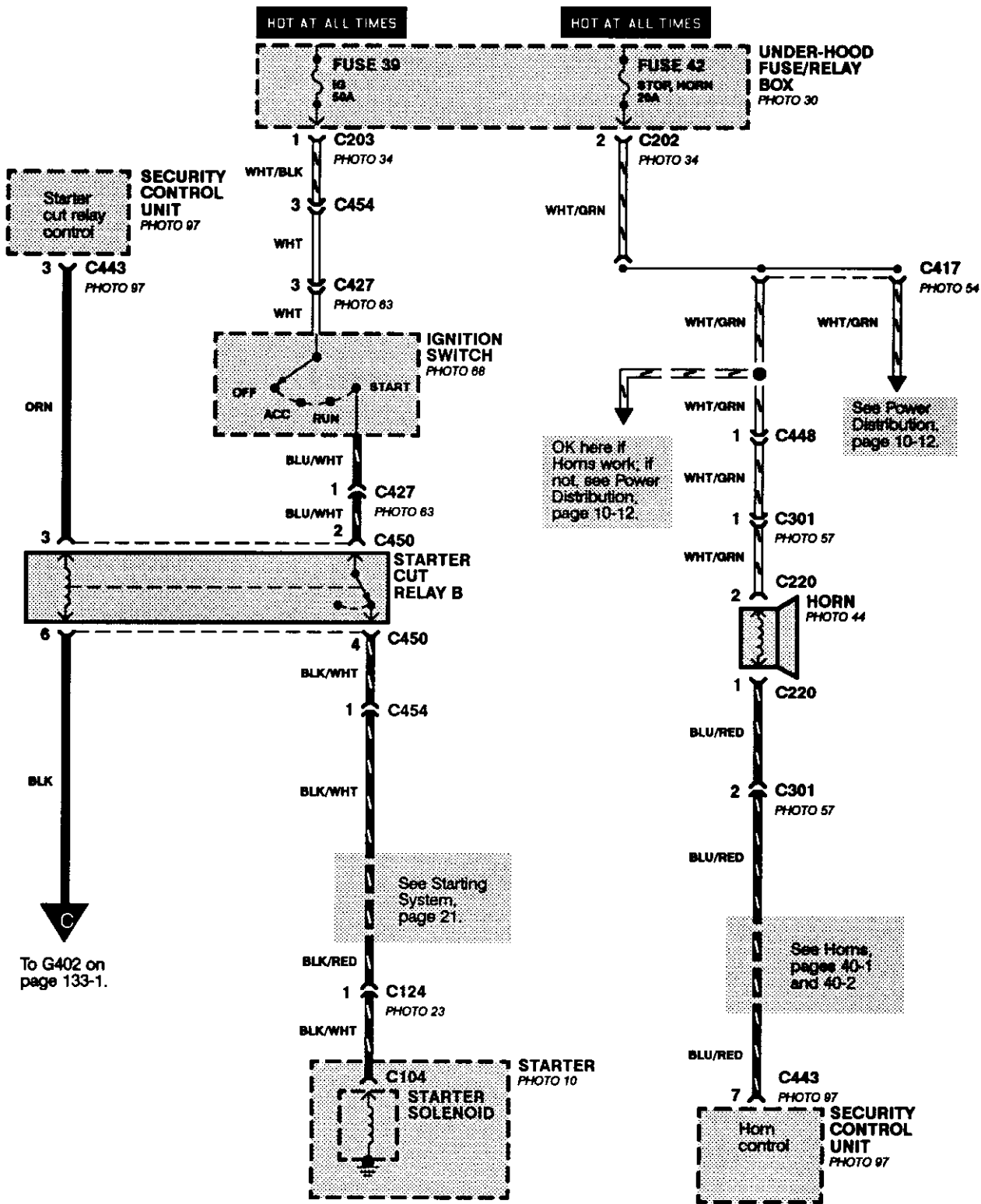
TRANSMITTER



(cont'd)

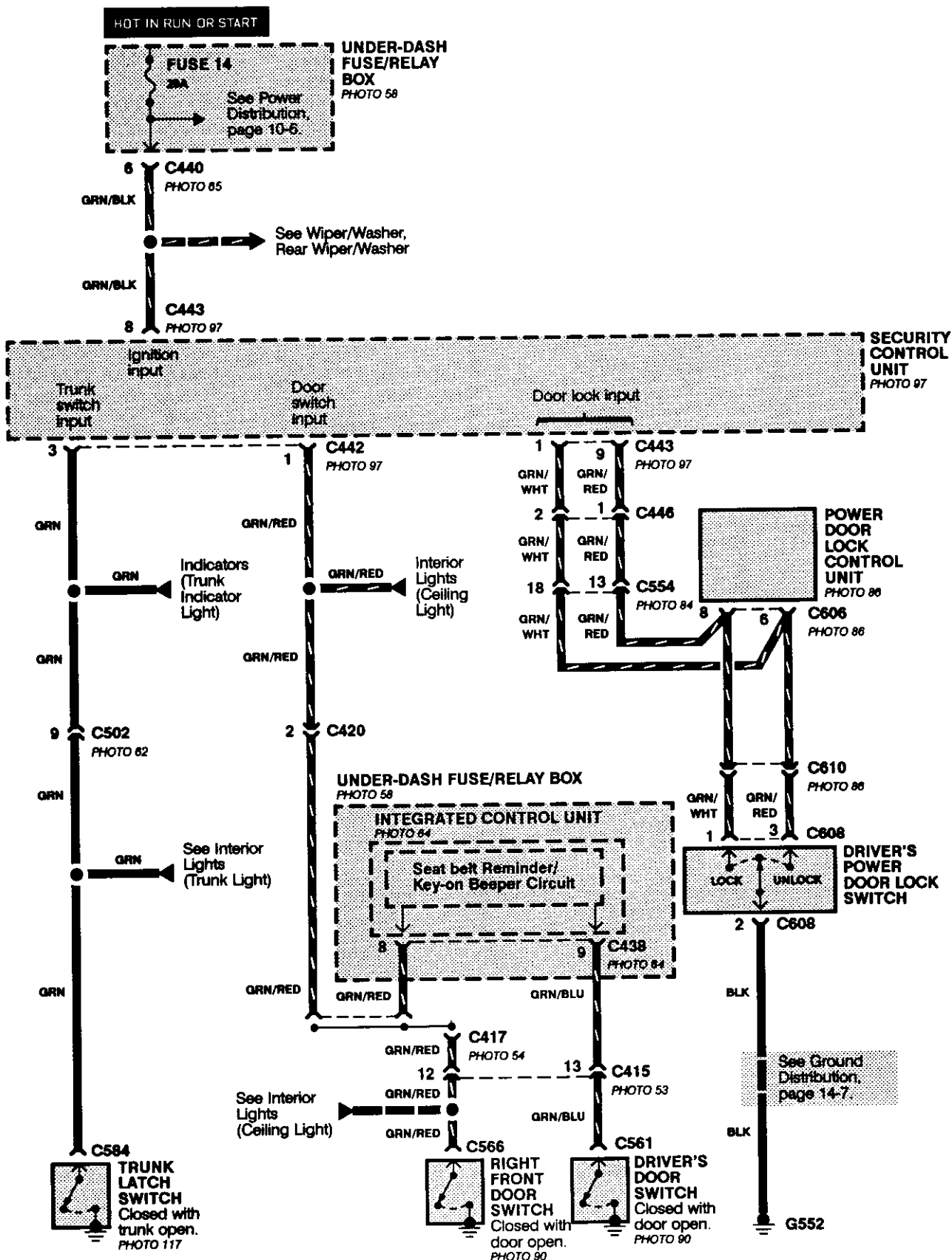
Security System (cont'd)

- Starter and Horn

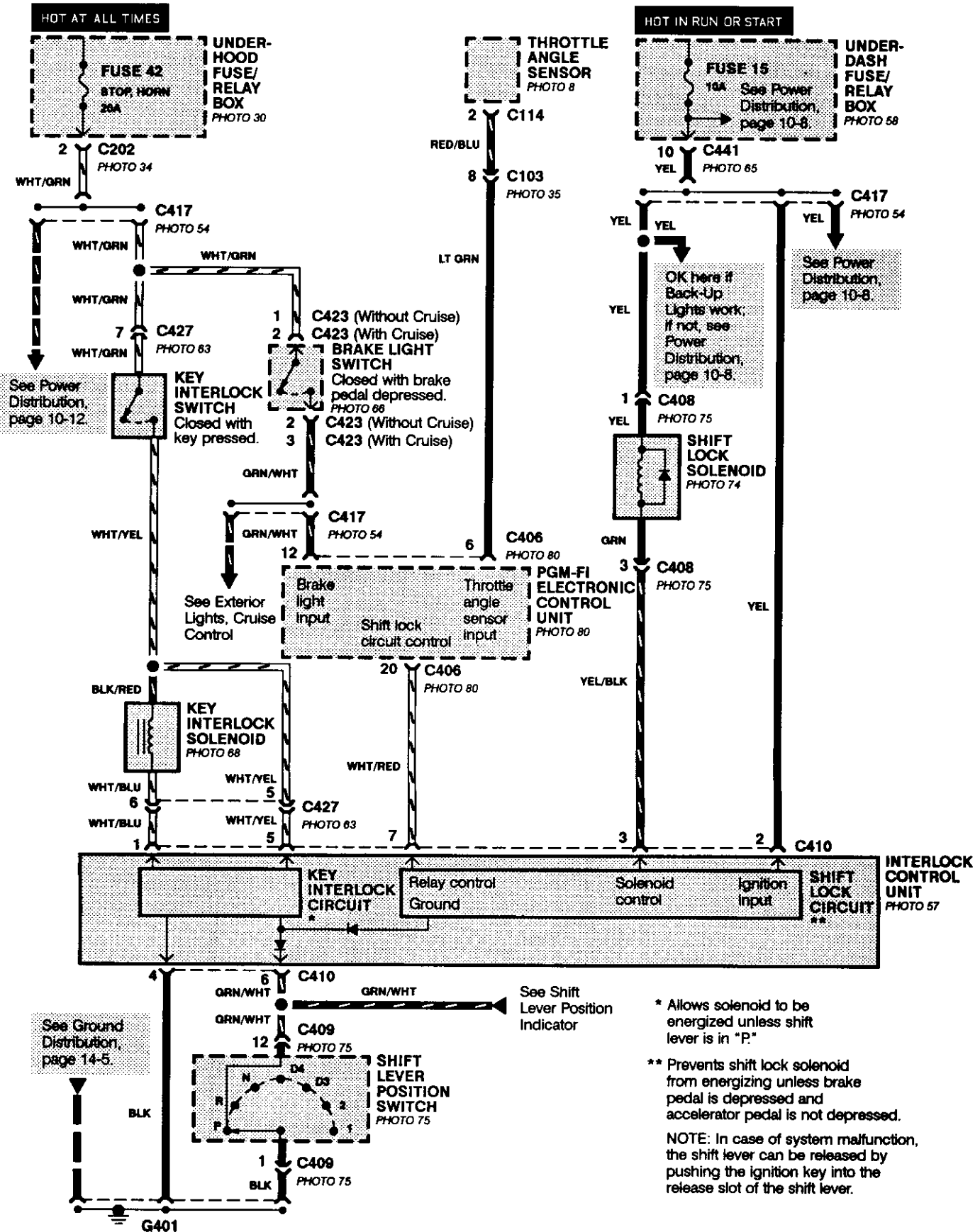




Ignition Input and Door-Trunk Switches



Interlock System





– How The Circuit Works

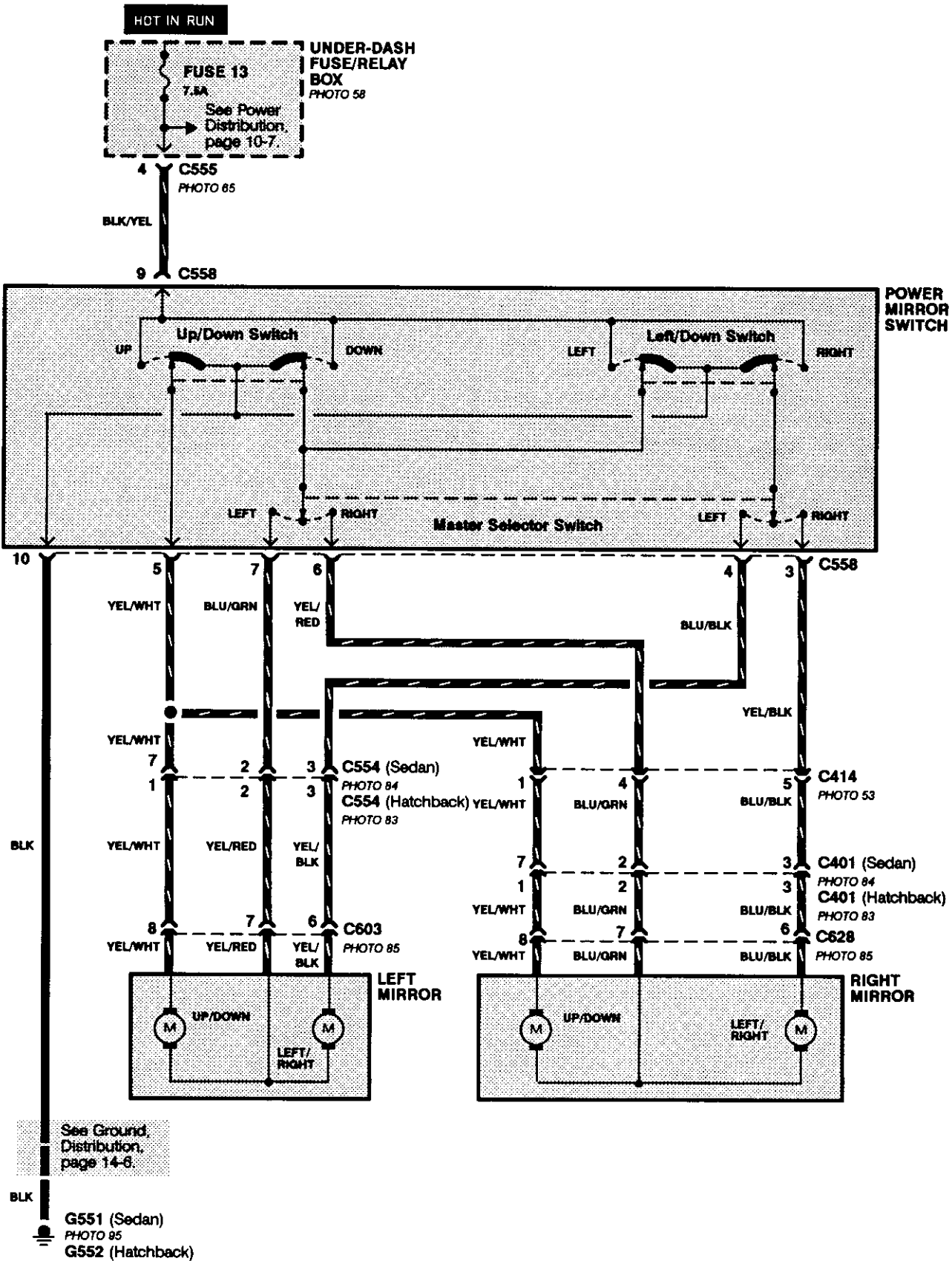
Key Interlock

Battery voltage is supplied at all times through fuse 42 to the key interlock switch. When the key is in the ignition, battery voltage is supplied to the key interlock solenoid and the key interlock circuit in the interlock control unit. When the shift lever position switch is in PARK, ground is provided to the key interlock circuit. The key interlock circuit removes ground from the solenoid, the solenoid is de-energized and the key can be removed from the ignition.

Shift Position Interlock

Battery voltage is supplied at all times from fuse 42 to the brake light switch. With the ignition in RUN or START, battery voltage is supplied through fuse 15 to the shift lock solenoid. When the brake pedal is depressed, battery voltage is applied through the GRN/WHT wire to the PGM-FI electronic control unit. When the accelerator pedal is NOT depressed, a low voltage signal is sent through the LT GRN wire to the PGM-FI electronic control unit. When the brake pedal is depressed and the accelerator is released, the PGM-FI electronic control unit shift lock circuit control output applies voltage through the WHT/RED wire to the shift lock circuit in the interlock control unit. If the shift lever position switch is in the PARK position, the shift lock circuit provides a ground to the shift lock solenoid. The solenoid is then energized, and the shift lever can be moved from the PARK position.

Power Mirrors





- How the Circuit Works

The operation of the two outside mirrors is controlled by the power mirror switch. Each mirror has two reversible motors: one motor moves the mirror up and down, the other motor moves the mirror left and right. The power mirror switch directs voltage to the right and left mirrors.

With the ignition switch in RUN or START, the LEFT/RIGHT switch in LEFT, and the UP/DOWN switch in UP, voltage is applied through the UP contacts of the Up/Down switch to the left power mirror Up/Down motor. Ground is provided through the left contacts of the Up/Down switch and the mirror goes up. In the DOWN position, voltage is applied to the opposite side of the mirror.

The Left/Right switch works similarly to the Up/Down switch. With the master selector switch in the RIGHT position, voltage is applied to the right power mirror motors in a similar way.



- How the Circuit Works

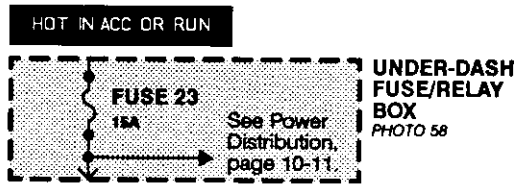
The operation of the two outside mirrors is controlled by the power mirror switch. Each mirror has two reversible motors: one motor moves the mirror up and down, the other motor moves the mirror left and right. The power mirror switch directs voltage to the right and left mirrors.

With the ignition switch in RUN or START, the LEFT/RIGHT switch in LEFT, and the UP/DOWN switch in UP, voltage is applied through the UP contacts of the Up/Down switch to the left power mirror Up/Down motor. Ground is provided through the left contacts of the Up/Down switch and the mirror goes up. In the DOWN position, voltage is applied to the opposite side of the mirror.

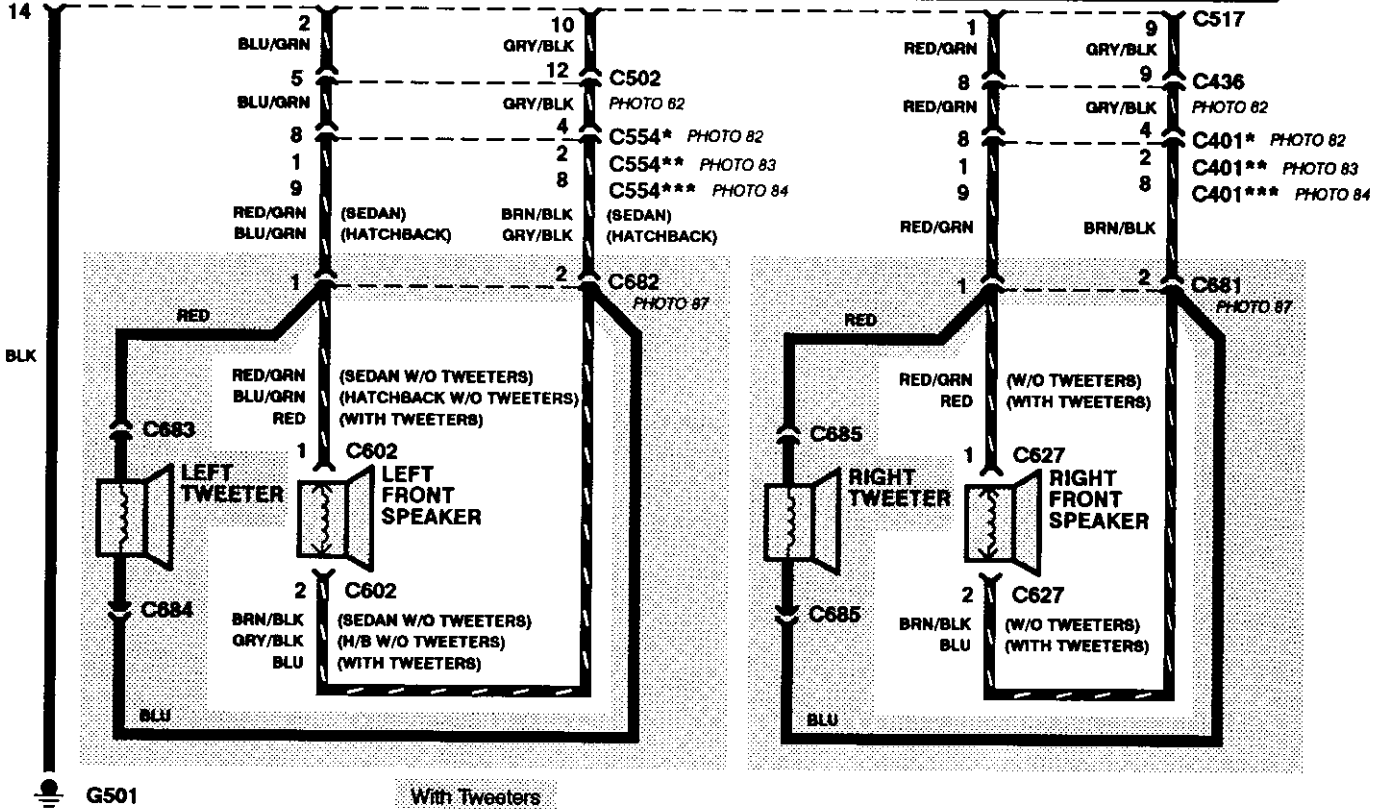
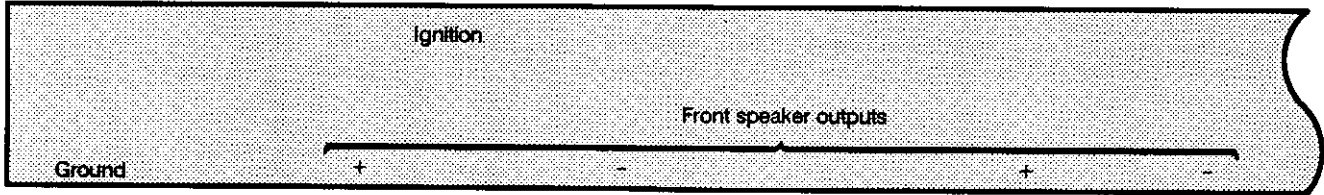
The Left/Right switch works similarly to the Up/Down switch. With the master selector switch in the RIGHT position, voltage is applied to the right power mirror motors in a similar way.

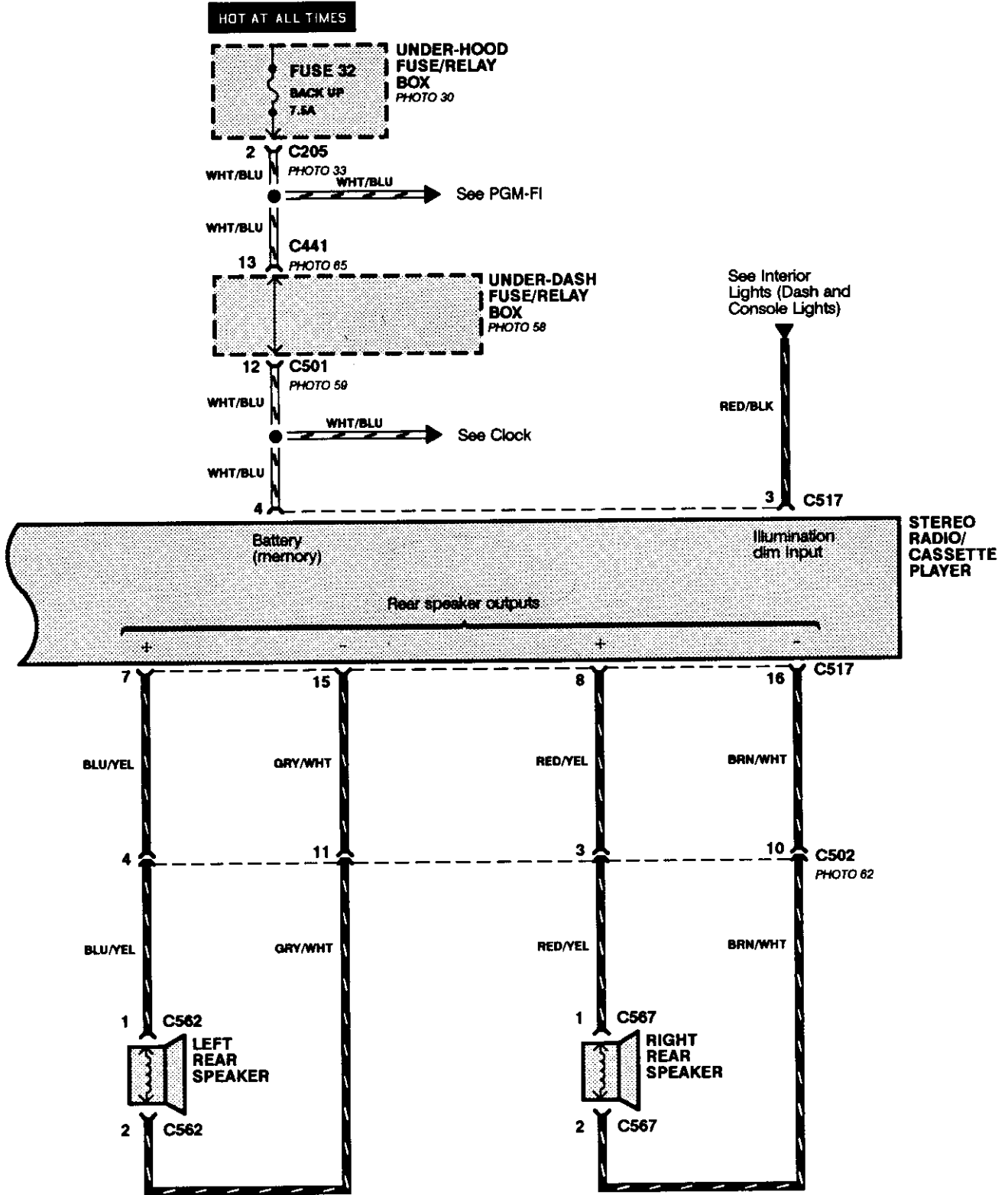
Stereo Sound System

- * (SI Hatchback)
- ** (VX, CX, DX Hatchback, DX Sedan)
- *** (LX, EX Sedan)



OK here if Cigarette Lighter works; if not, see Power Distribution, page 10-11.

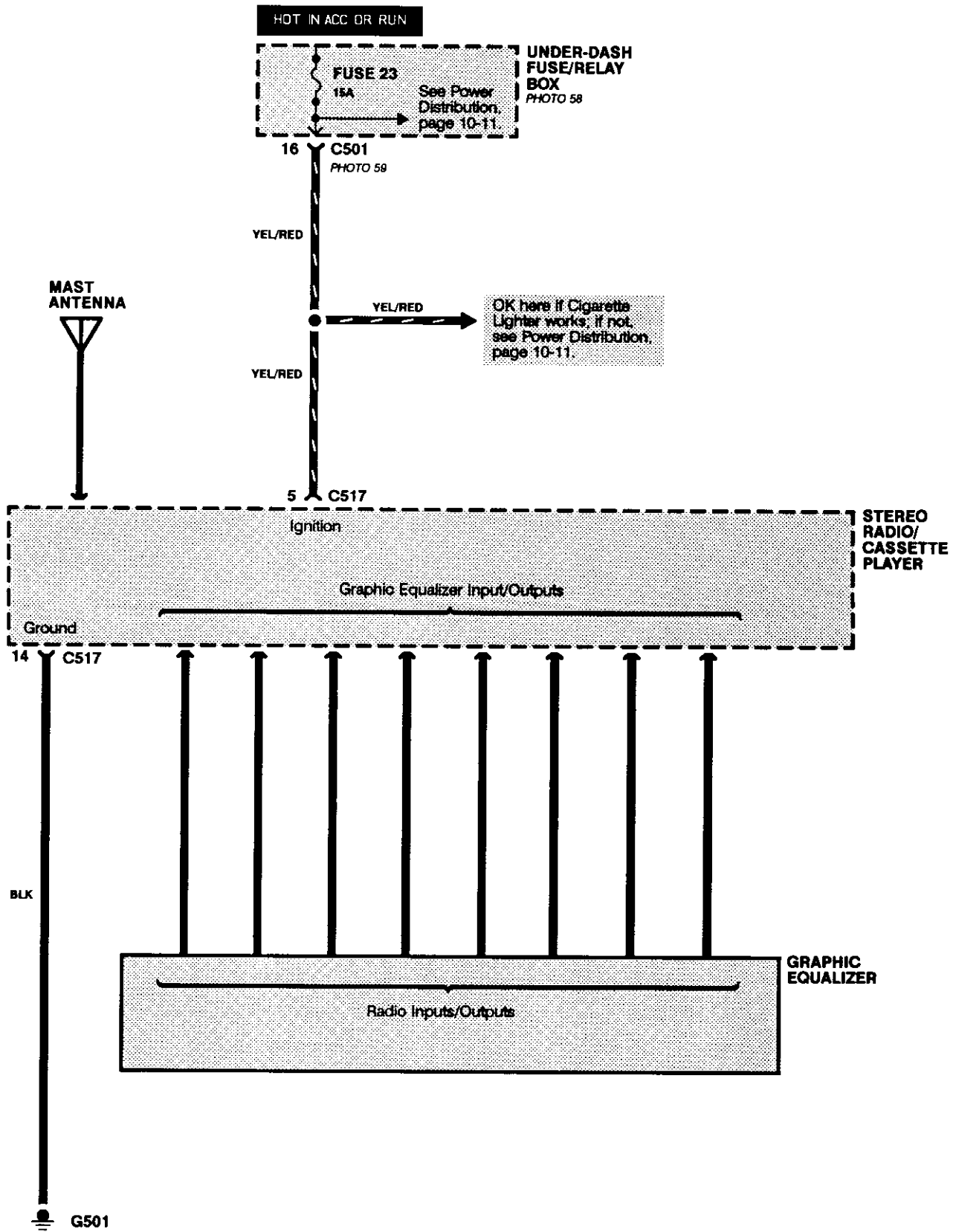




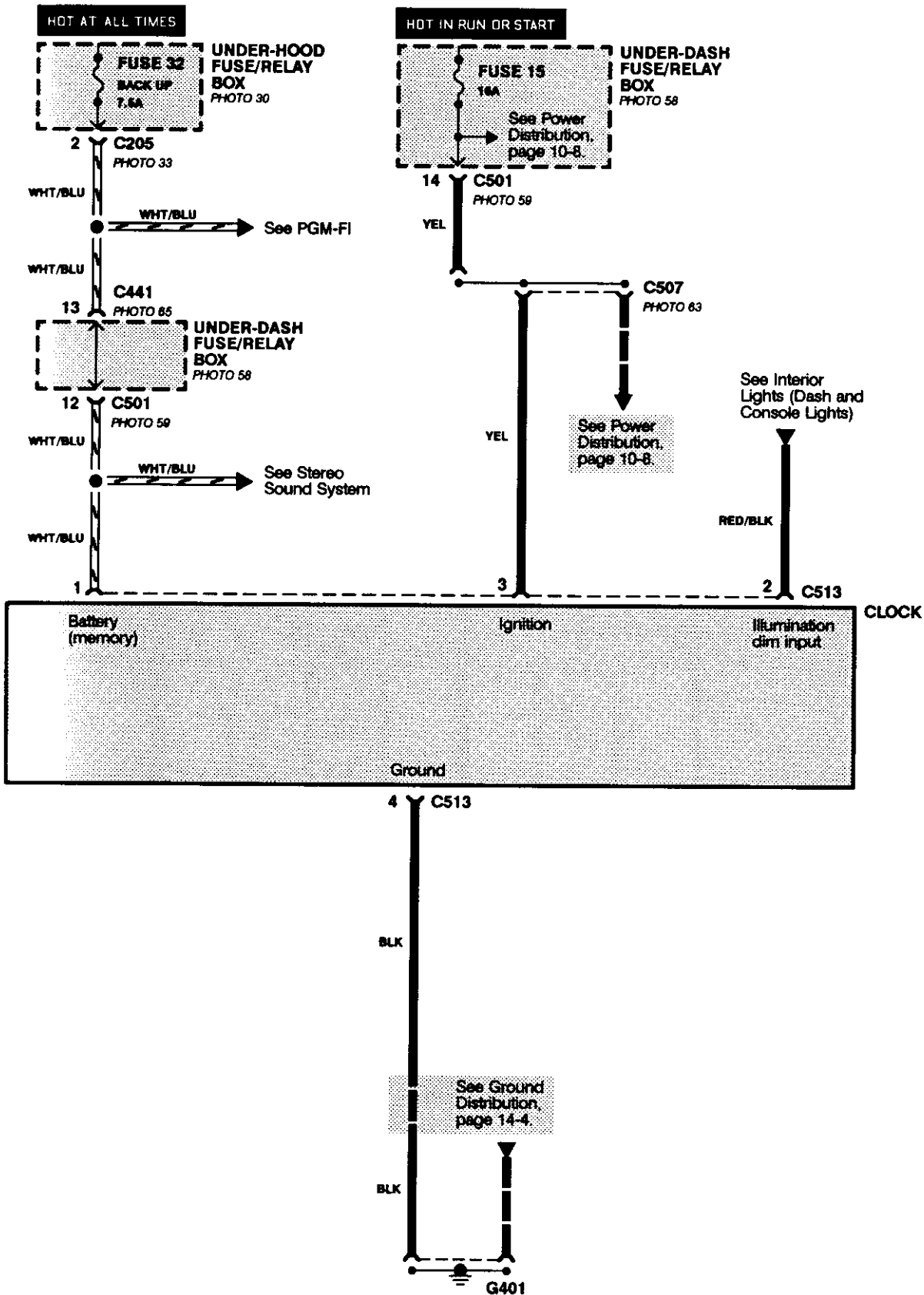
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Stereo Sound System (cont'd)

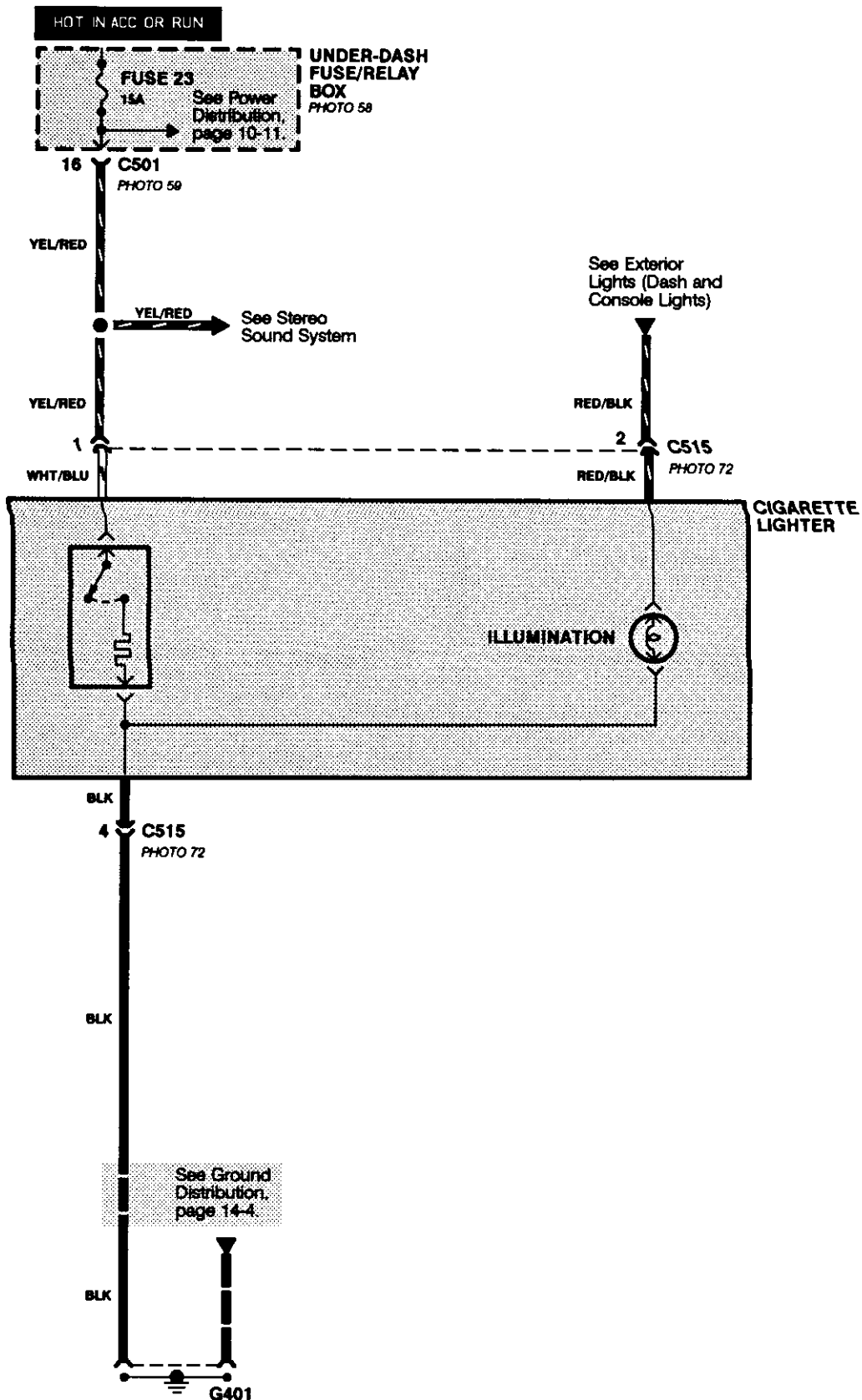
Graphic Equalizer



Clock

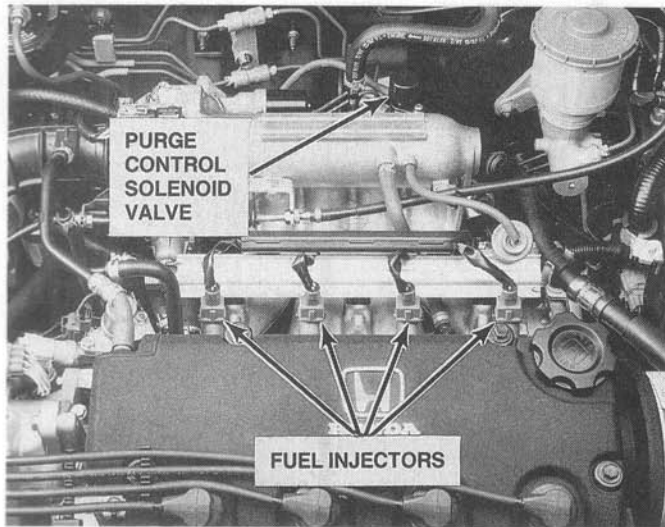


Cigarette Lighter

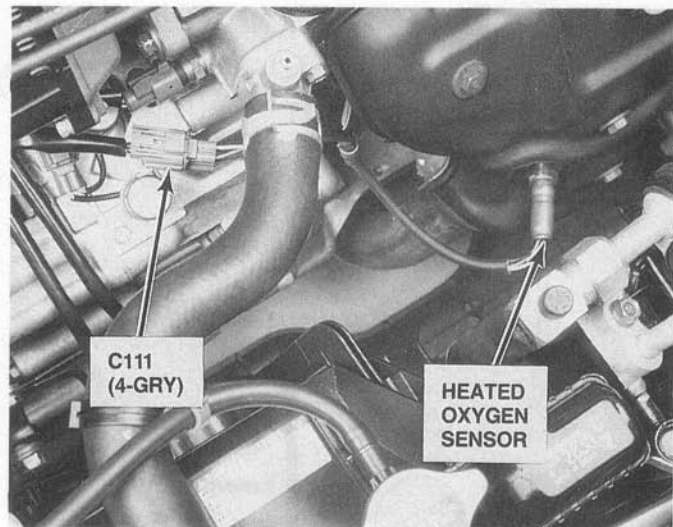


Component Location

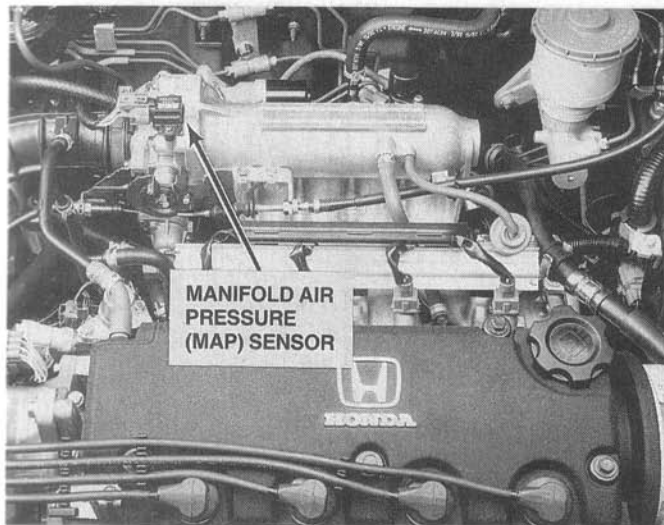
1. Middle of Engine



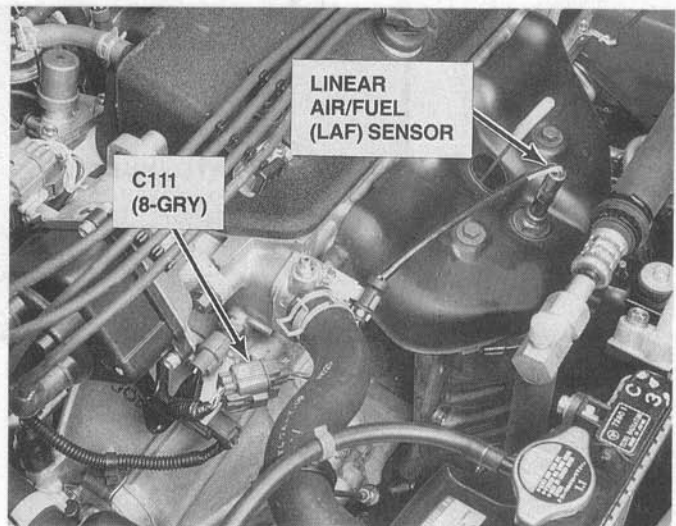
4. Right Front of Engine



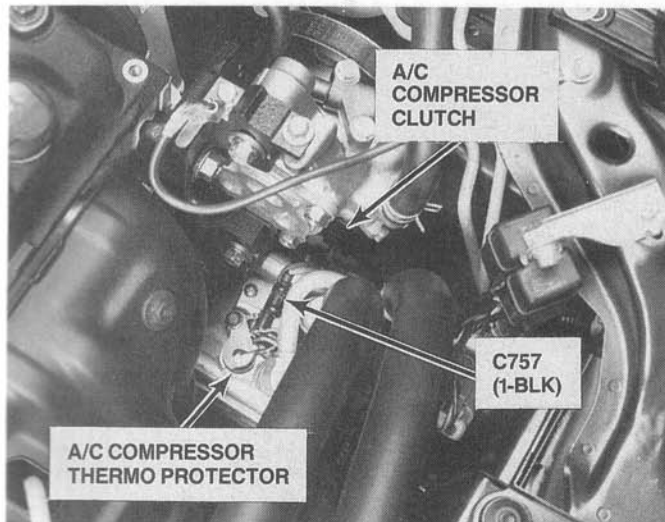
2. Middle of Engine



5. Right Front of Engine

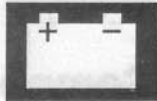


3. Left Front Corner of Engine



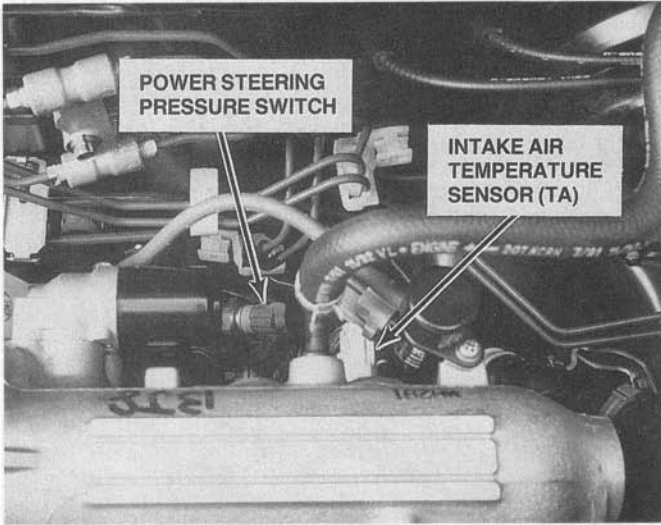
6. Left Side of Engine



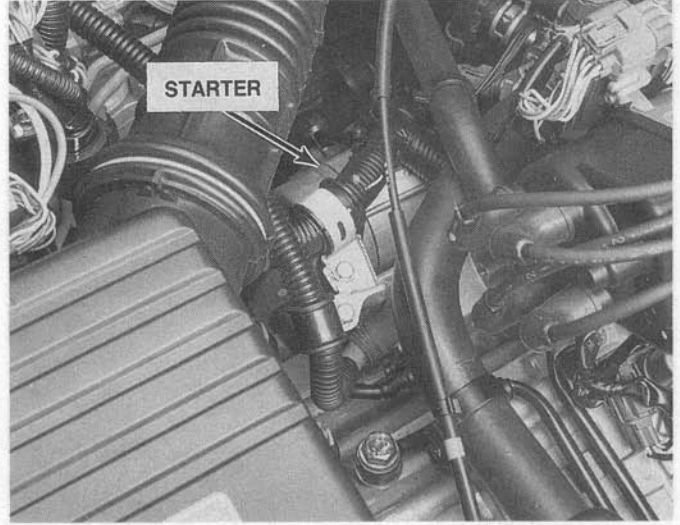


Location

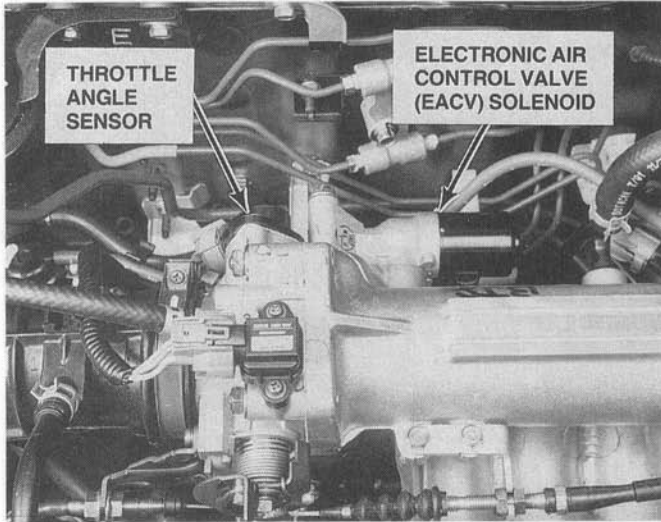
7. Center Rear of Engine



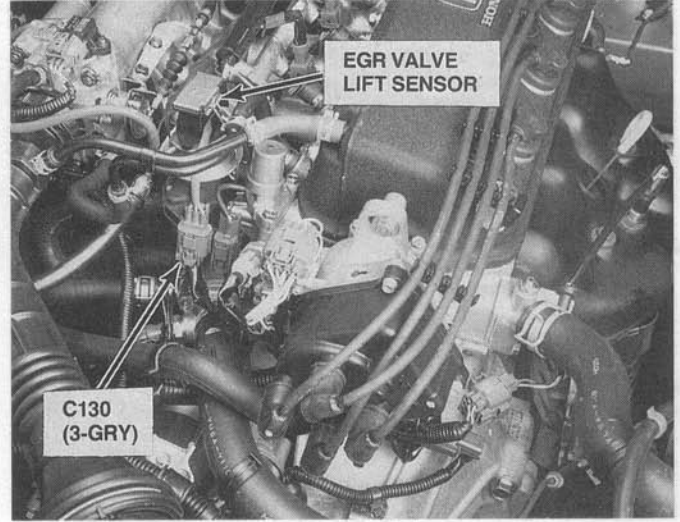
10. Right Side of Engine



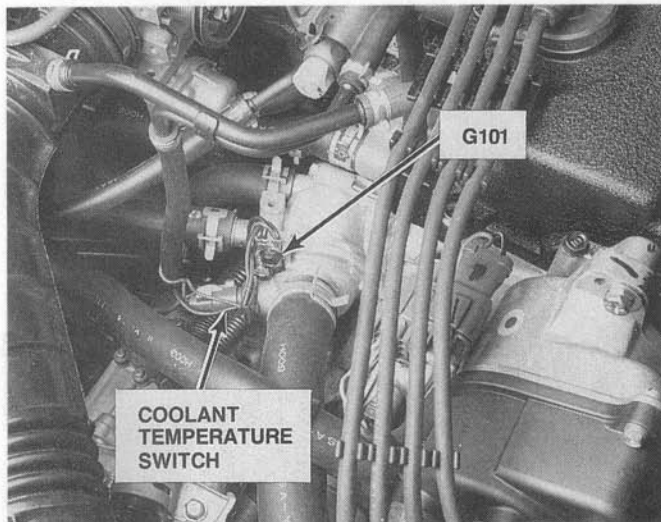
8. Center Rear of Engine



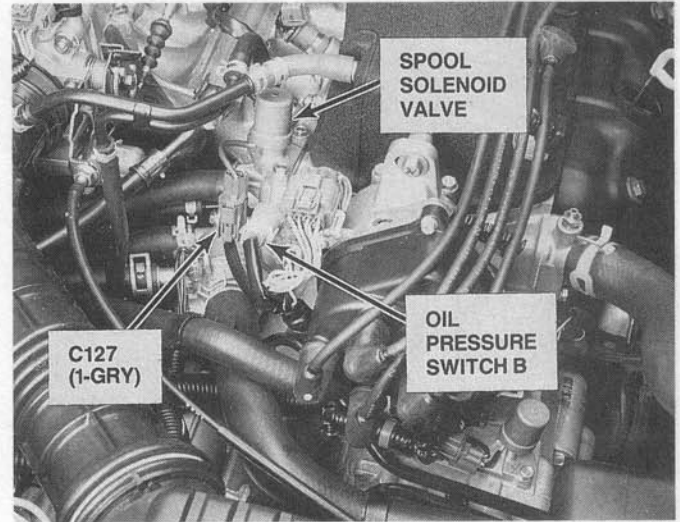
11. Right Side of Engine



9. Right Side of Engine

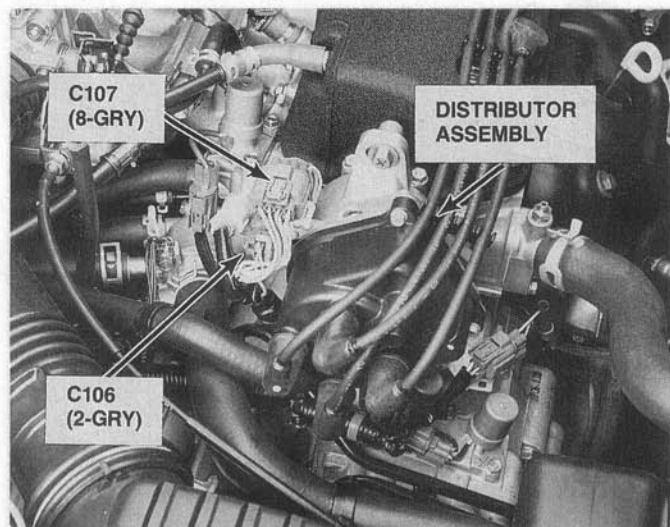


12. Right Side of Engine

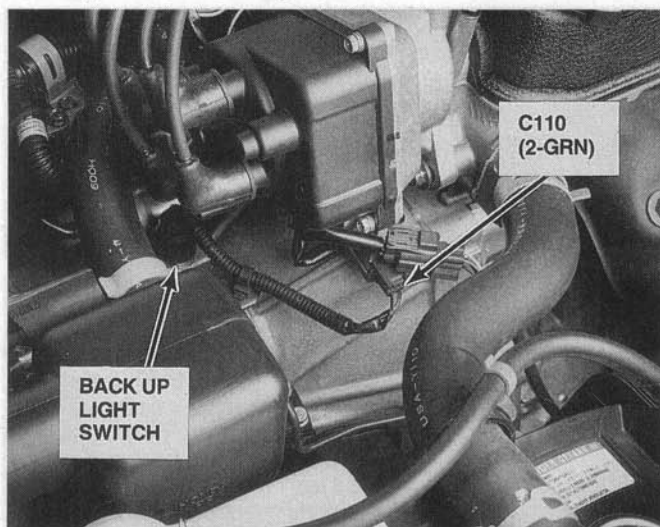


Component Location

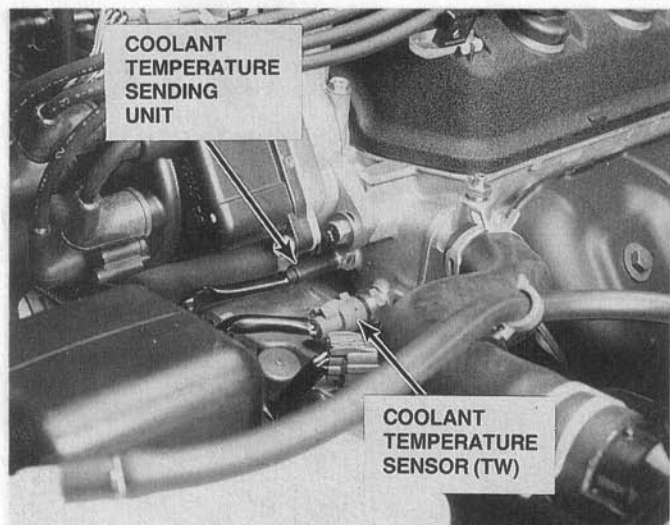
13. Right Side of Engine



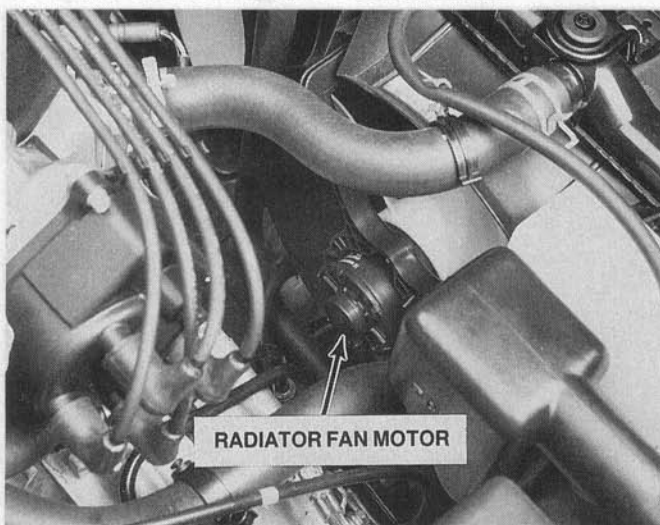
16. Right Front of Engine



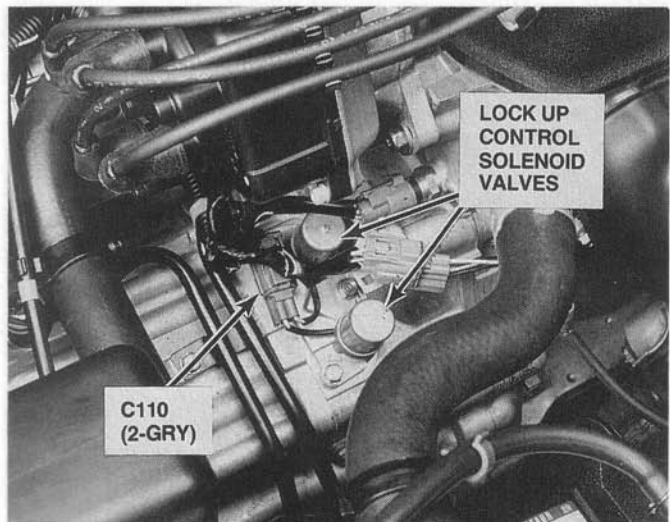
14. Right Front of Engine



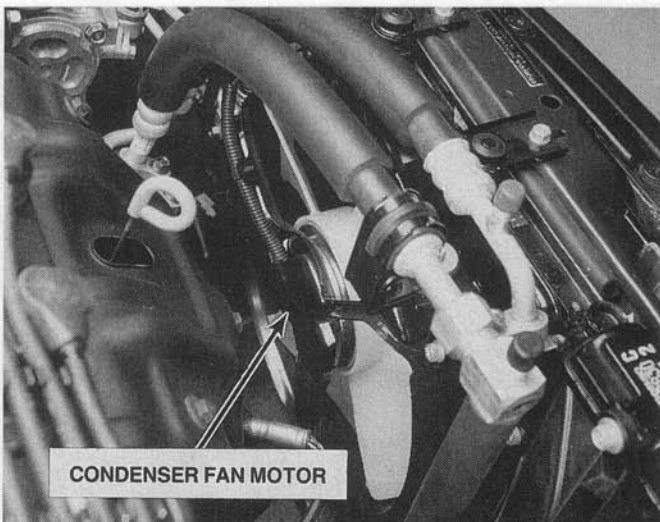
17. Right Front of Engine Compartment

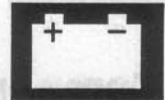


15. Right Front of Engine

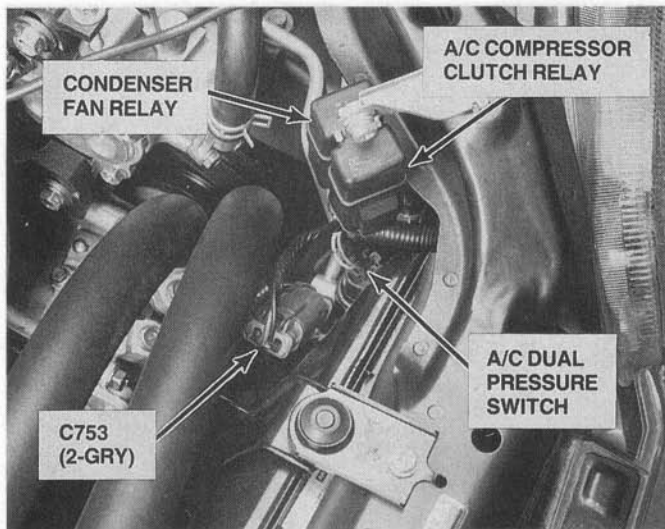


18. Left Front of Engine Compartment

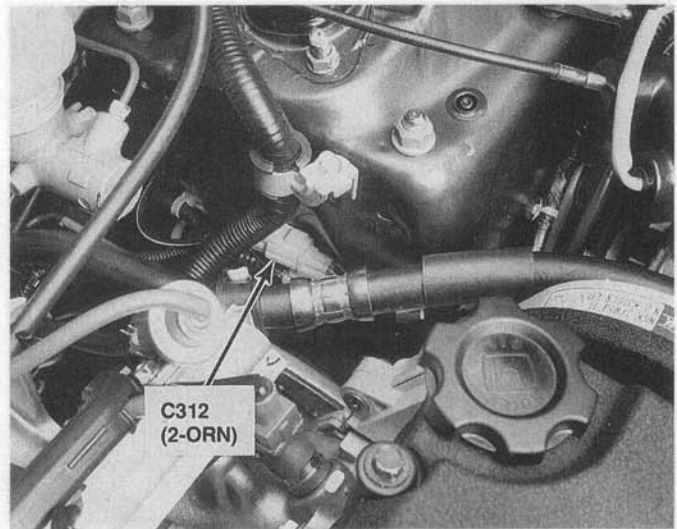




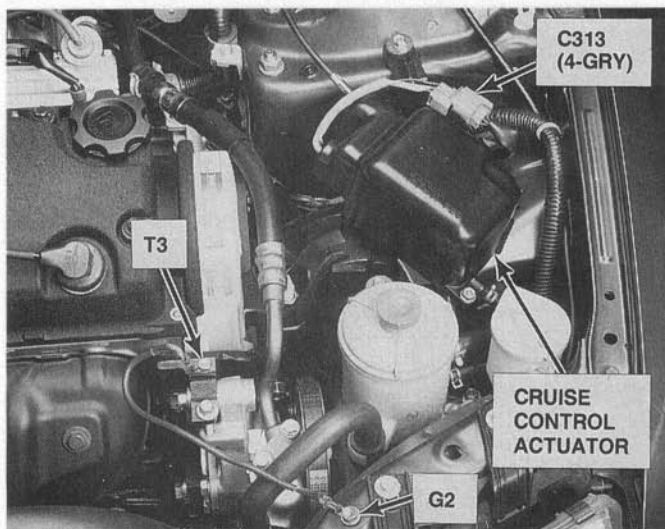
19. Left Front of Engine Compartment



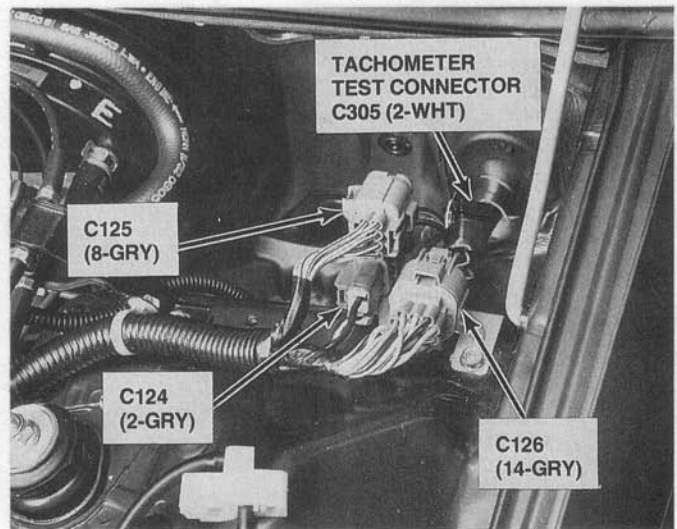
22. Left Side of Engine Compartment



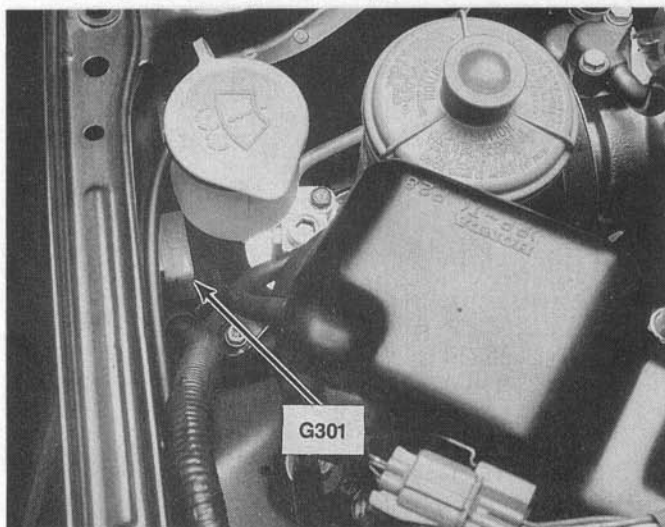
20. Left Front of Engine Compartment



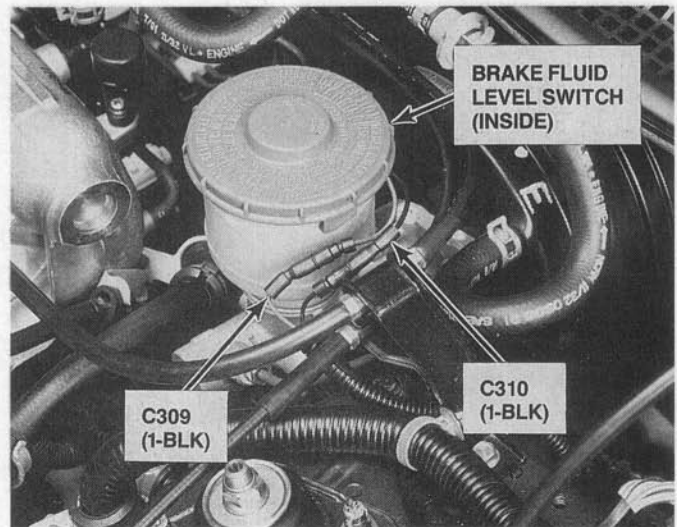
23. Left Rear Corner of Engine Compartment



21. Left Side of Engine Compartment

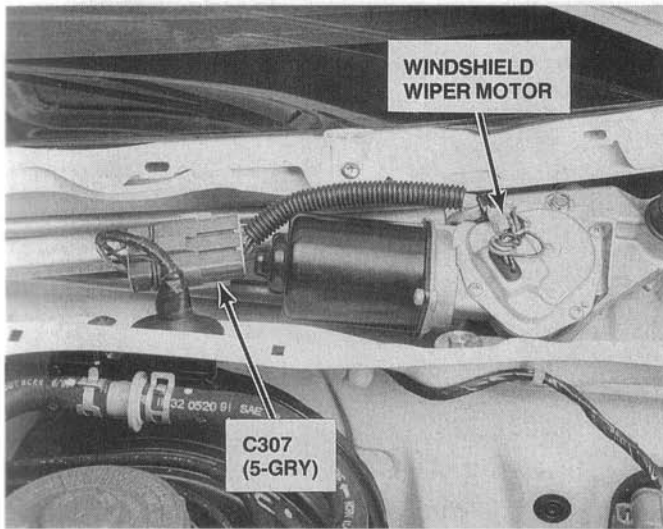


24. Left Rear of Engine Compartment

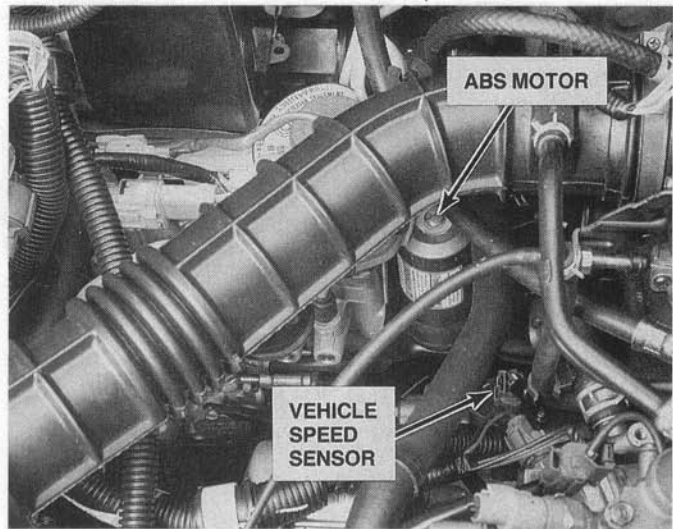


Component Location

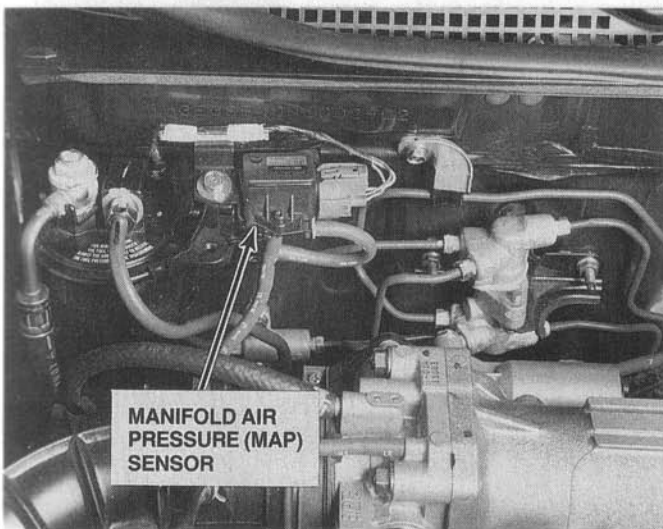
25. Behind Left Side of Air Scoop



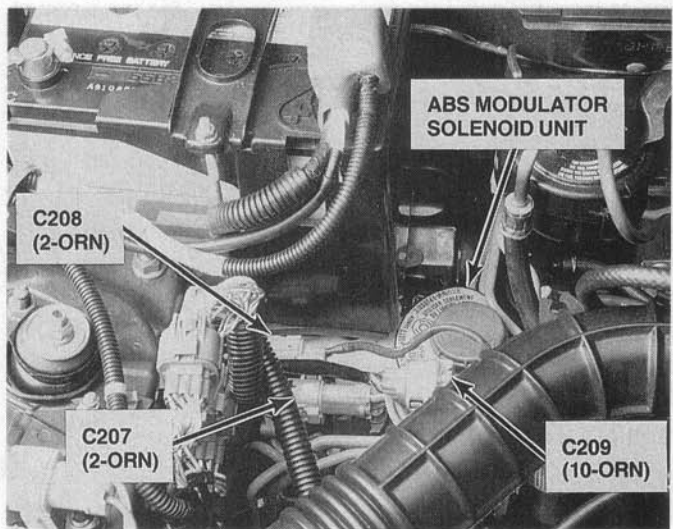
28. Right Rear of Engine Compartment



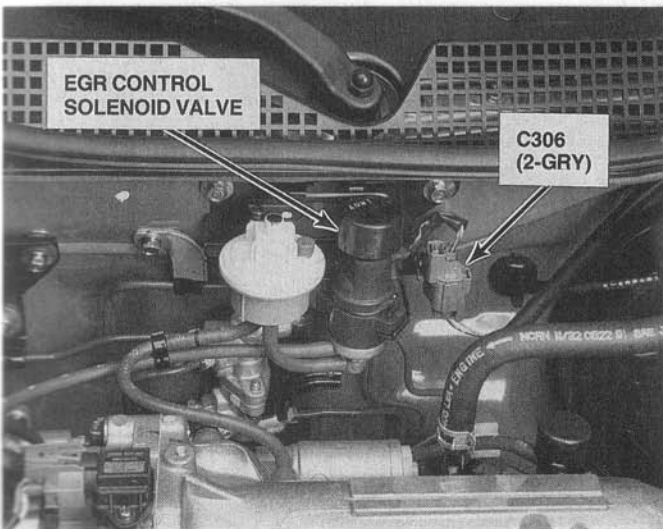
26. Rear of Engine Compartment



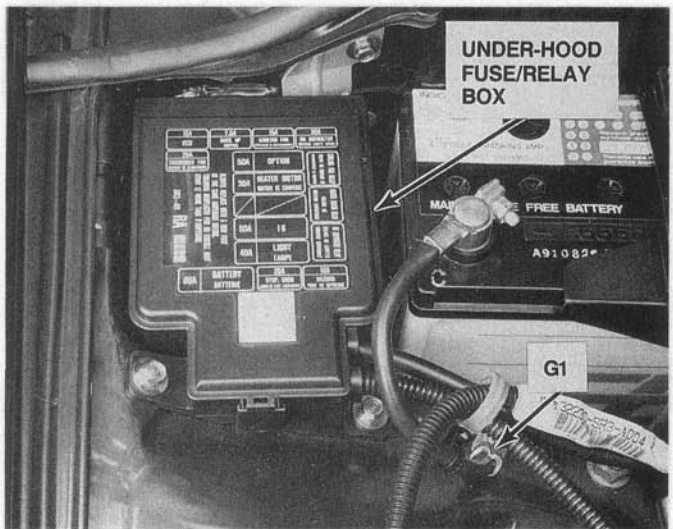
29. Right Rear of Engine Compartment

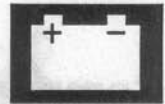


27. Rear of Engine Compartment

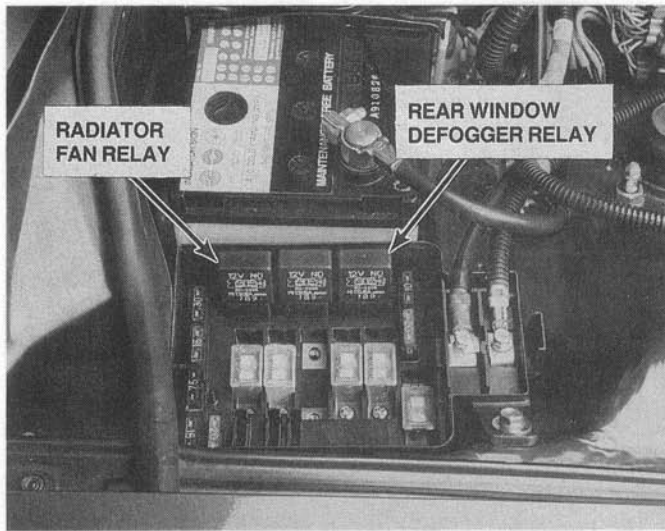


30. Right Rear Corner of Engine Compartment

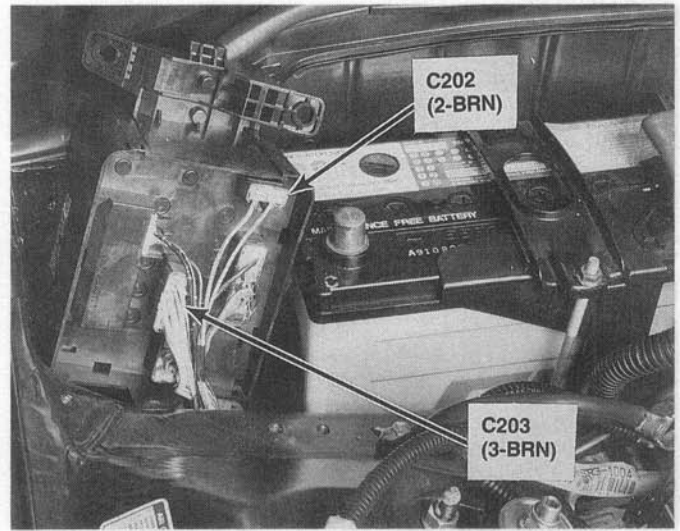




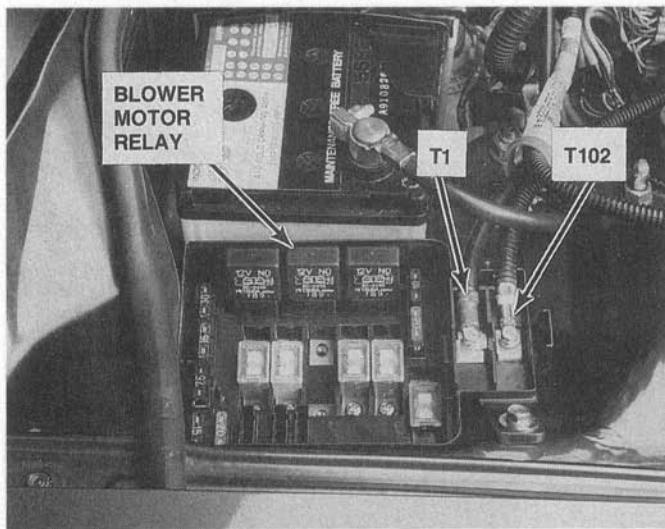
31. Right Rear Corner of Engine Compartment



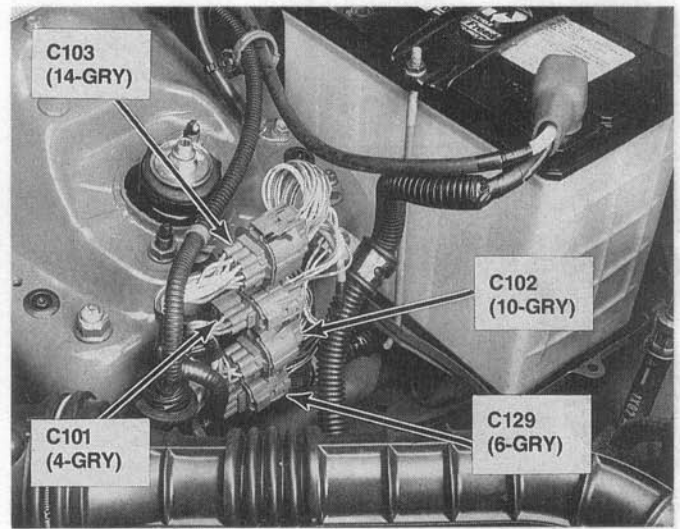
34. Bottom of Under-hood Fuse/Relay Box



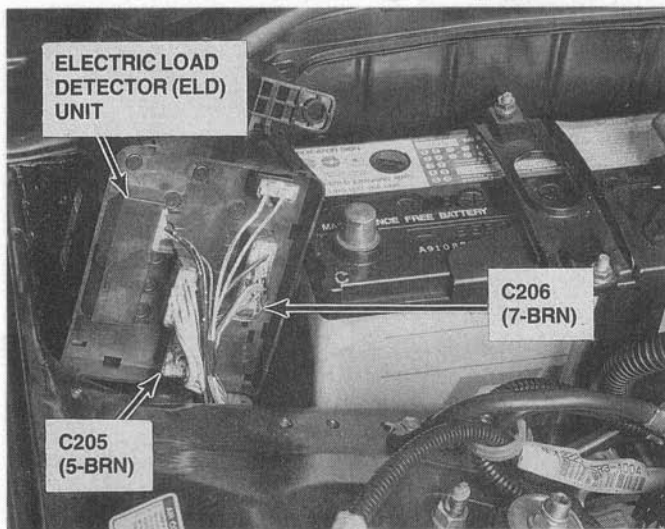
32. Right Rear Corner of Engine Compartment



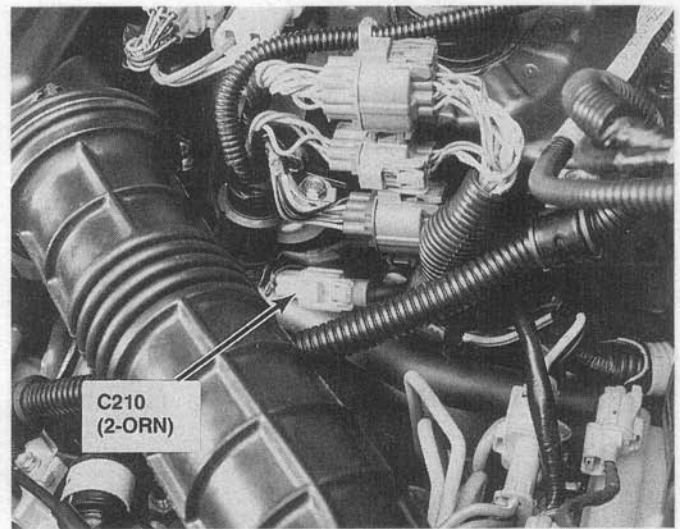
35. Right Side of Engine Compartment



33. Bottom of Under-hood Fuse/Relay Box

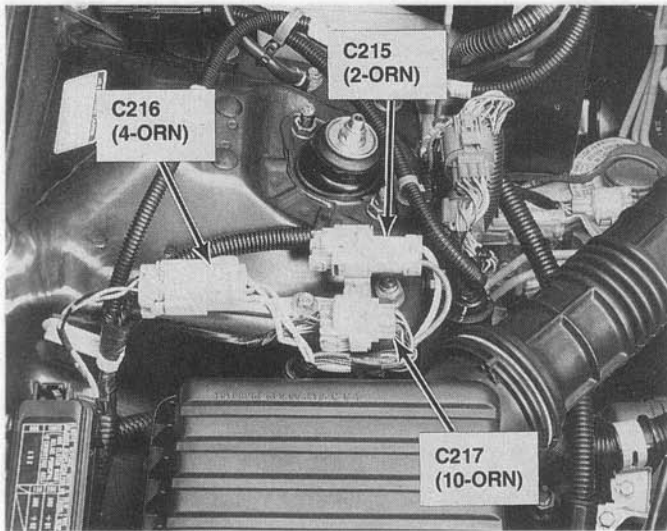


36. Right Side of Engine Compartment

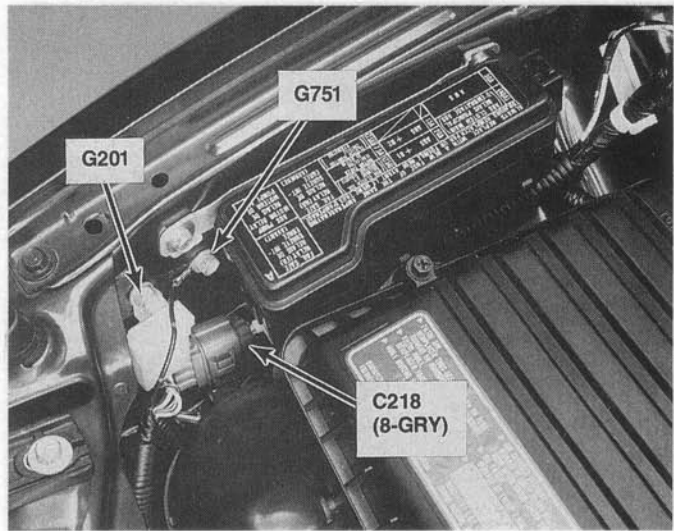


Component Location

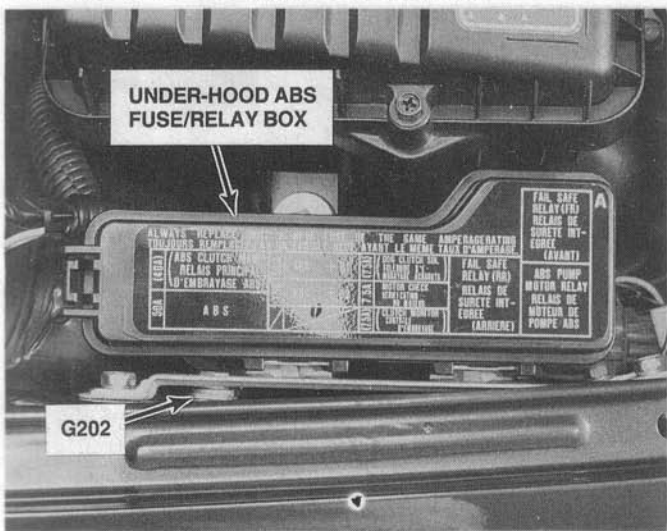
37. Right Side of Engine Compartment



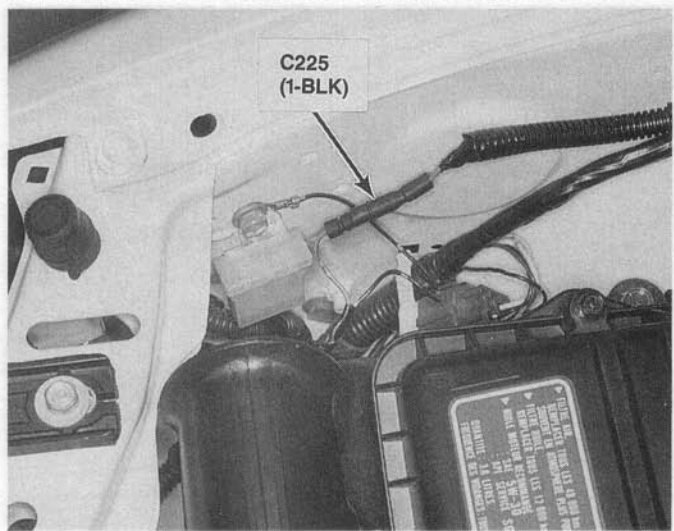
40. Right Front Corner of Engine Compartment



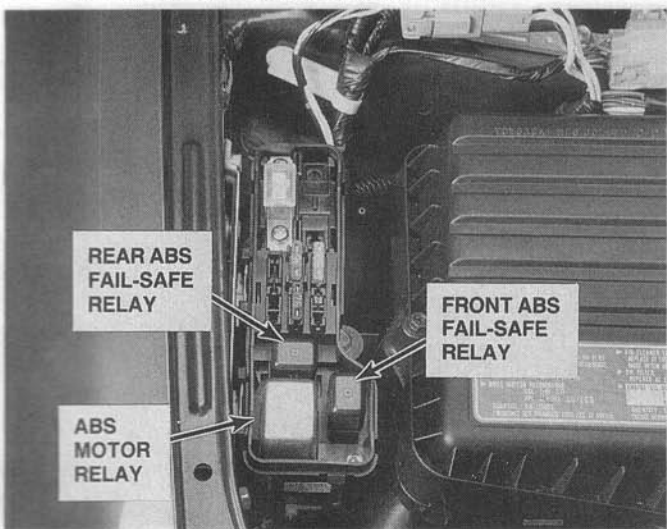
38. Right Side of Engine Compartment



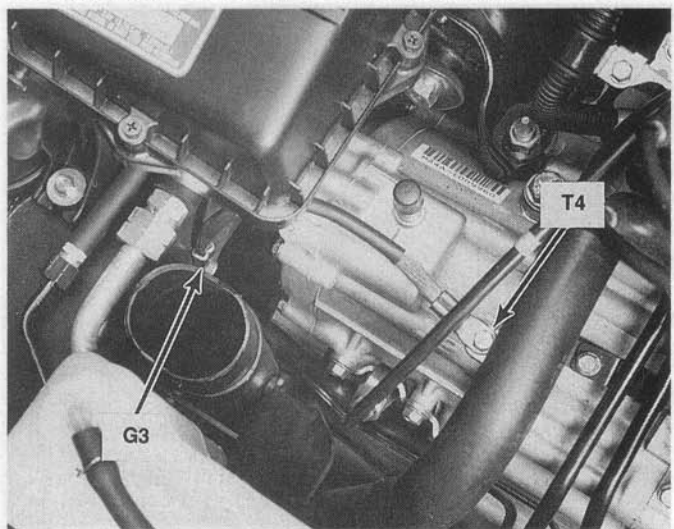
41. Right Front Corner of Engine Compartment

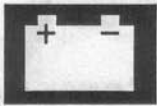


39. Right Side of Engine Compartment

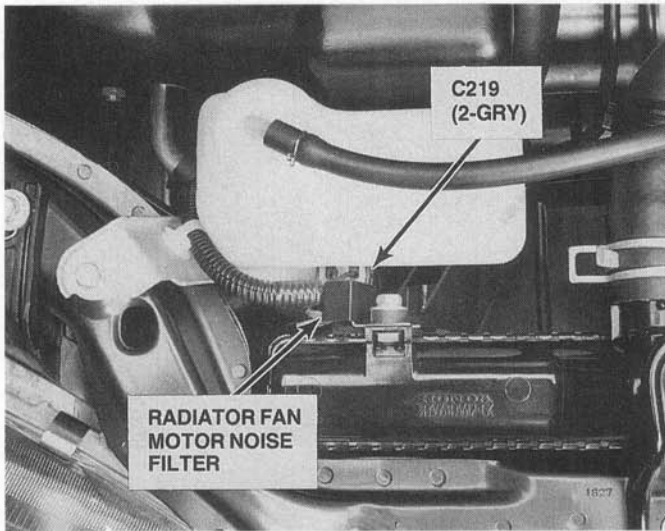


42. Right Front of Engine Compartment

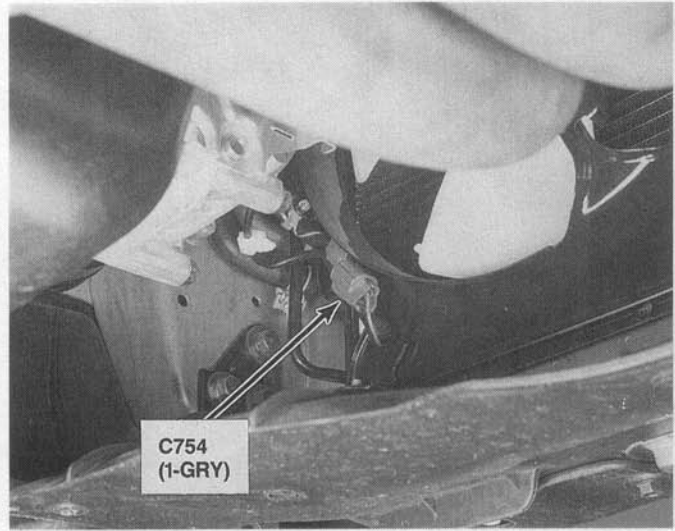




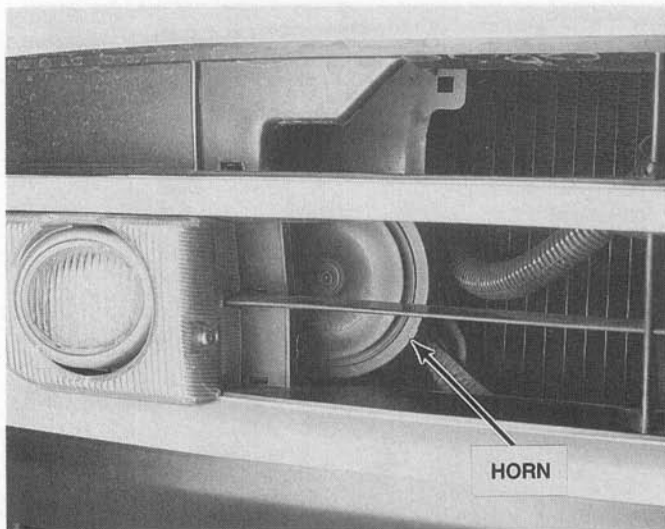
43. Right Front of Engine Compartment



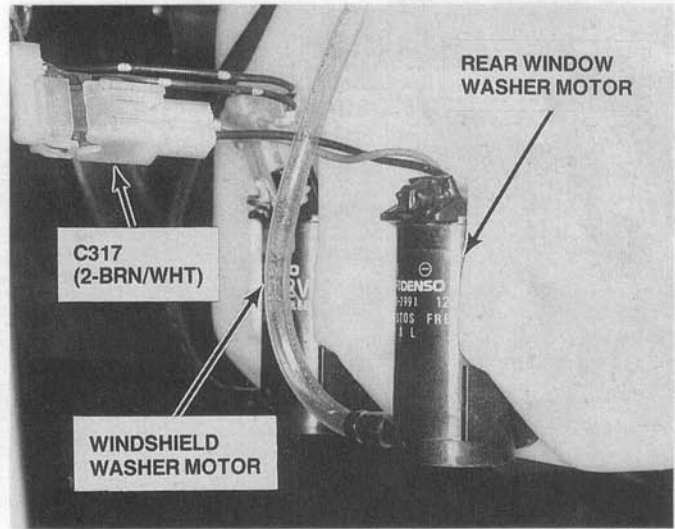
46. Behind Lower Left Side of Condenser



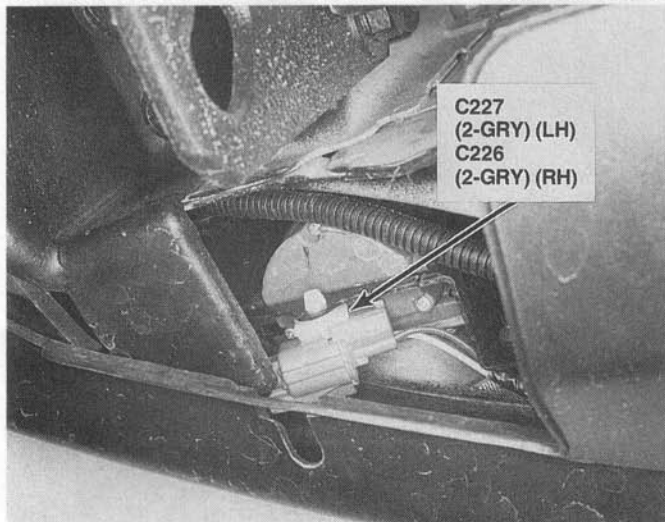
44. Right Front of Vehicle



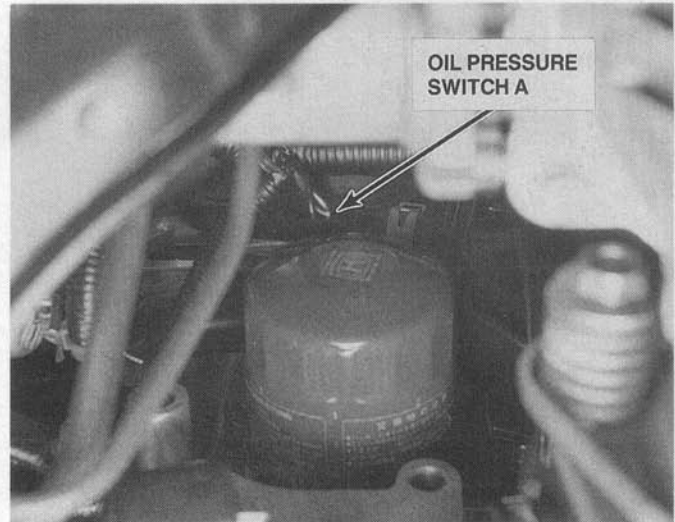
47. Inside Left Front Wheel Well



45. Left Underside of Front Bumper (Right Similar)

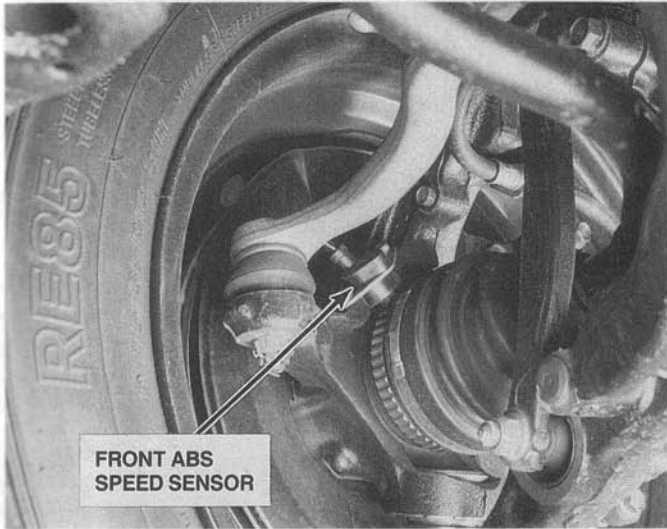


48. Rear Underside of Engine

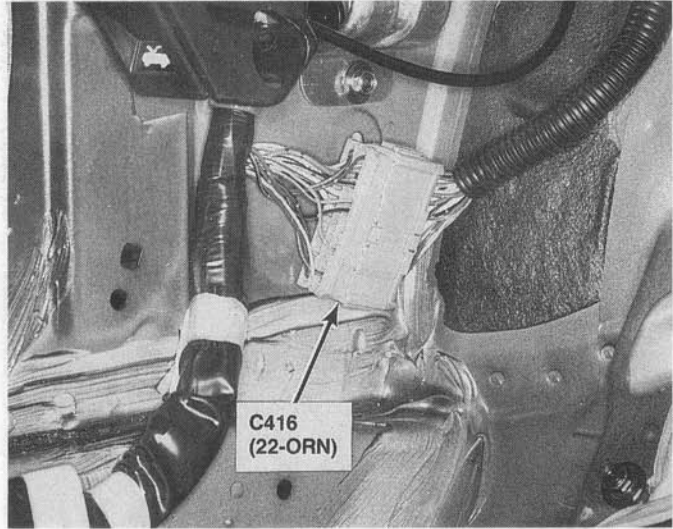


Component Location

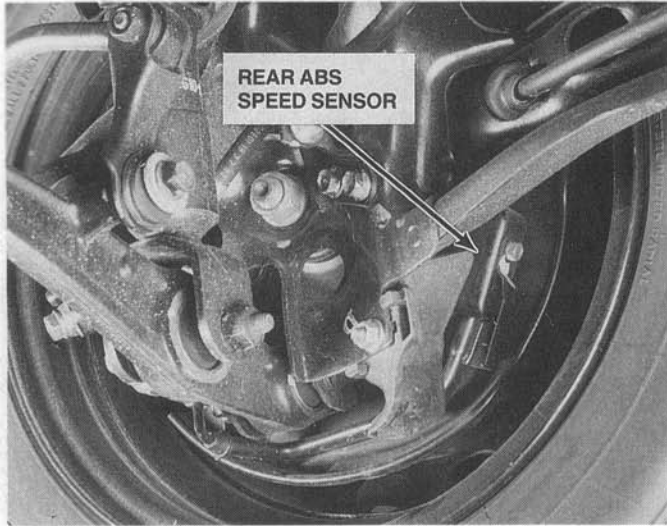
49. Behind Left Front Wheel (Right Similar)



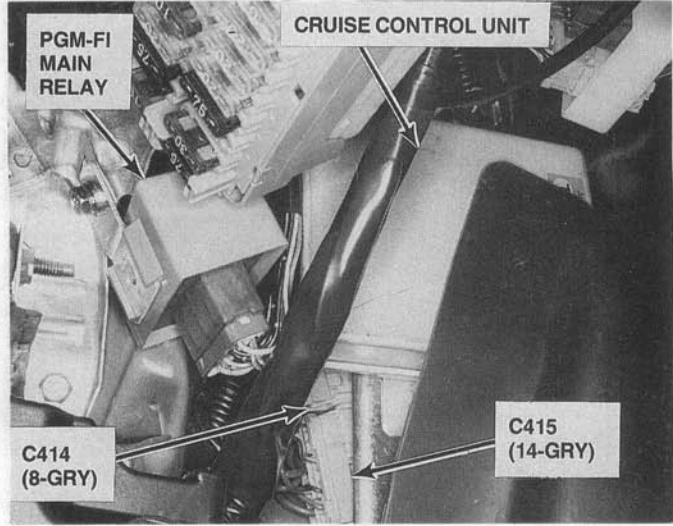
52. Left Kick Panel



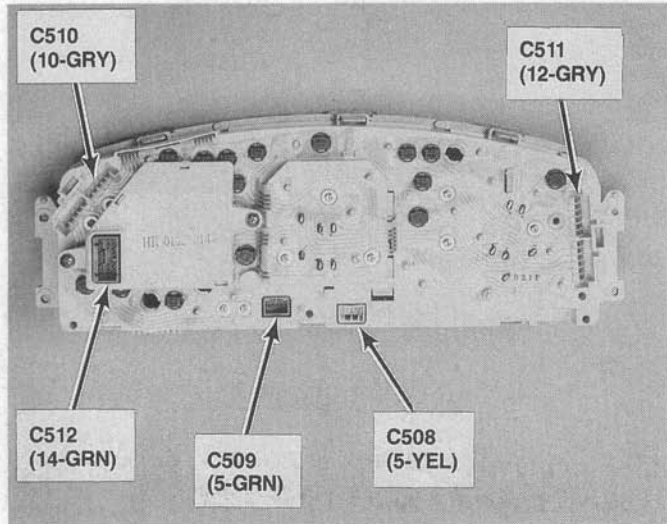
50. Behind Left Rear Wheel (Right Similar)



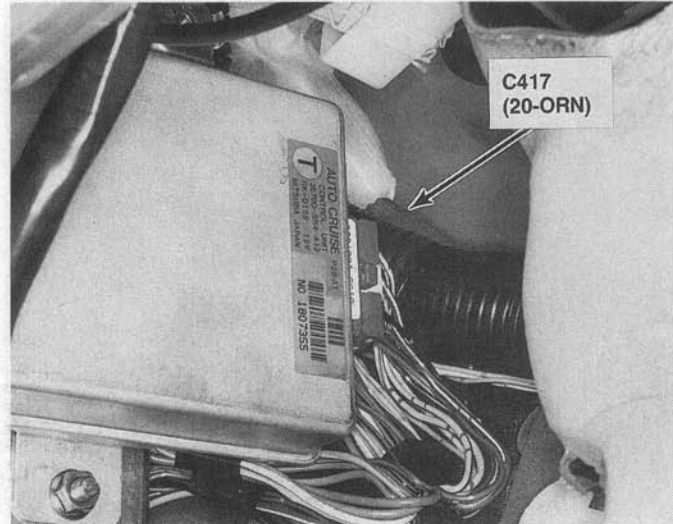
53. Left Kick Panel

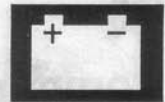


51. Rear of Gauge Assembly

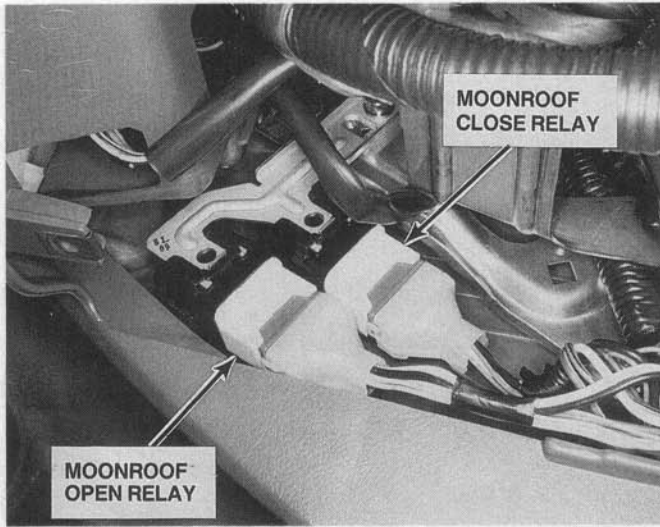


54. Left Kick Panel

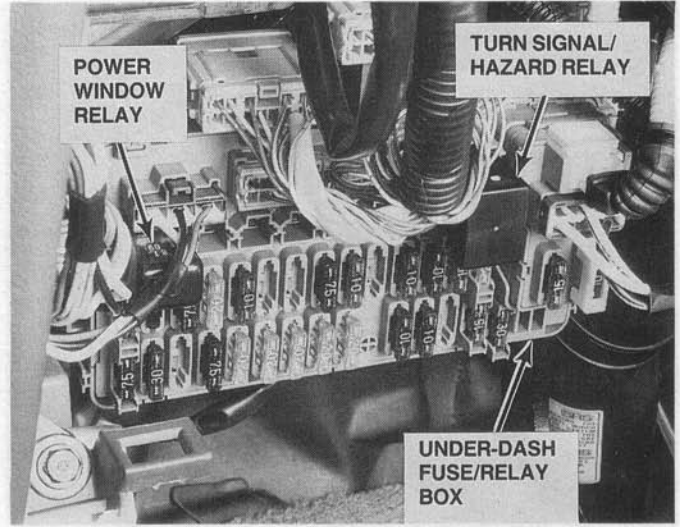




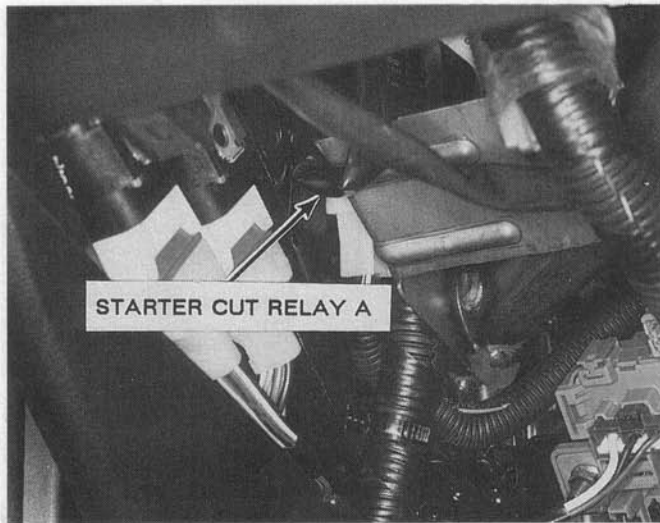
55. Behind Left Side of Dash



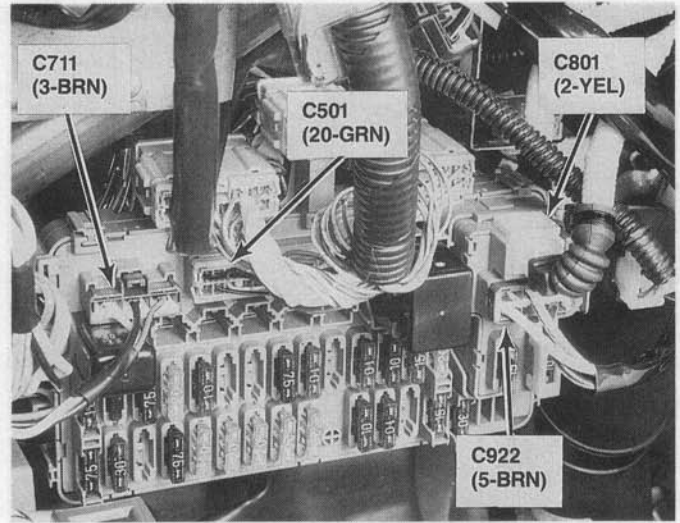
58. Behind Left Side of Dash



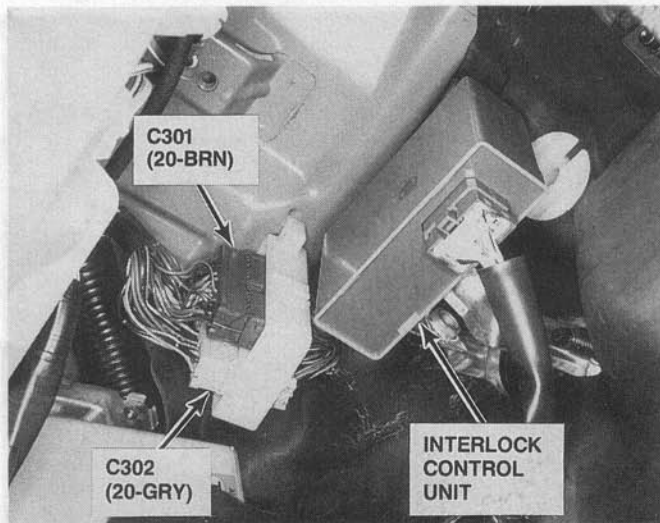
56. Behind Left Side of Dash



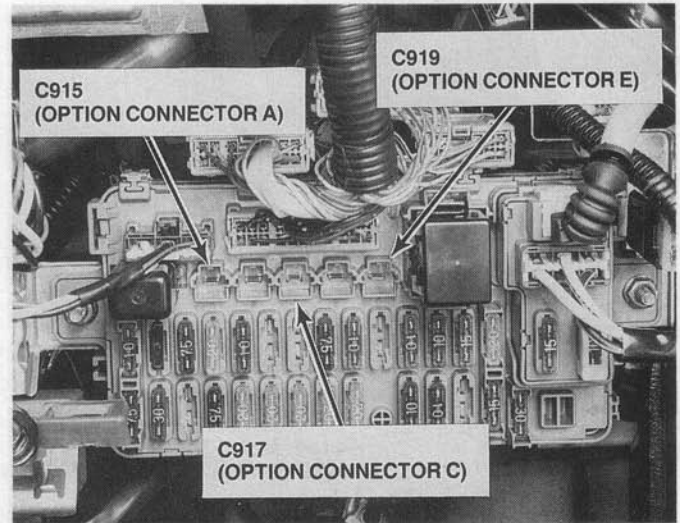
59. Behind Left Side of Dash



57. Behind Left Side of Dash

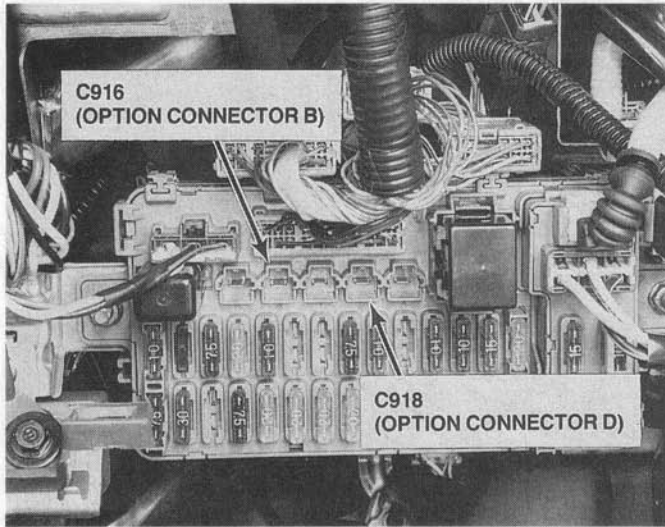


60. Behind Left Side of Dash

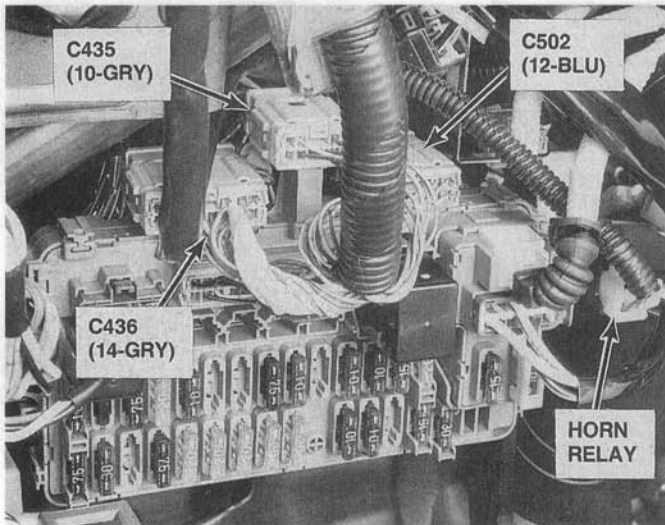


Component Location

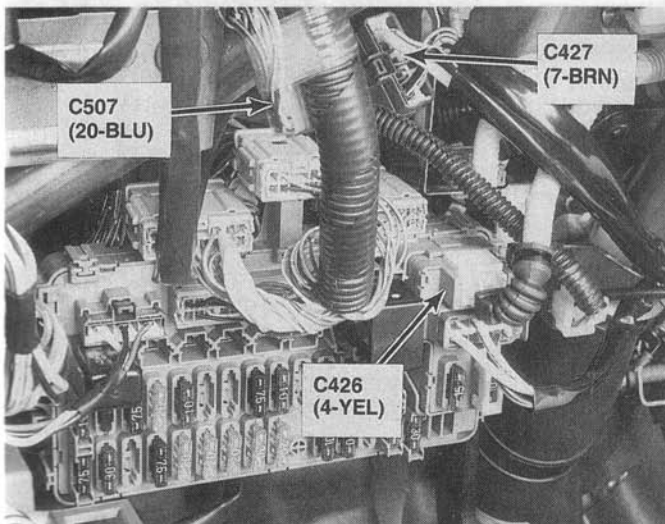
61. Behind Left Side of Dash



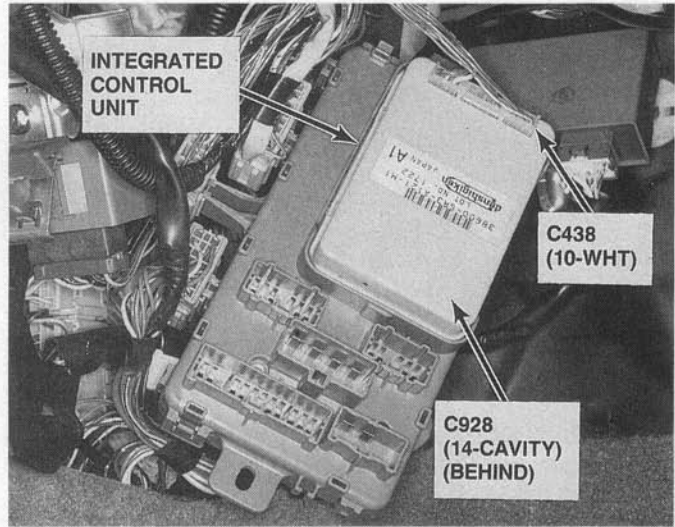
62. Behind Left Side of Dash



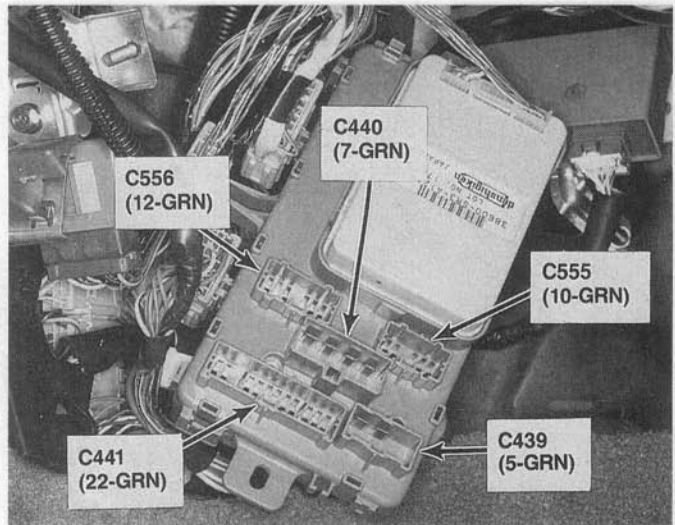
63. Behind Left Side of Dash



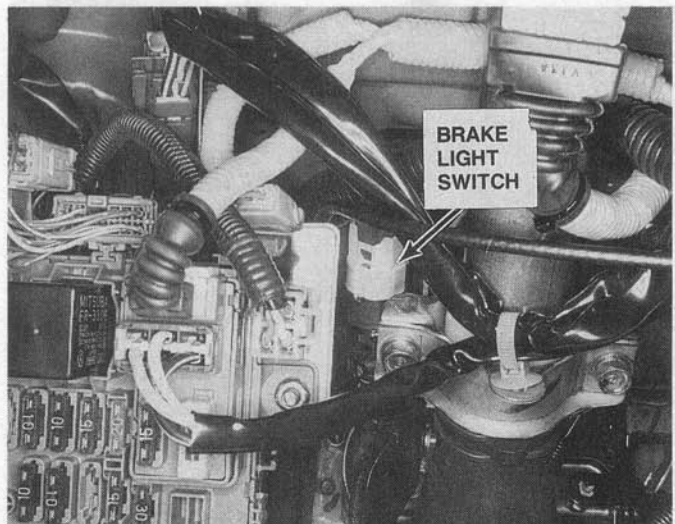
64. Rear of Under-dash Fuse/Relay Box

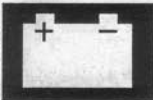


65. Rear of Under-dash Fuse/Relay Box

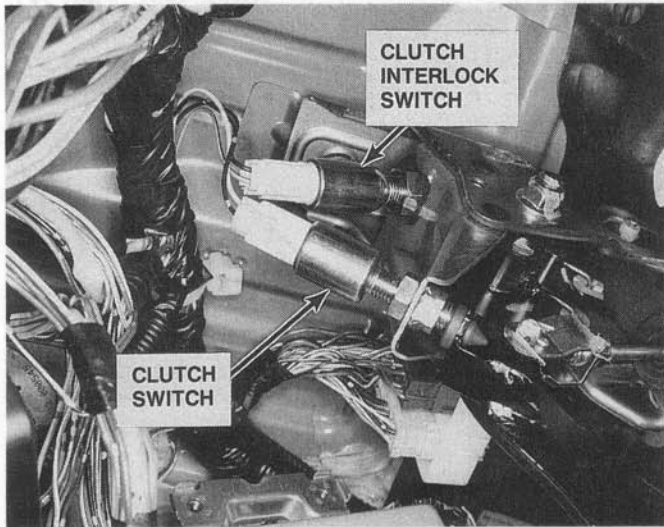


66. Behind Left Side of Dash

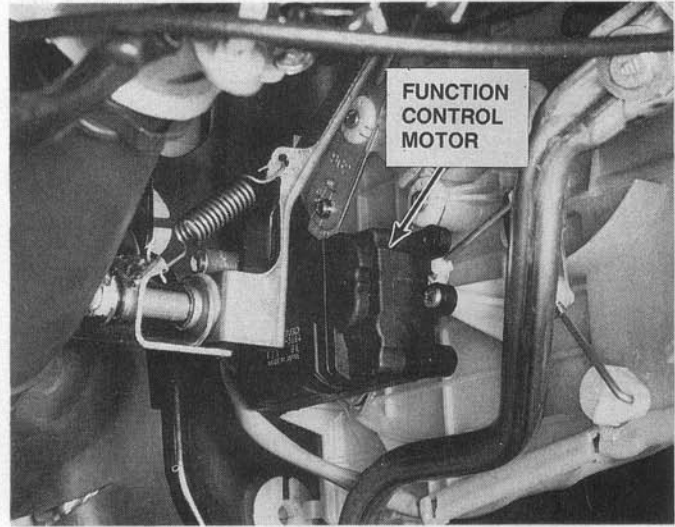




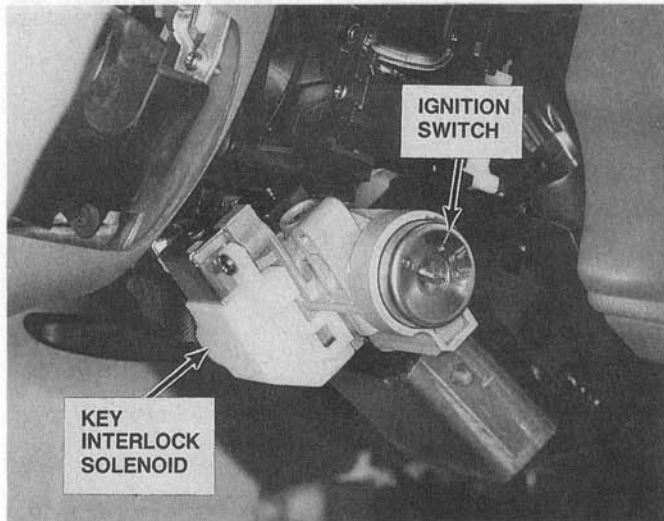
67. Behind Left Side of Dash



70. Behind Left Side of dash,
Right of Column



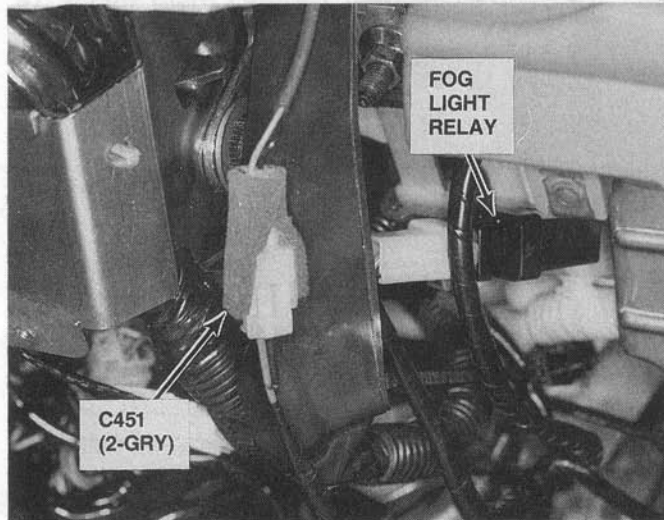
68. Right Side of Steering Column



71. Behind Left Side of Dash,
Right of Column



69. Behind Left Side of Dash,
Right of Column

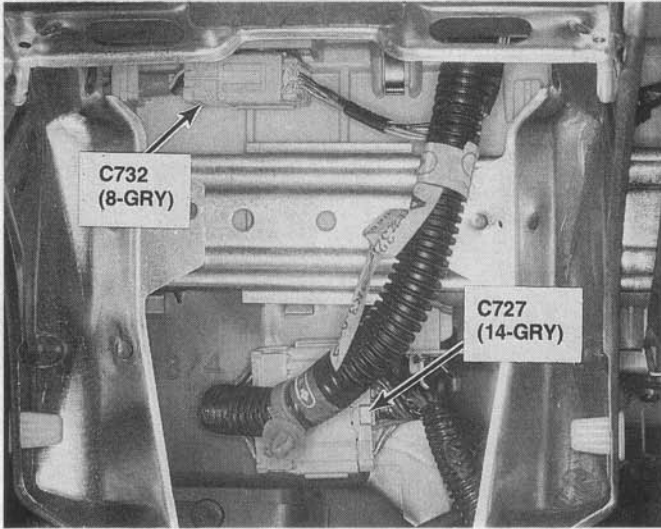


72. Behind Center Lower Cover

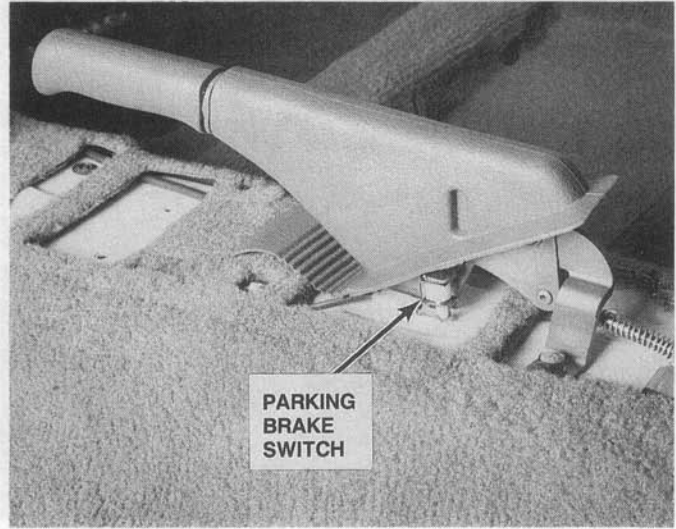


Component Location

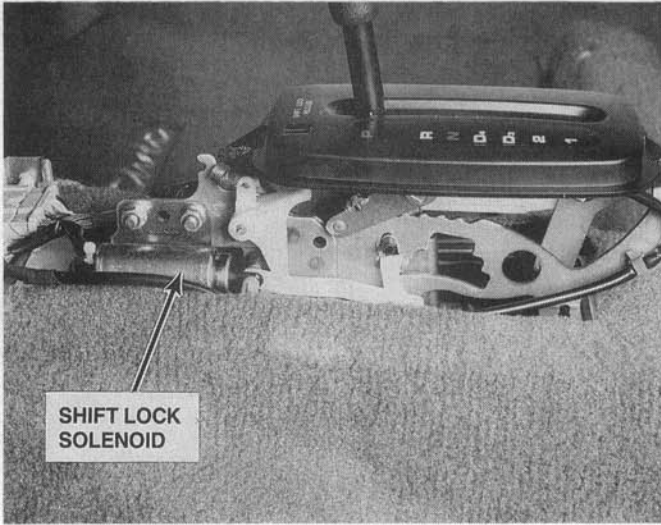
73. Behind Center Lower Cover



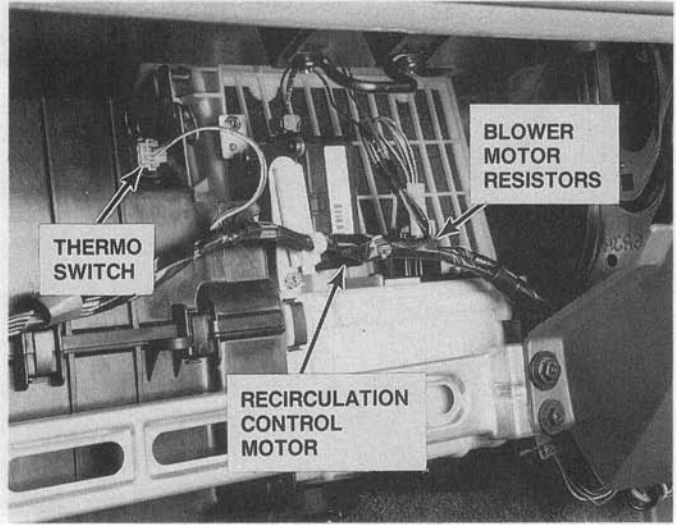
76. Below Rear Console



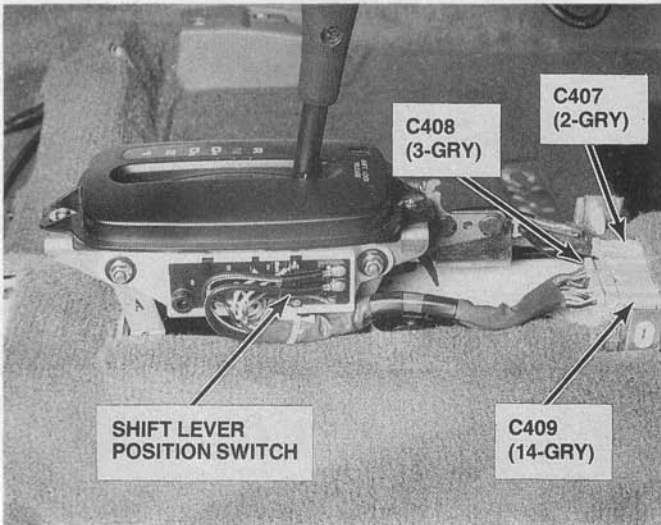
74. Below Center Console



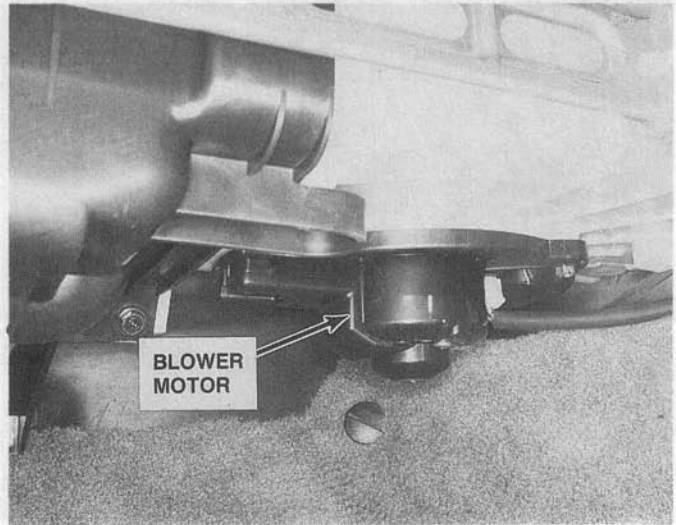
77. Behind Glove Box

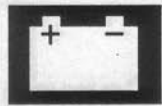


75. Below Center Console

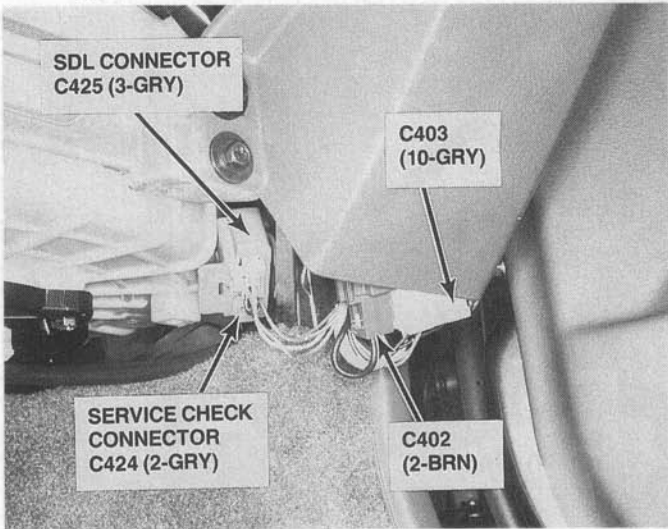


78. Below Right Side of Dash

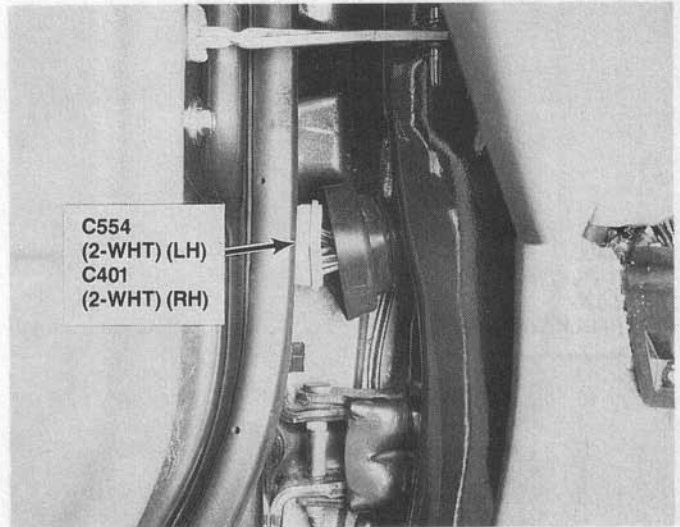




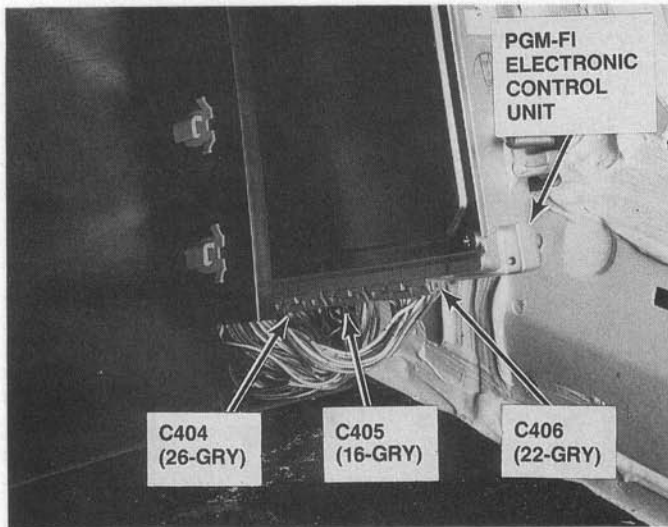
79. Right Kick Panel



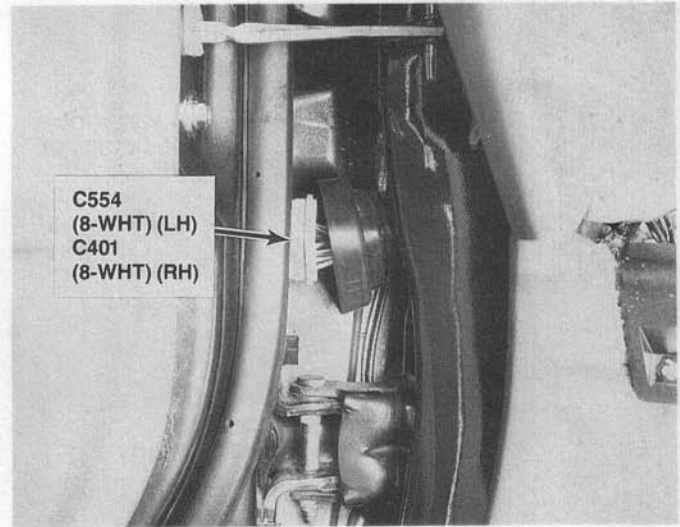
82. Left Front Door Jamb (Right Similar)



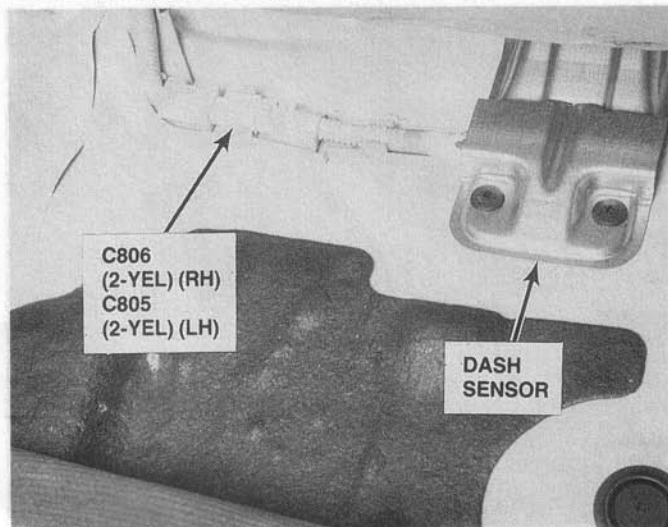
80. Right Kick Panel



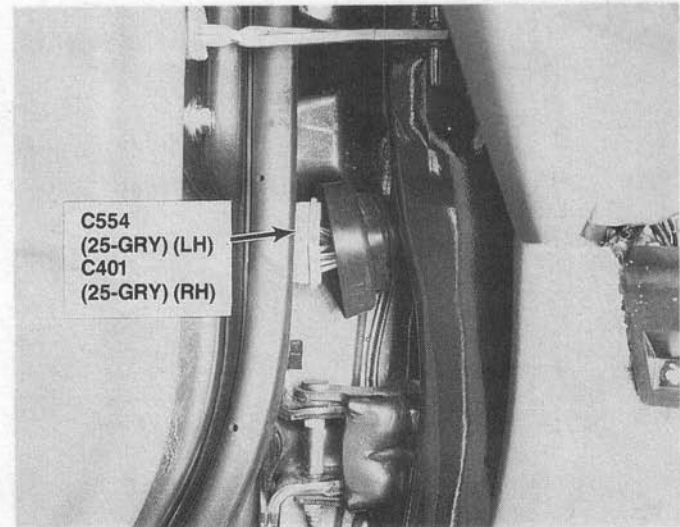
83. Left Front Door Jamb (Right Similar)



81. Below Right Footrest (Left Similar)

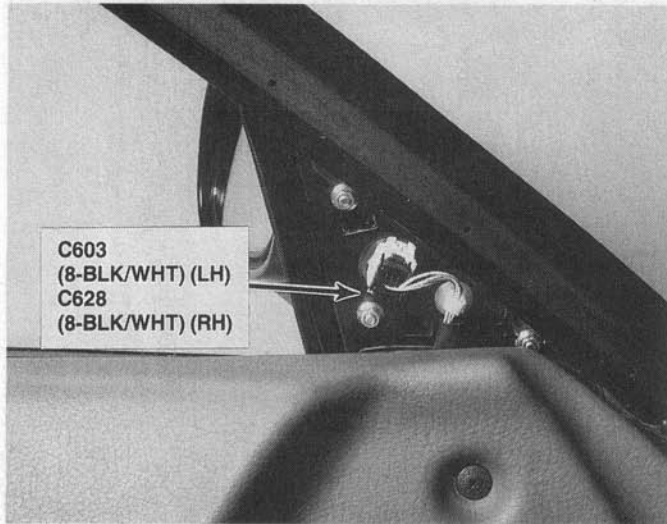


84. Left Front Door Jamb (Right Similar)

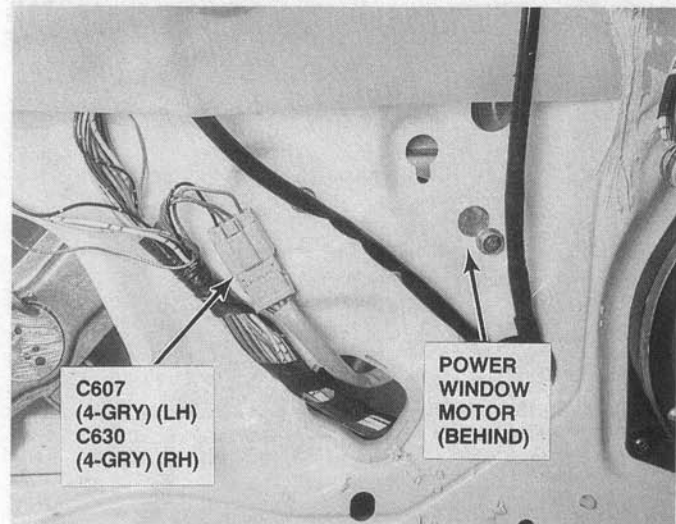


Component Location

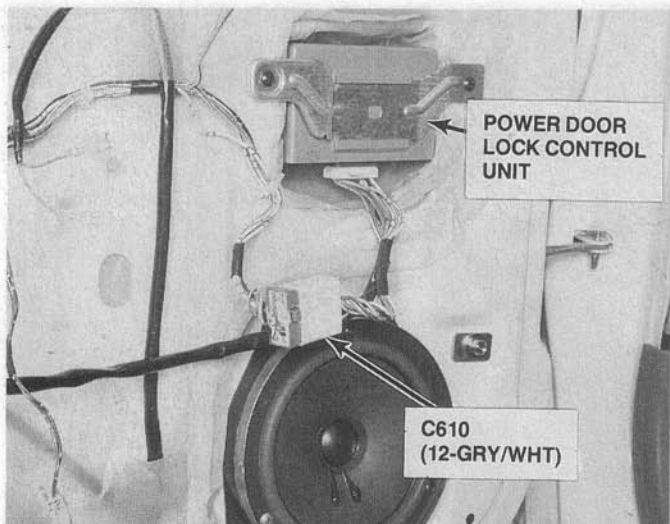
85. Top Left Front Door (Right Similar)



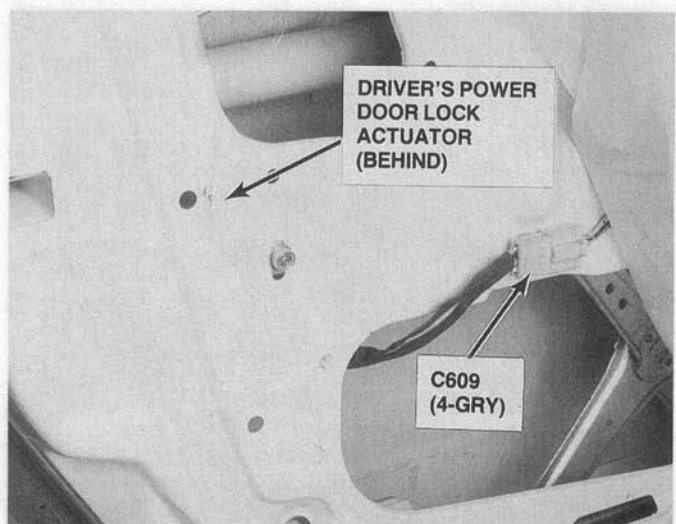
88. Middle of Left Front Door (Right Similar)



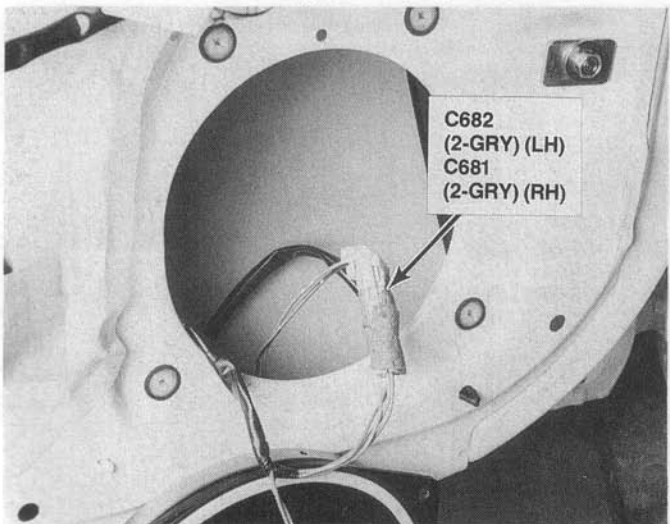
86. Front of Left Front Door



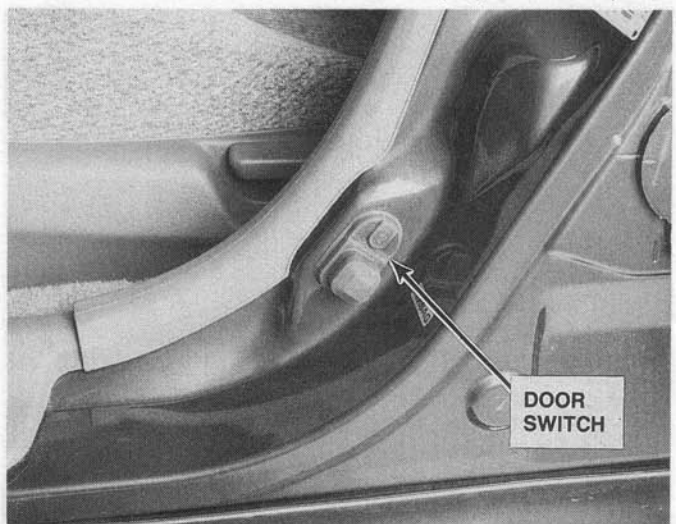
89. Rear of Left Front Door

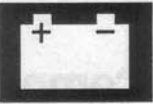


87. Behind Left Front Speaker (Right Similar)

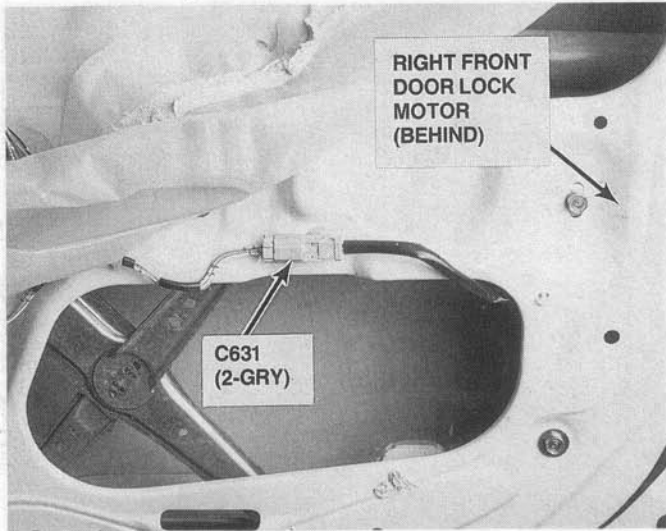


90. Rear of Left Front Door Area (Right Similar)

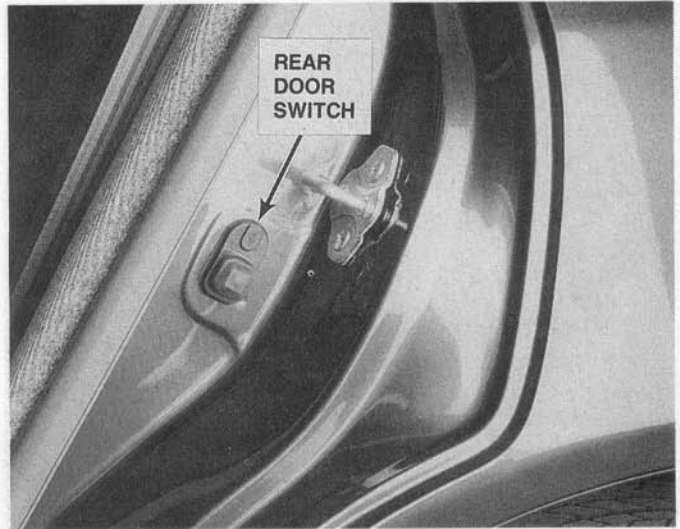




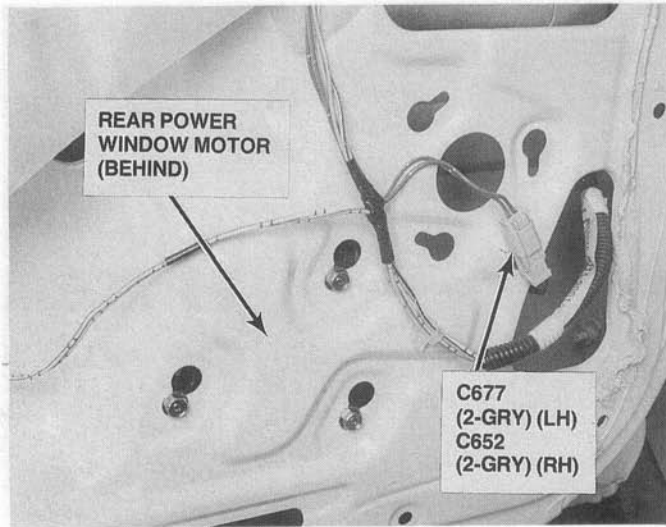
91. Rear of Right Front Door



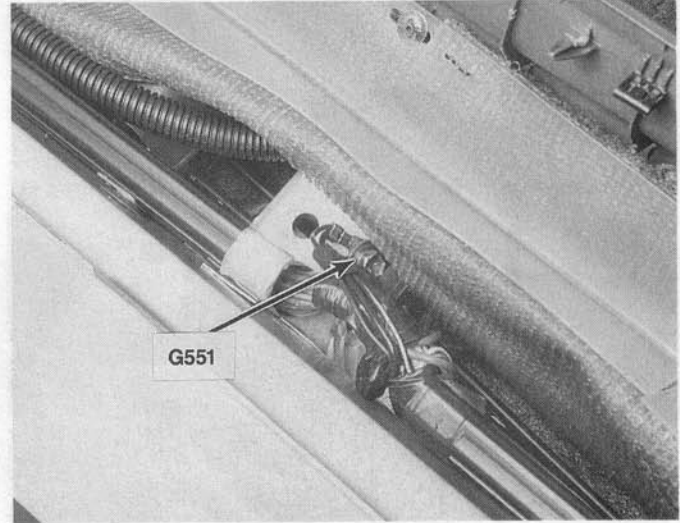
94. Rear of Left Rear Door Area (Right Similar)



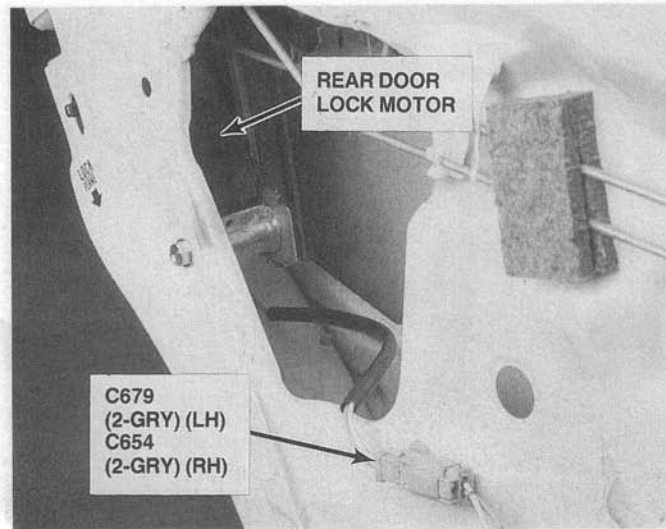
92. Front of Left Rear Door (Right Similar)



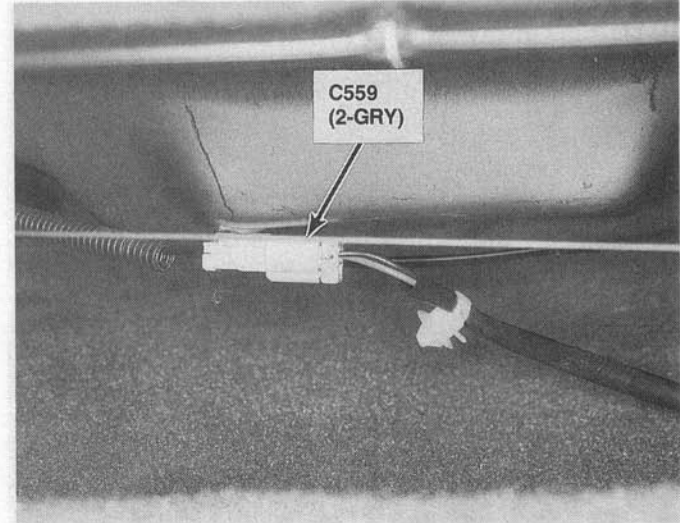
95. Left Door Sill



93. Rear of Left Rear Door (Right Similar)

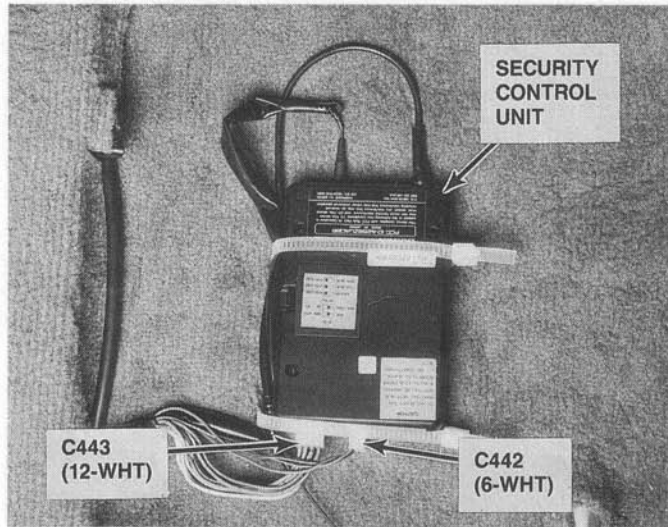


96. Below Left Front Seat

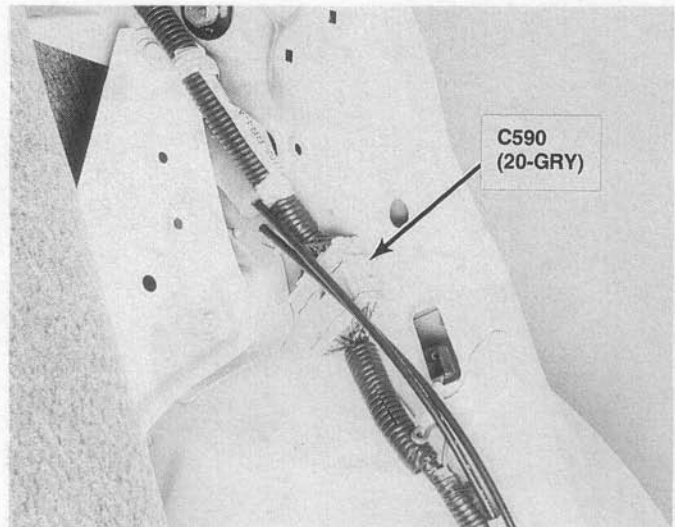


Component Location

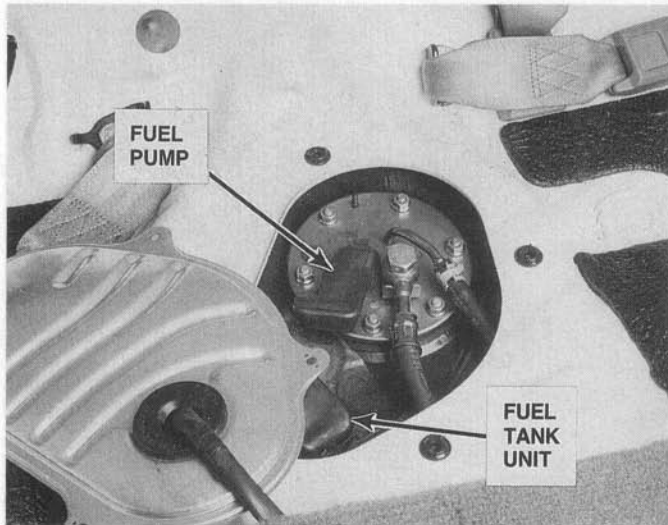
97. Below Left Front Seat



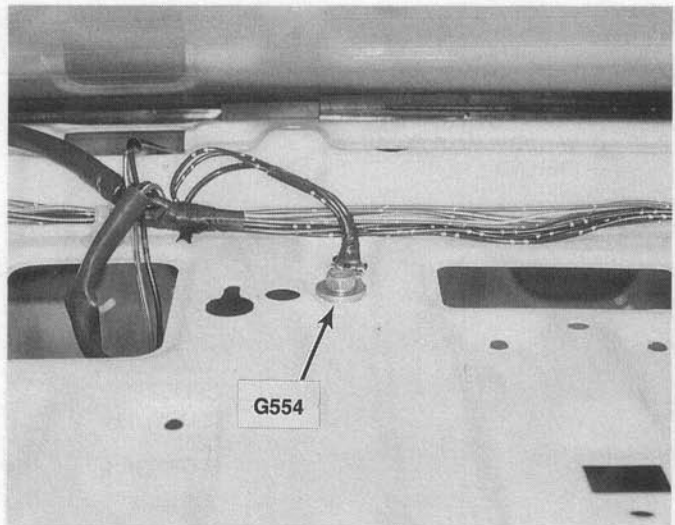
100. Behind Left Side of Rear Seat



98. Below Right Front Seat



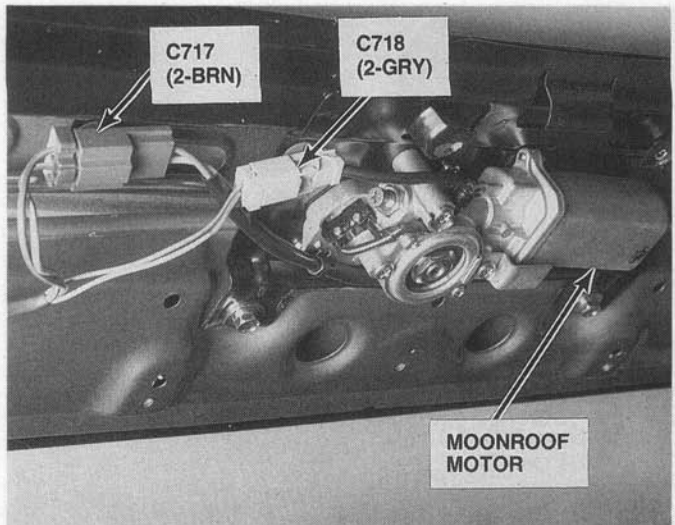
101. Top Middle of Rear Shelf

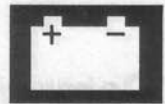


99. Below Center of Rear Seat

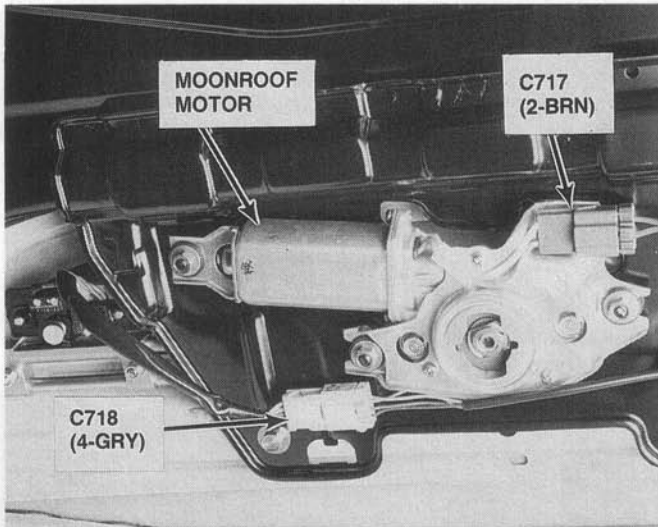


102. Center Front of Roof

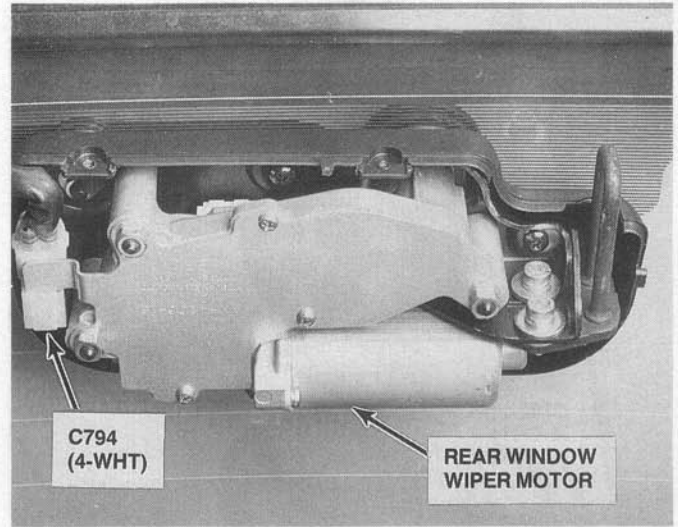




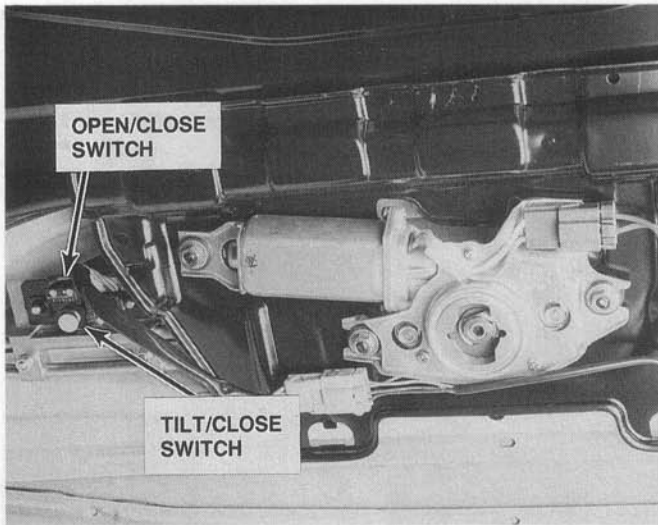
103. Center Rear of Roof



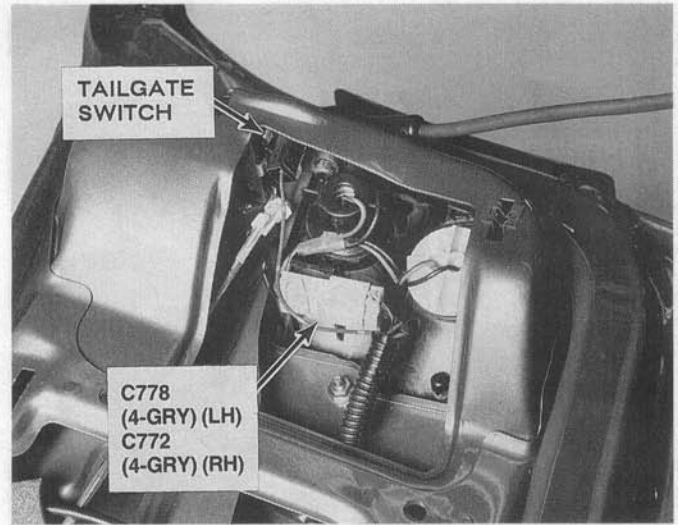
106. Bottom of Hatch



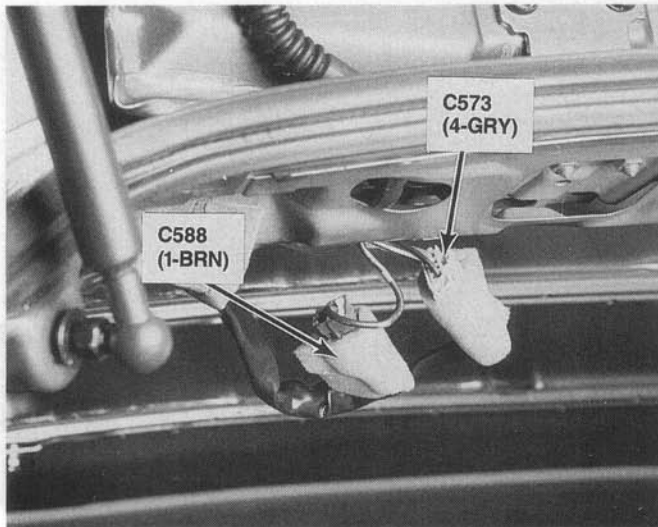
104. Center Rear of Roof



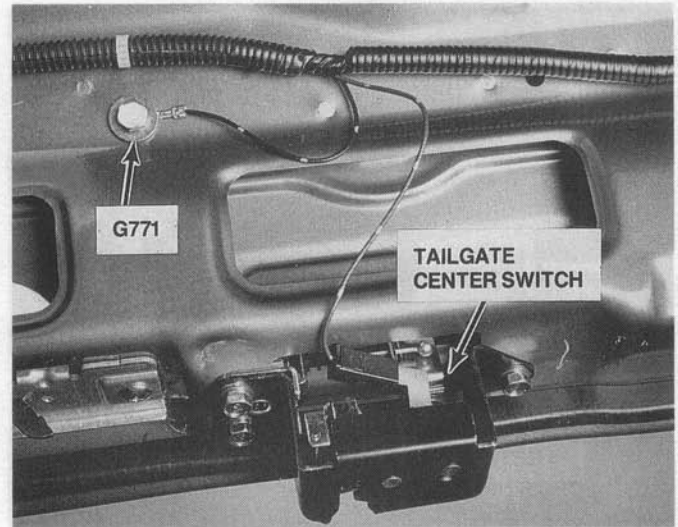
107. Left Side of Tailgate (Right Similar)



105. Left Rear Corner of Roof

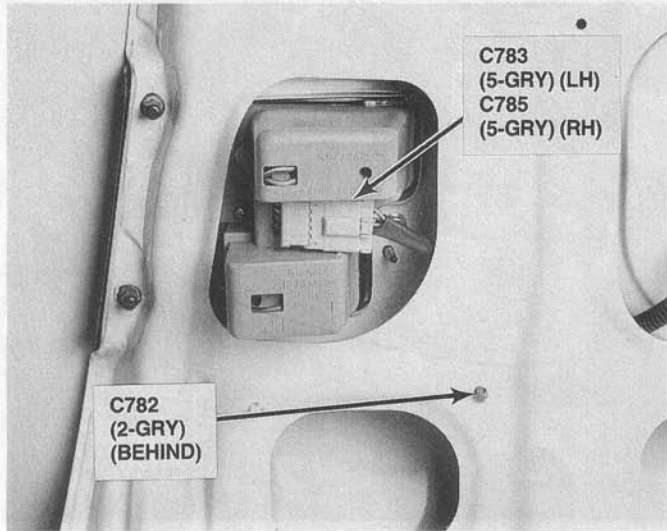


108. Center of Tailgate

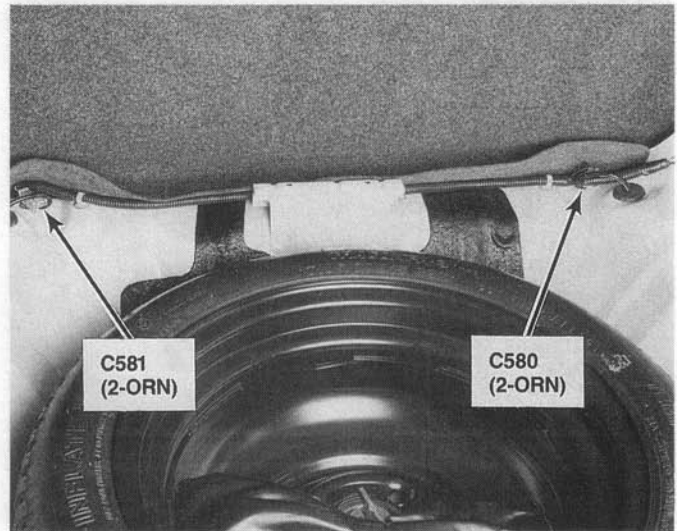


Component Location

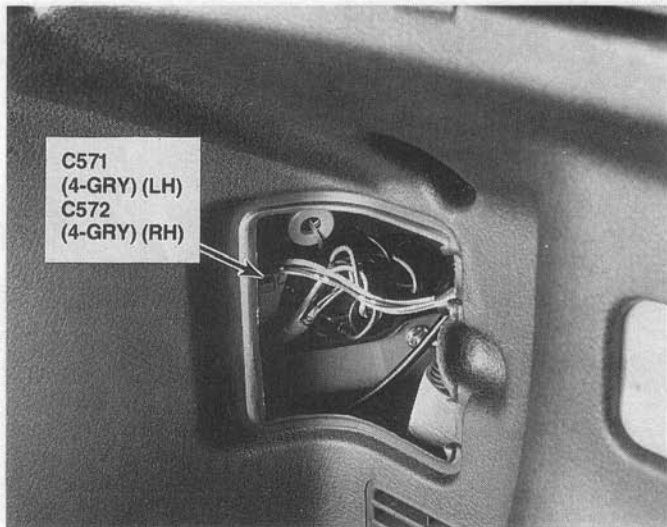
109. Left Side of Trunk Lid (Right Similar)



112. Front of Trunk



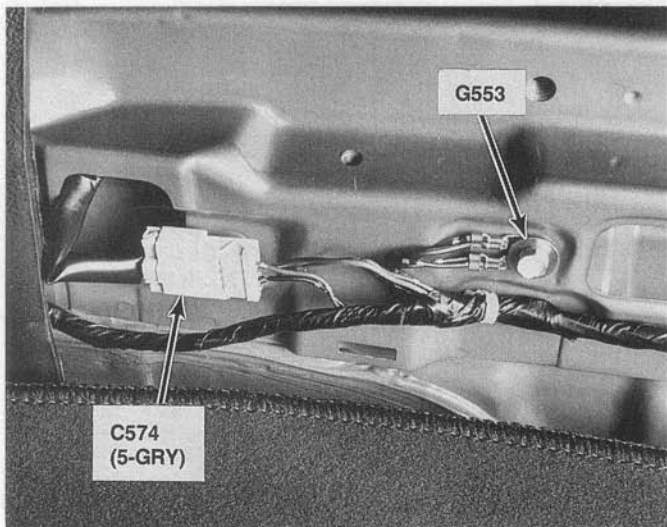
110. Left Rear Corner of Cargo Area (Right Similar)



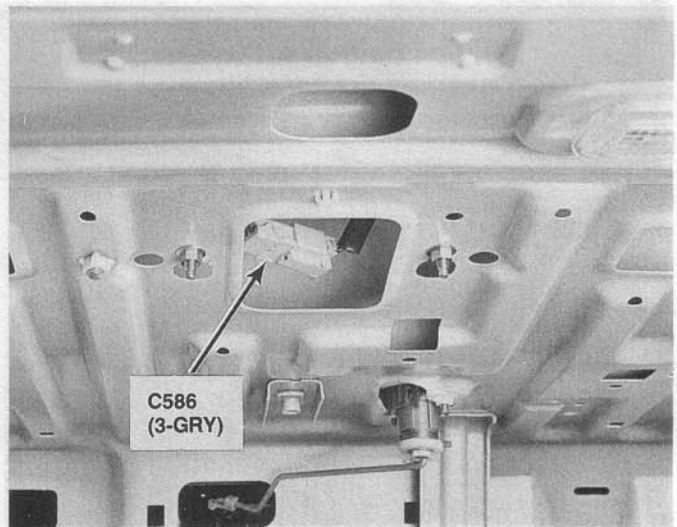
113. Below Left Side of Rear Shelf

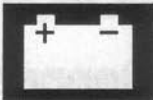


111. Right Rear of Cargo Area

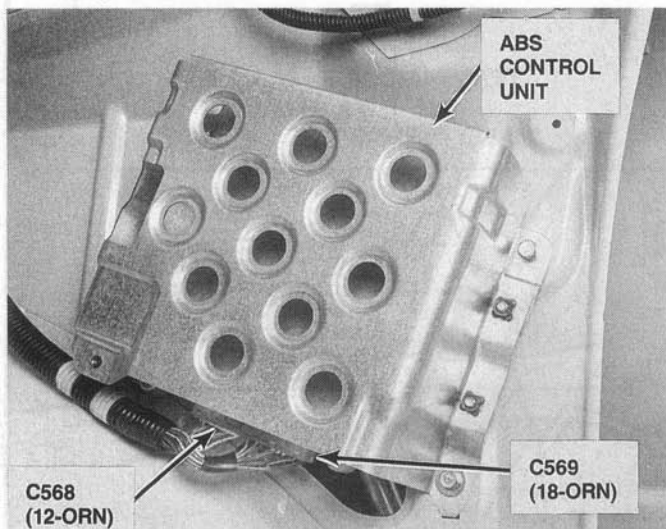


114. Below Middle of Rear Shelf

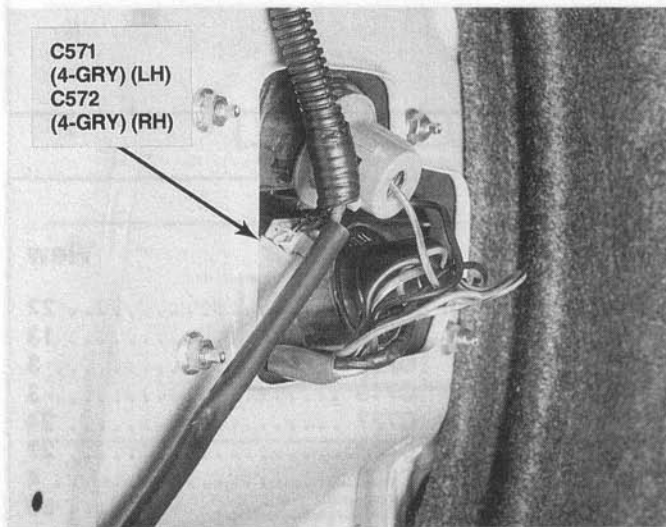




115. Right Side of Trunk



116. Left Rear Corner of Trunk (Right Similar)

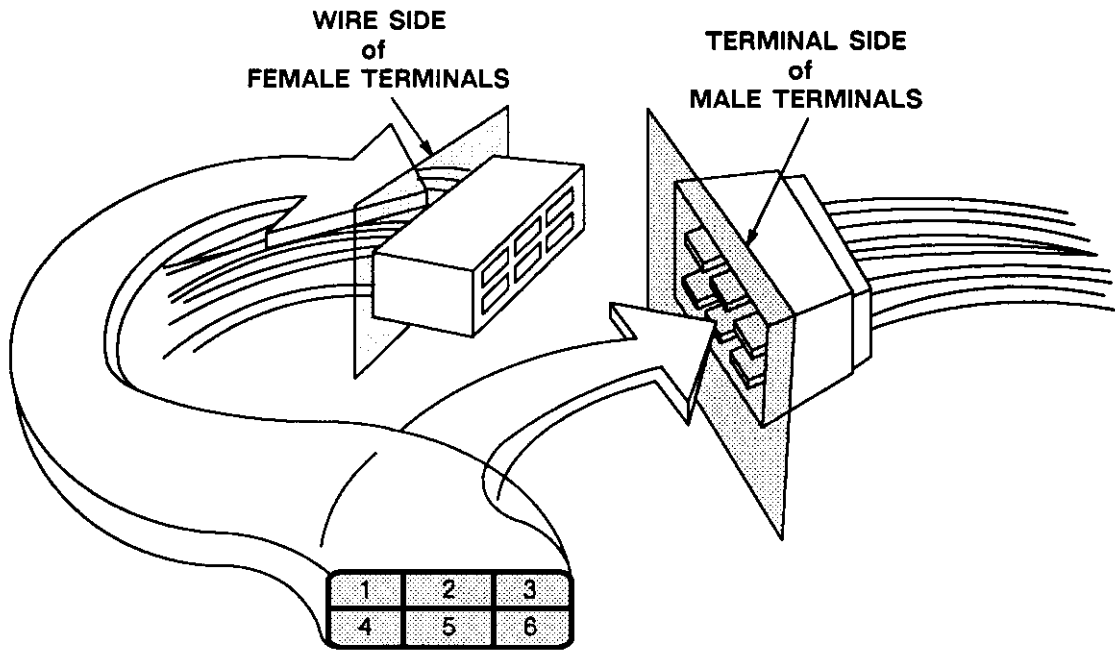


117. Center Rear of Trunk



Connector Cavity Numbers

Cavity Numbering System



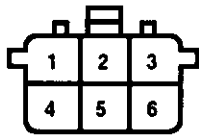
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C103	23	C431	7	C628	13
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C125	8	C435	15	C713	3
C126	23	C436	26	C727	24
C129	1	C437	5	C733	27
C131	8	C438	16	C803	4
C206	5	C440	6	C804	30
C209	14	C441	36		
C217	14	C501	34		
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C410	10	C558	18		
C412	10	C565	2		
C413	25	C568	22		
C414	11	C569	29		
C415	24	C577	2		
C416	35	C578	2		
C417 (Junction Connector)	33	C603	13		
C427	6	C605	26		

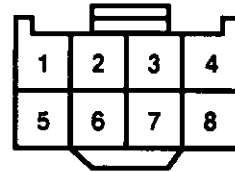


Connector Views

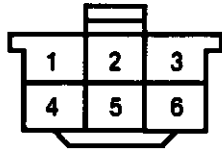
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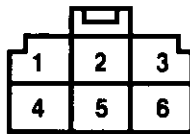
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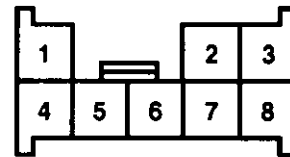
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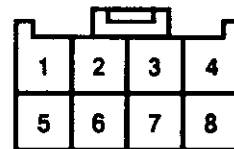
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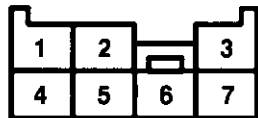
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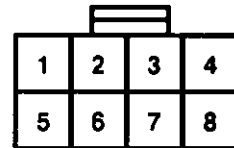
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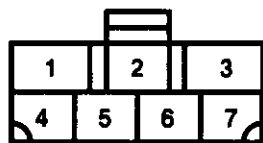
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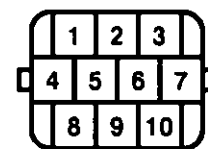
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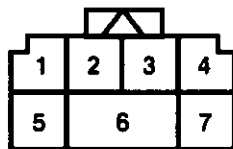
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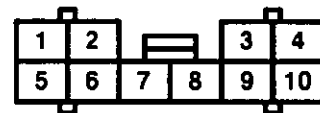
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Connector Cavity Numbering

Connector Views

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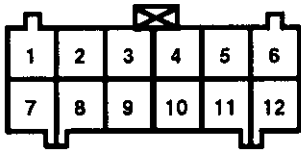
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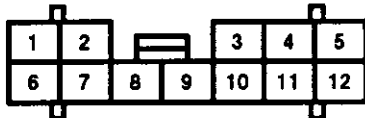
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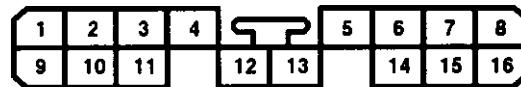
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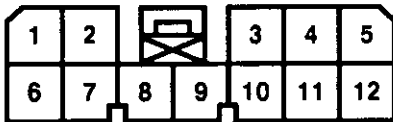
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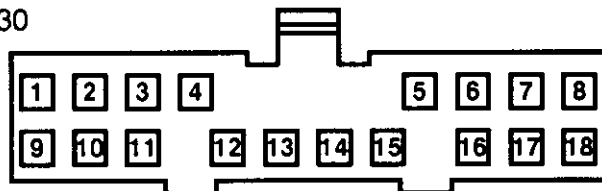
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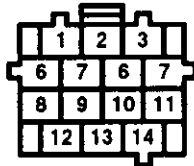
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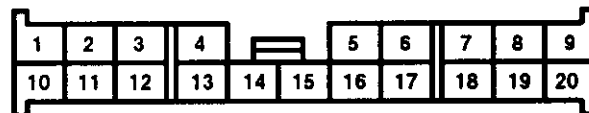
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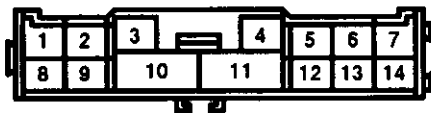
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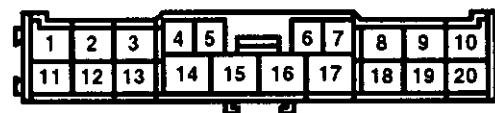
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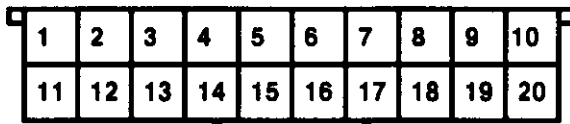
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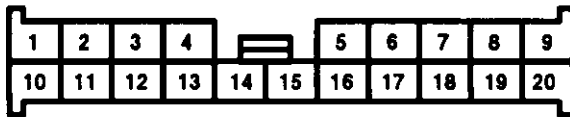


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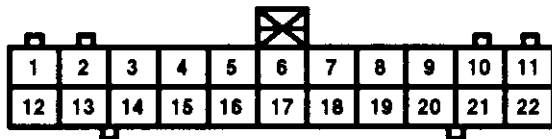
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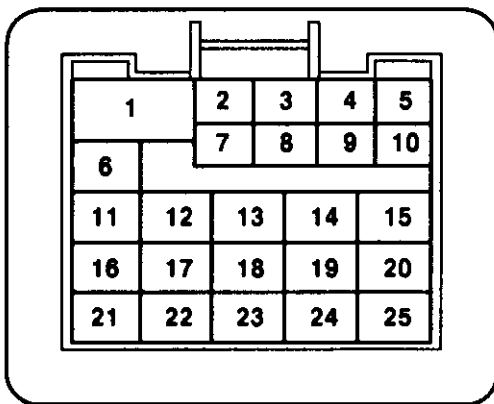
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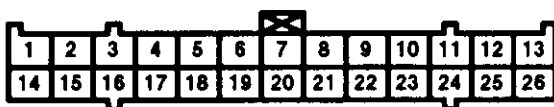
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Connector Identification and Wire Harness Routing

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C224	4-BRN	Fog Light	Fog Light Relay	
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C226	2-GRY	Fog Light	Right Fog Light	
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C420	2-GRY	Main	Roof Wire Harness (without Moonroof)	203-12,17,18
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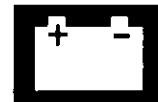
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C678	5-WHT	Left Rear Door	Left Rear Power Window Switch	203-21
C679	2-GRY	Left Rear Door	Left Rear Power Door Lock	203-21
C702	1-WHT	Roof	Ceiling Light (+)	203-17,18
C703	1-WHT	Roof	Ceiling Light (Door Switch)	203-17,18
C711	3-BRN	Moonroof	Under-dash Fuse Box	203-17,18
C712	6-BRN	Moonroof	Moonroof Open Relay	203-17,18
C713	6-BRN	Moonroof	Moonroof Close Relay	203-17,18
C714	4-GRY	Moonroof	Moonroof Switch	203-17,18
C716	3-WHT	Moonroof	Ceiling Light	203-17,18
C717	2-BRN	Moonroof	Moonroof Motor	203-17,18
C718	2-GRY	Moonroof	Moonroof Motor (Tilt Sensor) (Hatchback)	203-17,18
C718	4-GRY	Moonroof	Moonroof Motor (Tilt Sensor) (Sedan)	203-17,18
C723	2-WHT	Heater Sub-Harness A	Blower Motor	203-22



Connector	Number of Cavities/Color	Wire Harness	Connects To	Page
C724	4-BRN	Heater Sub-Harness A	Blower Motor Resistors	203-22
C725	4-GRN	Heater Sub-Harness A	Recirculation Control Motor	203-22
C726	2-WHT	Heater Sub-Harness A	Thermo Switch	203-22
C727	14-GRY	Heater Sub-Harness A	Heater Sub-Harness B	203-22
C732	8-GRY	Heater Sub-Harness B	Function Control Motor	203-22
C733	14-GRN	Heater Sub-Harness B	Heater Control Panel	203-22
C734	6-WHT	Heater Sub-Harness B	Heater Control Panel	203-22
C741	5-Not Available	Steering Sub-Harness	Slip Ring (Without SRS)	203-22
C742	5-Not Available	Steering Sub-Harness	Cruise Control Set/Resume Switch (without SRS)	203-22
C743	1-Not Available	Steering Sub-Harness	Horn Switch (without SRS)	203-22
C752	2-GRY	A/C	A/C Dual Pressure Switch	203-7
C753	2-GRY	A/C	Condenser Fan Motor	203-7
C754	1-GRY	A/C	A/C Compressor Clutch	203-7
C755	4-BRN	A/C	Condenser Fan Relay	203-7
C756	4-BRN	A/C	A/C Compressor Clutch Relay	203-7
C772	4-GRY	Tailgate	Right Inner Taillight	203-16
C773	1-BLK	Tailgate	Right Trunk Switch	203-16
C774	2-BRN	Tailgate	Left License Light	203-16
C775	2-BRN	Tailgate	Right License Light	203-16
C776	1-BLK	Tailgate	Center Trunk Switch	203-16
C777	1-BLK	Tailgate	Left Trunk Switch	203-16
C778	4-GRY	Tailgate	Left Inner Taillight	203-16
C782	2-GRY	Trunk Lid	License Light	203-16
C783	5-GRY	Trunk Lid	Left Inner Taillight	203-16
C785	5-GRY	Trunk Lid	Right Inner Taillight	203-16
C793	1-BLK	Rear Wiper	Rear Window Defogger (-)	203-16
C794	4-WHT	Rear Wiper	Rear Wiper Motor	203-16
C801	2-YEL	SRS Main	Under-dash Fuse Box	203-19
C803	6-YEL	SRS Main	Cable Reel	203-19
C804	18-YEL	SRS Main	SRS Control Unit	203-19
C805	2-YEL	SRS Main	Left Dash Sensor	203-19
C806	2-YEL	SRS Main	Right Dash Sensor	203-19
C915	1-BRN	Security	Under-dash Fuse/Relay Box	
G1		Battery Ground Cable		203-7
G2		Engine Ground		203-7
G3		Engine Ground		203-7
G101		Engine		203-8
G201		Main		203-10
G202		Main		203-10
G301		Engine Compartment		203-9
G401		Main		203-12
G501		Dashboard		203-13

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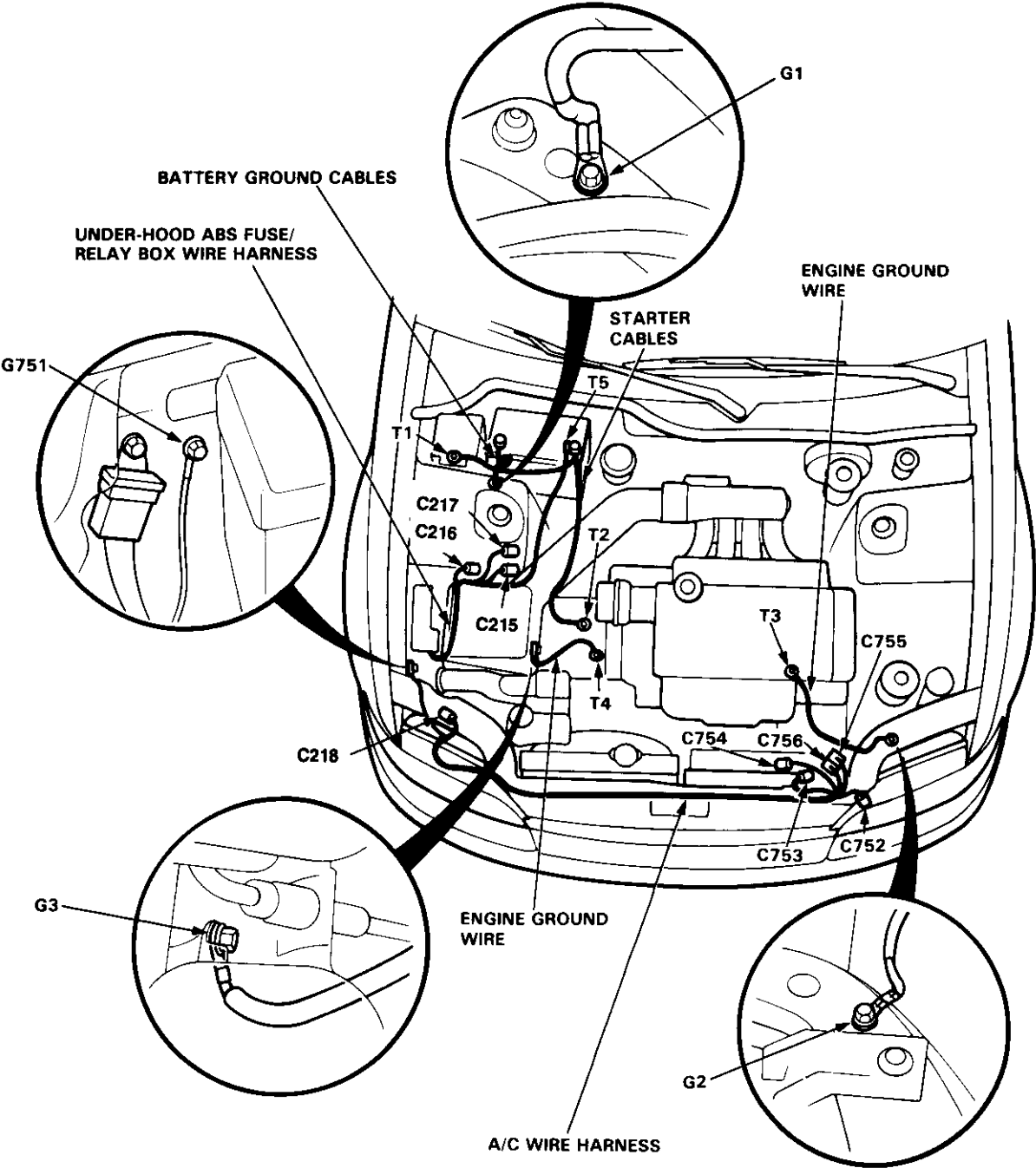
Connector Identification and Wire Harness Routing

– Index (cont'd)

Connector	Number of Cavities/Color	Wire Harness	Connects To	Page
G551		Rear		203-14,15
G552		Rear		203-14,15
G553		Rear		203-14
G554		Rear		203-15
G751		A/C		203-7
G771		Tailgate		203-16
G801		SRS Main		203-19
T1		Starter Cable	Under-hood Fuse/Relay Box	203-7
T2		Starter Cable	Starter Solenoid	203-7
T3		Engine Ground	Valve Cover	203-7
T4		Engine Ground	Transmission	203-7
T101		Engine	Alternator	203-8
T102		Engine	Under-hood Fuse/Relay Box	203-8



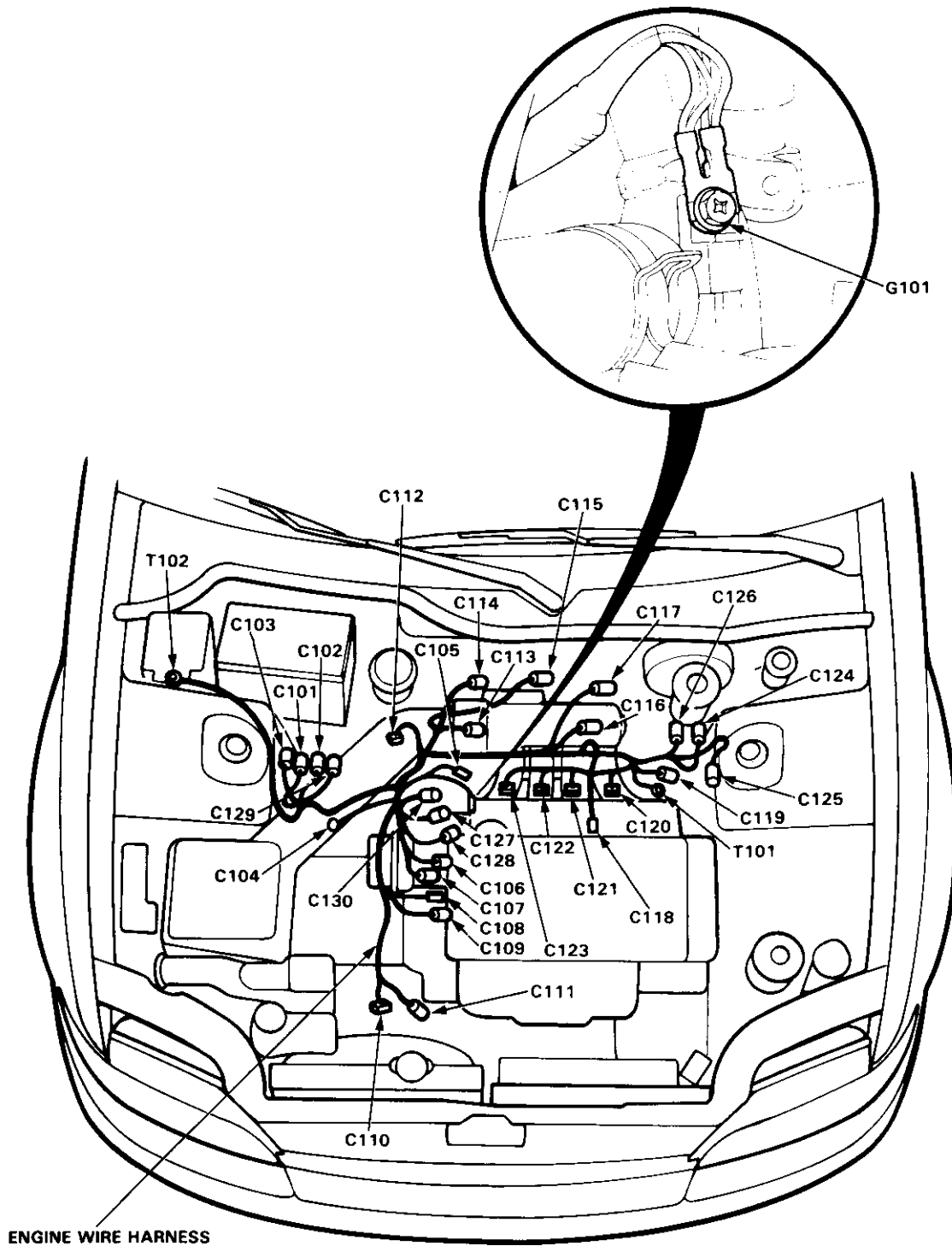
- Battery, Engine Ground, and A/C Wire Harness

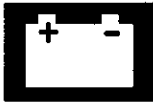


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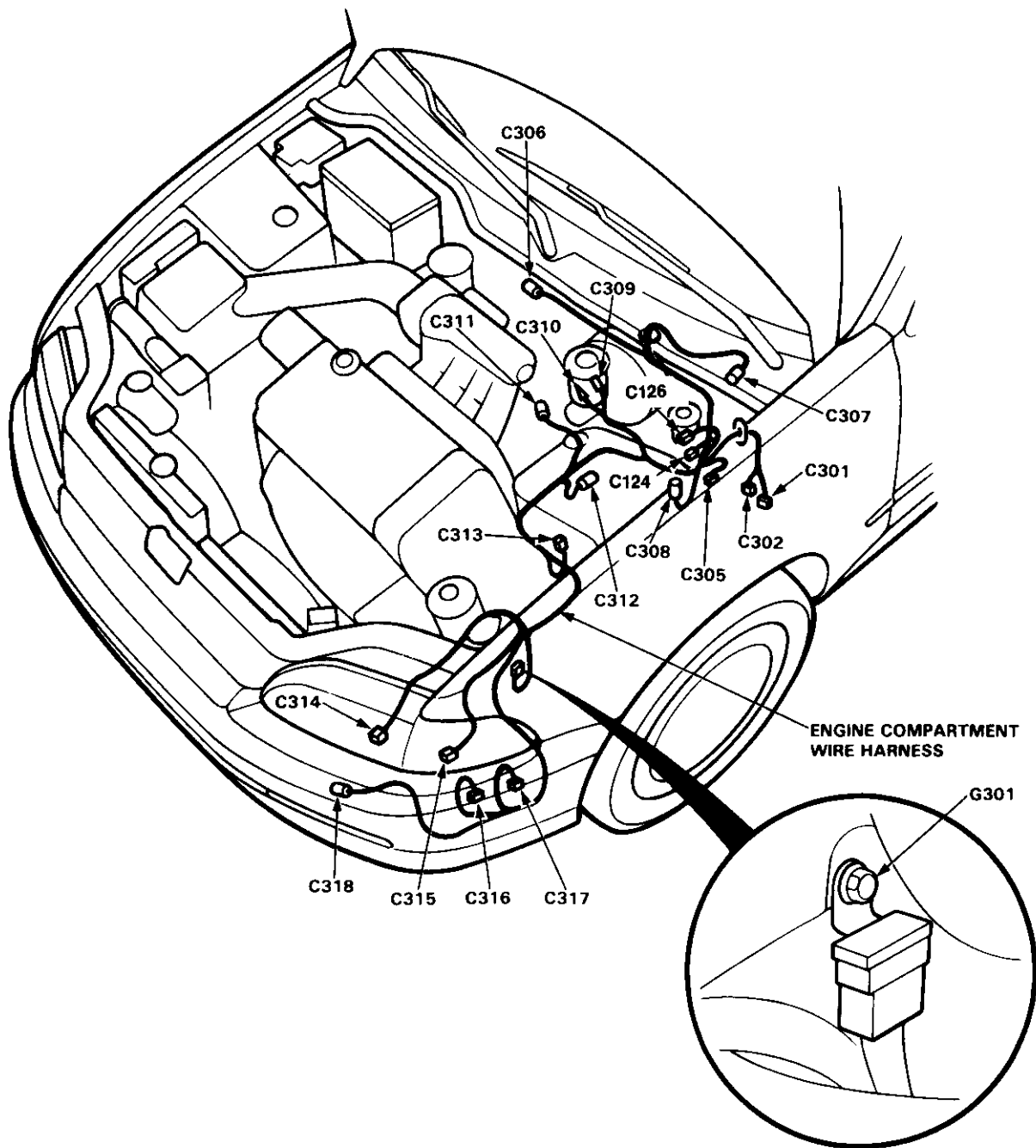
Connector Identification and Wire Harness Routing(cont'd)

- Engine Wire Harness





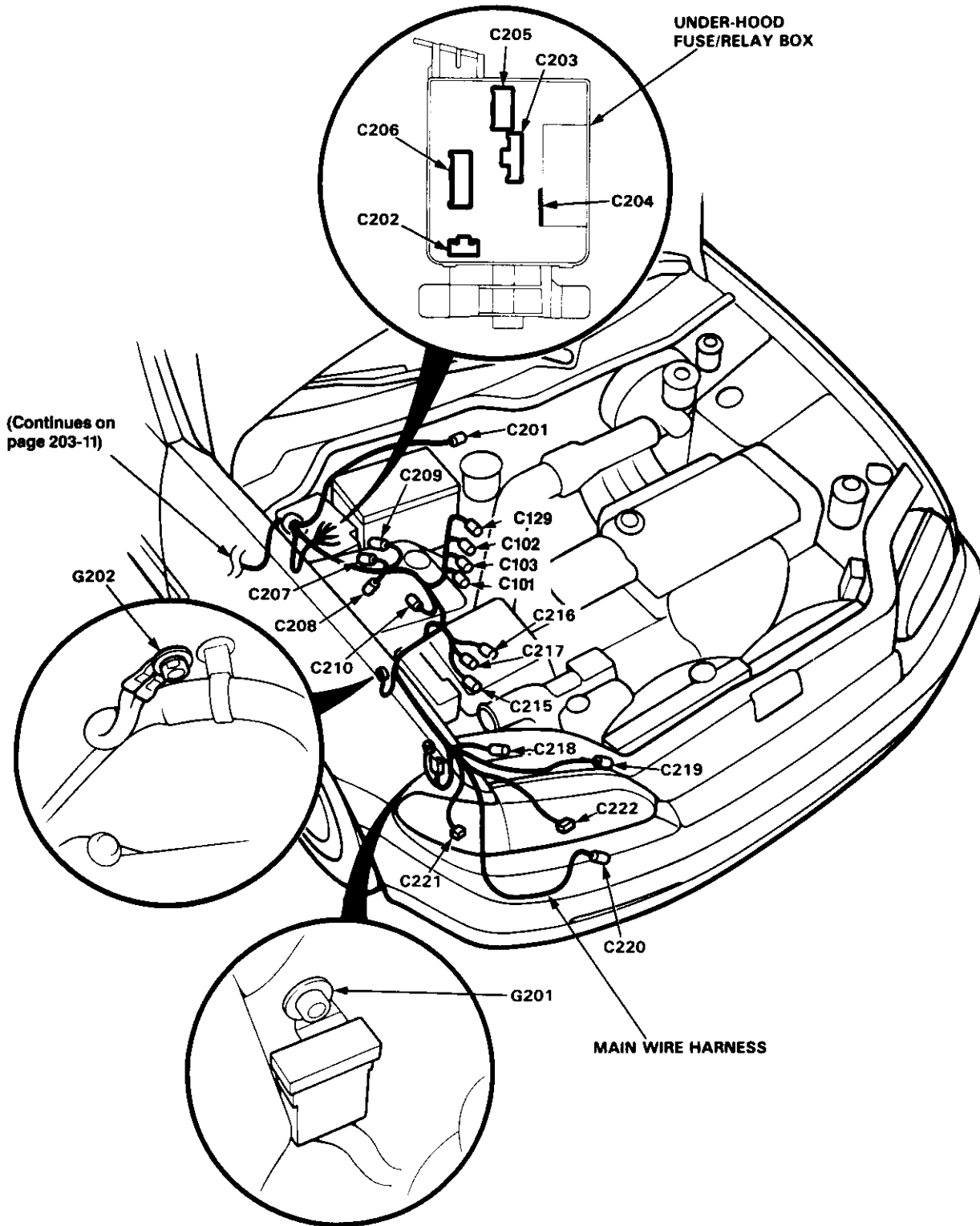
- Engine Compartment Wire Harness



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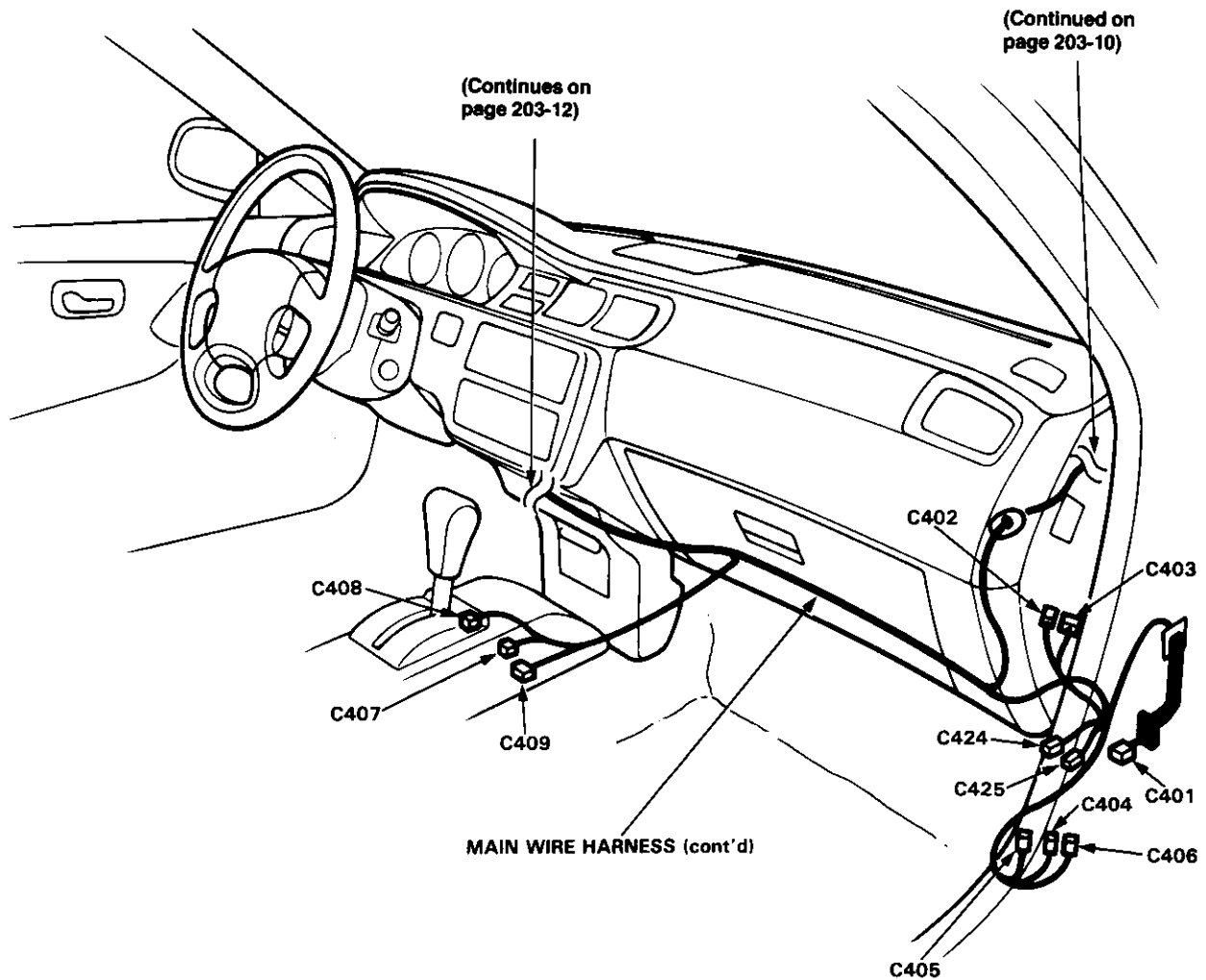
Connector Identification and Wire Harness Routing (cont'd)

- Main Wire Harness (Right side of engine compartment branch)





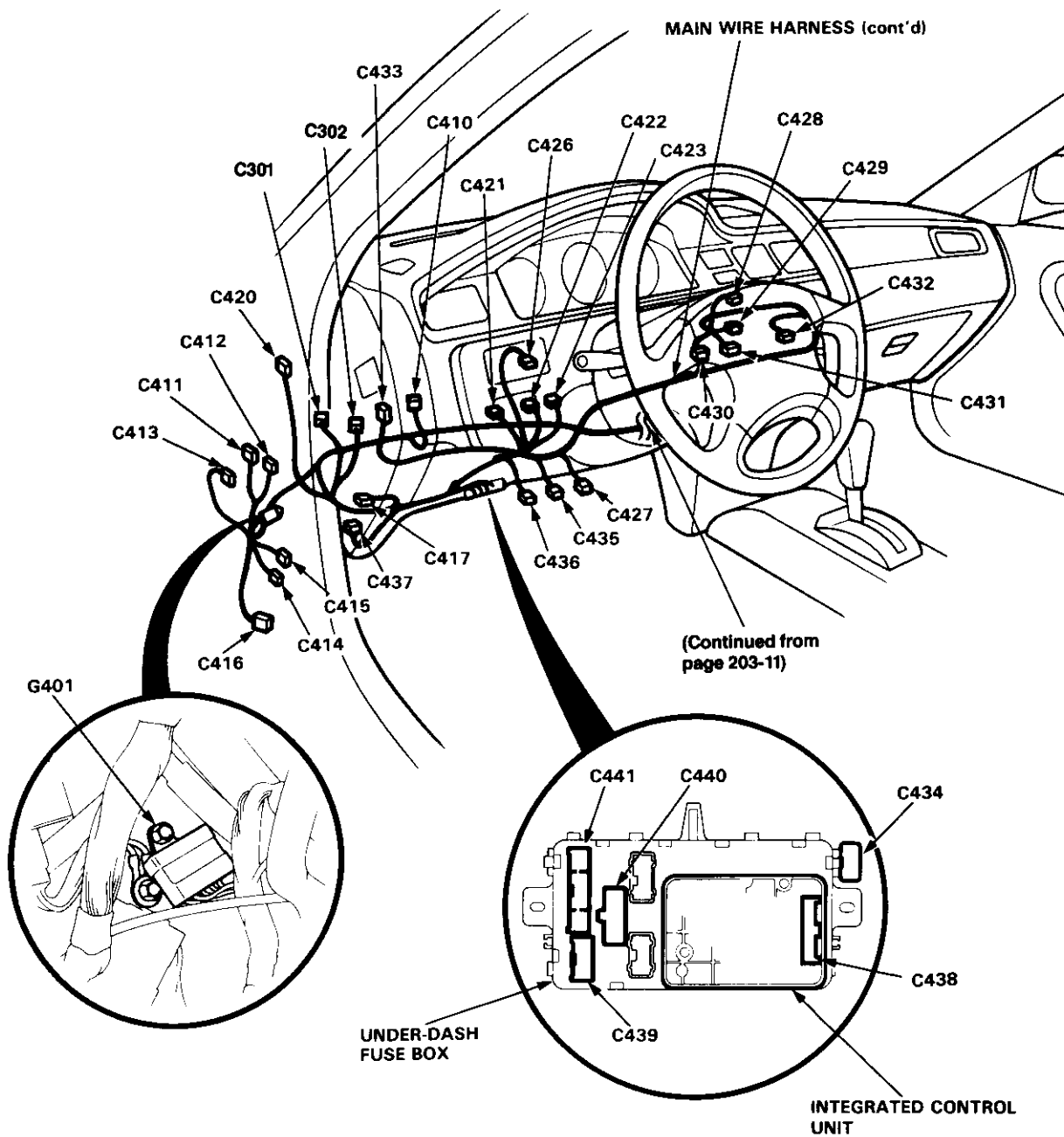
- Main Wire Harness (Right side of dash and floor branch)



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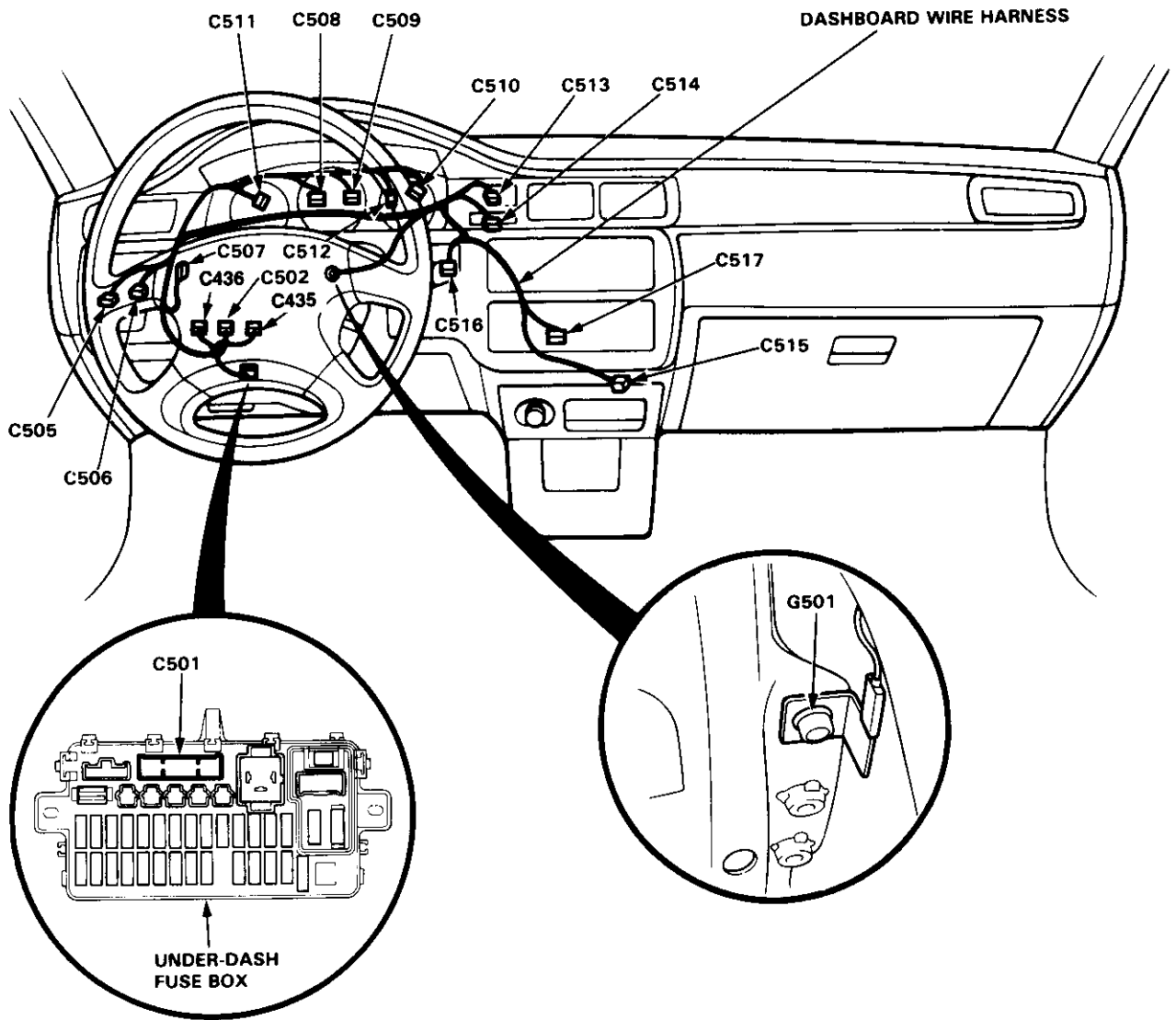
Connector Identification and Wire Harness Routing

- Main Wire Harness (cont'd) (Left side of dash branch)





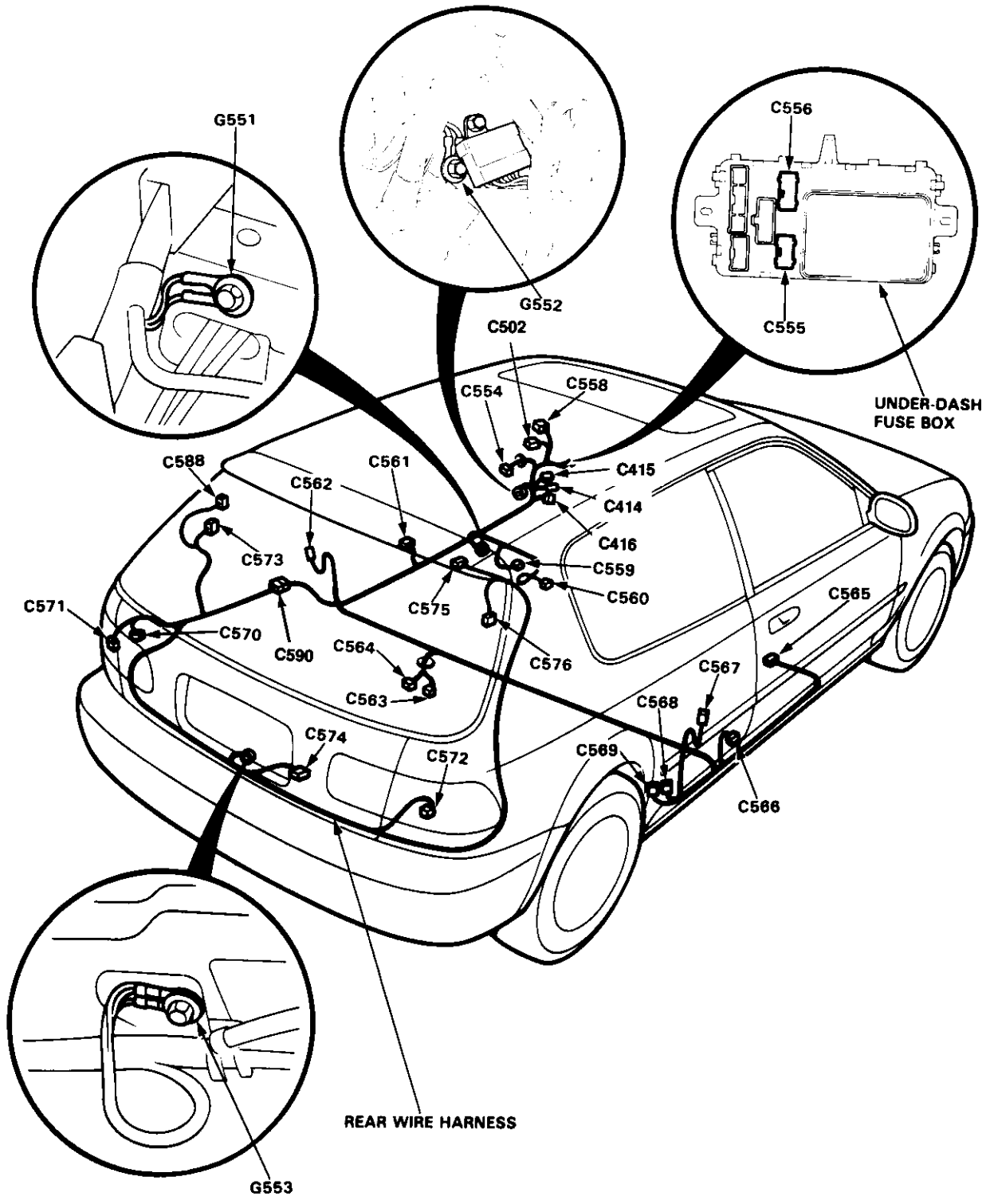
- Dashboard Wire Harness



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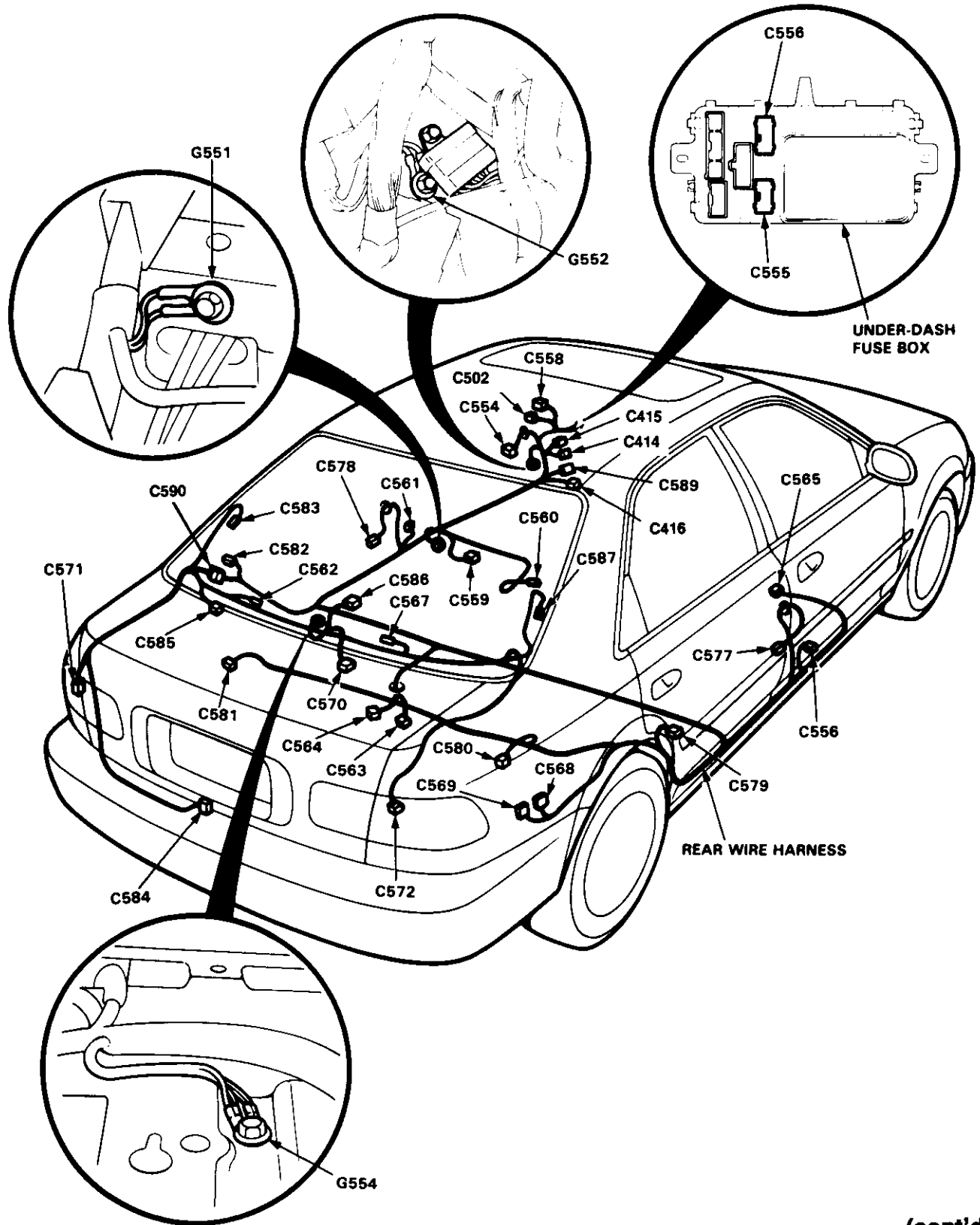
Connector Identification and Wire Harness Routing (cont'd)

- Rear Wire Harness (Hatchback)





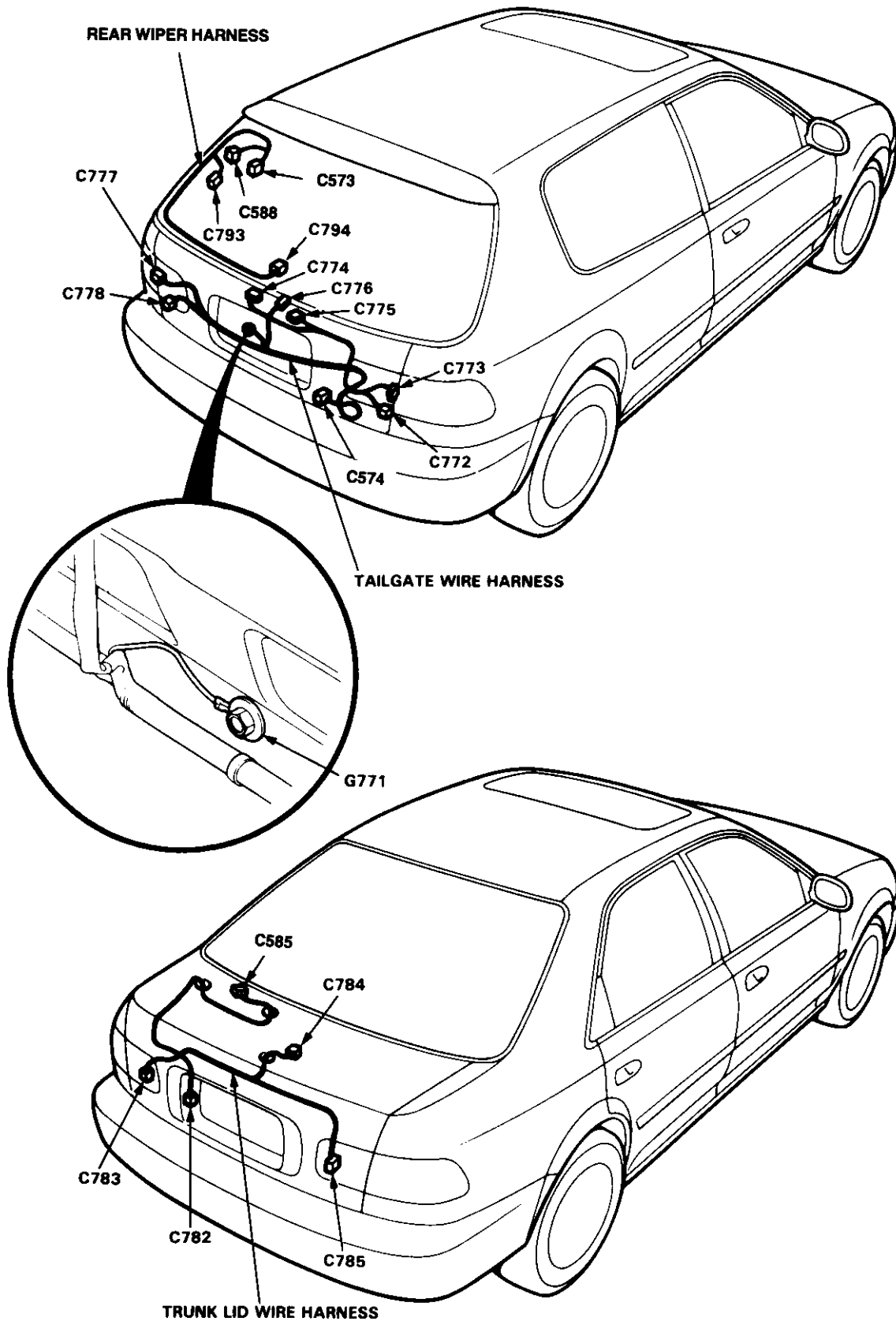
- Rear Wire Harness (Sedan)



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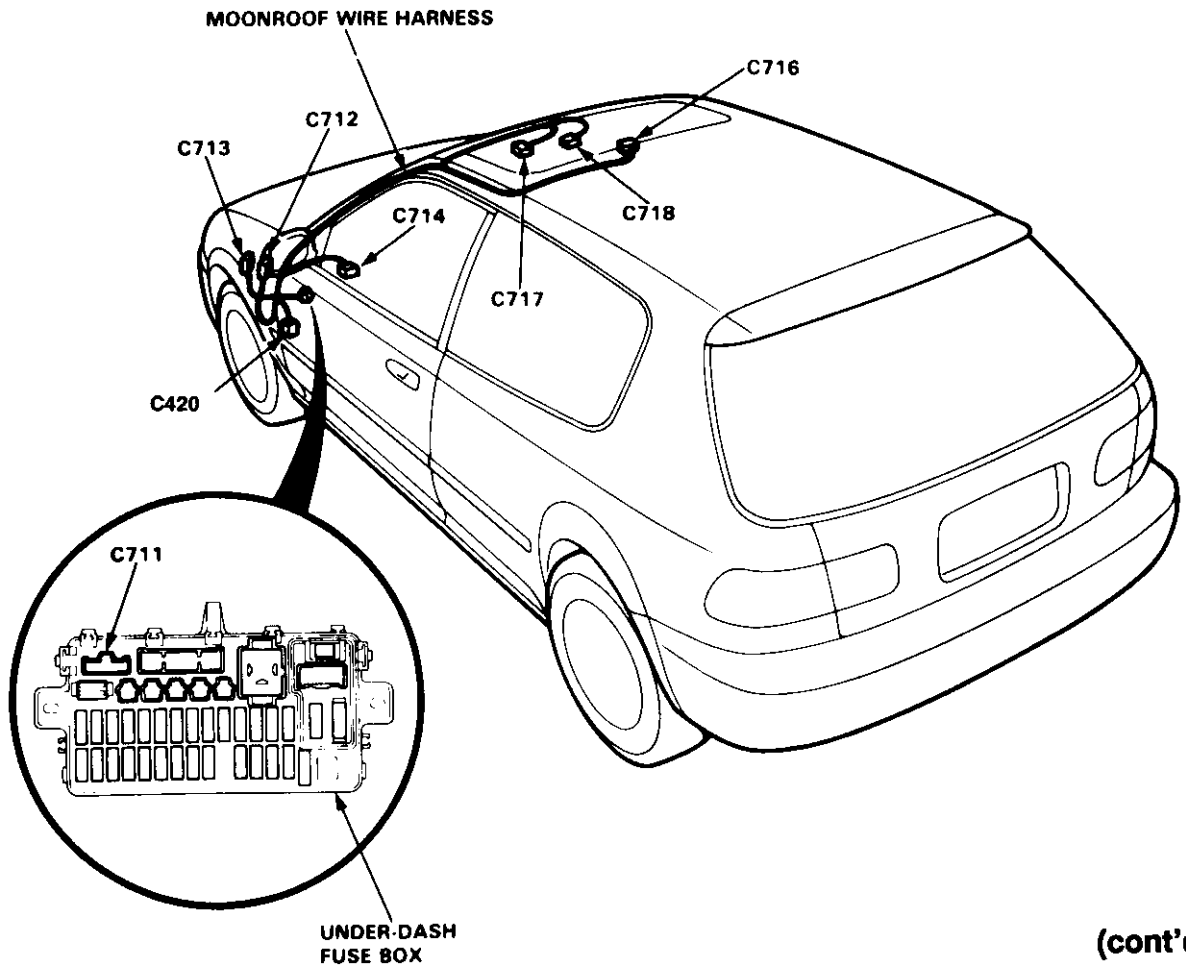
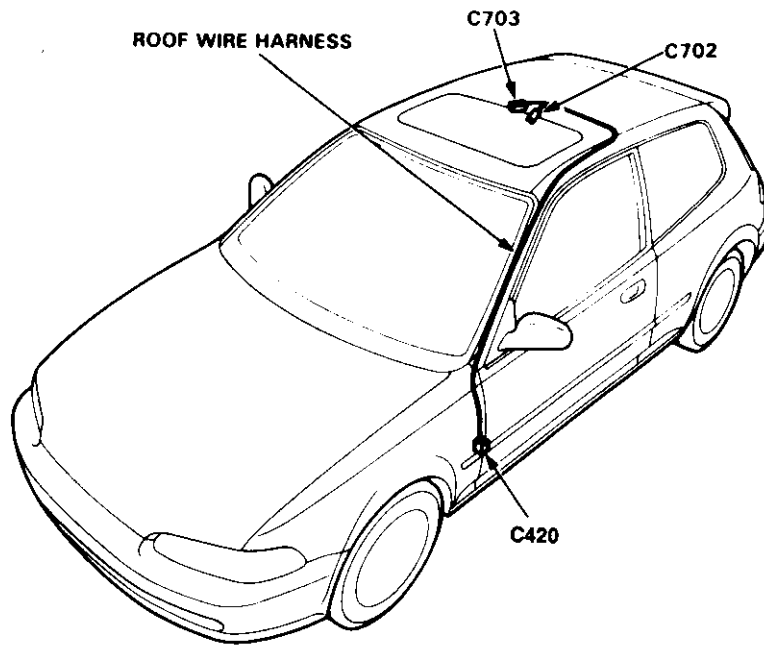
Connector Identification and Wire Harness Routing(cont'd)

- Tailgate (Hatchback), Trunk Lid (Sedan) Wire Harness





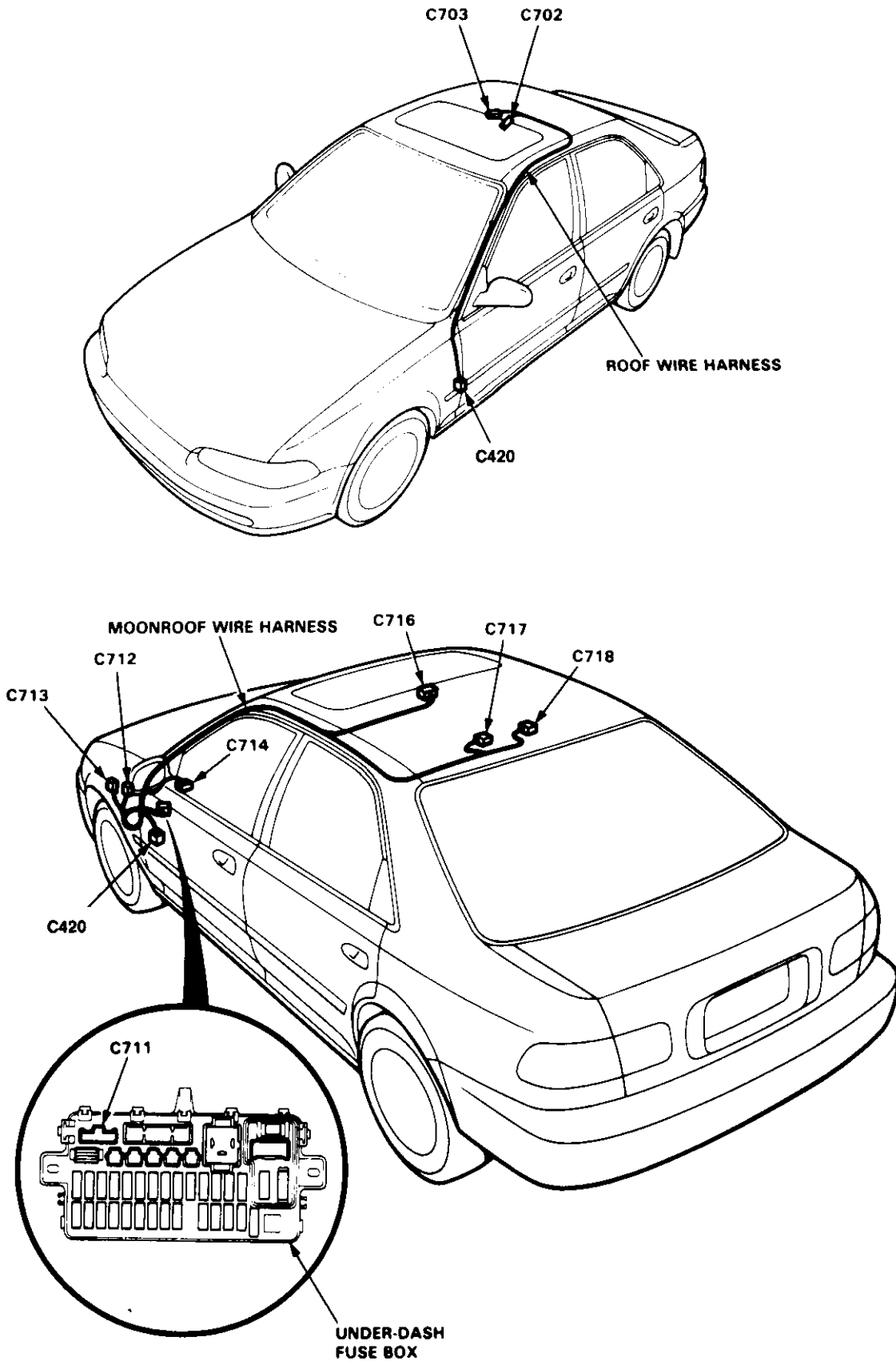
- Roof Wire Harness (Hatchback), Moonroof Wire Harness (Hatchback) —

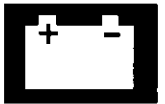


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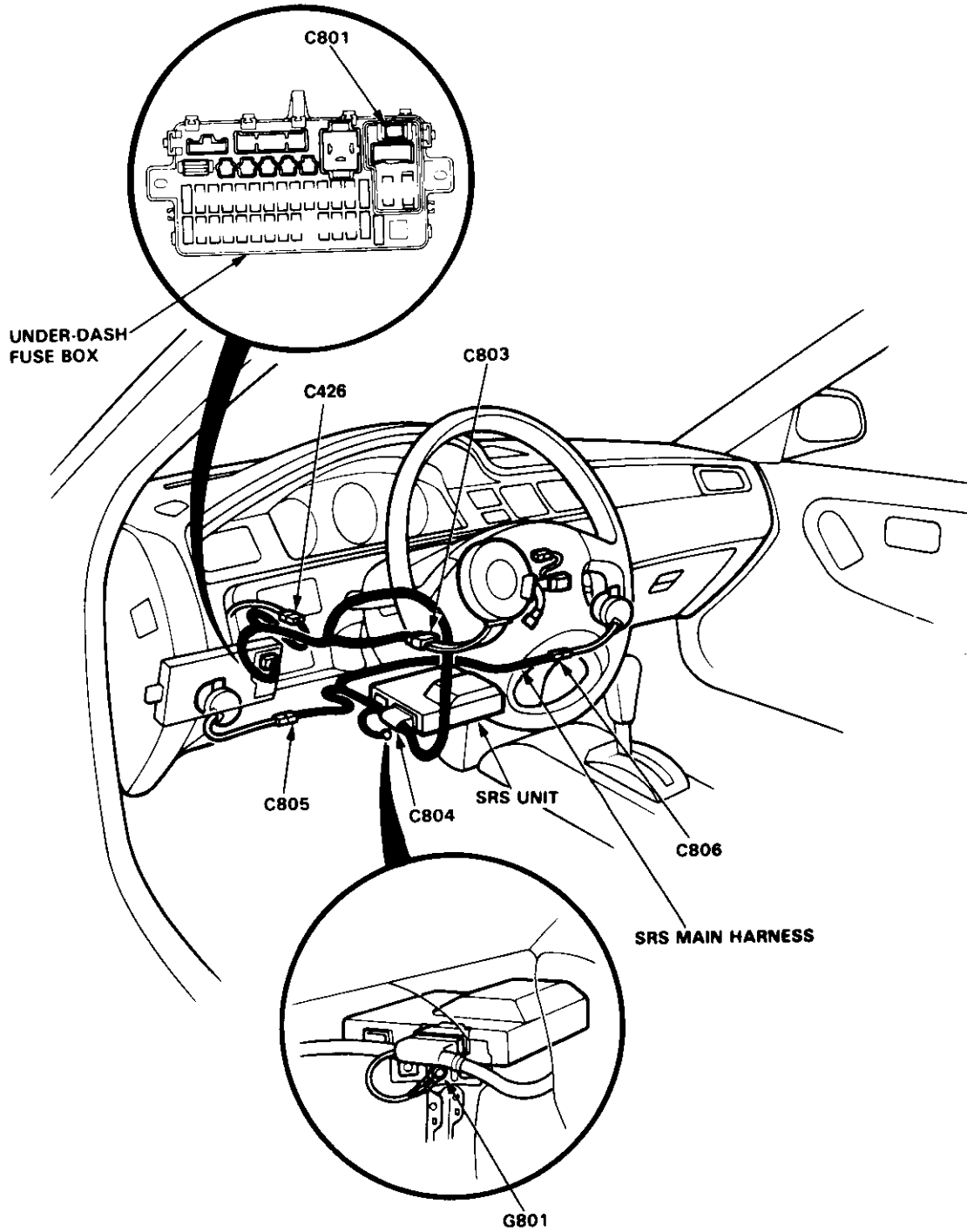
Connector Identification and Wire Harness Routing (cont'd)

- Roof Wire Harness (Sedan), Moonroof Wire Harness (Sedan)





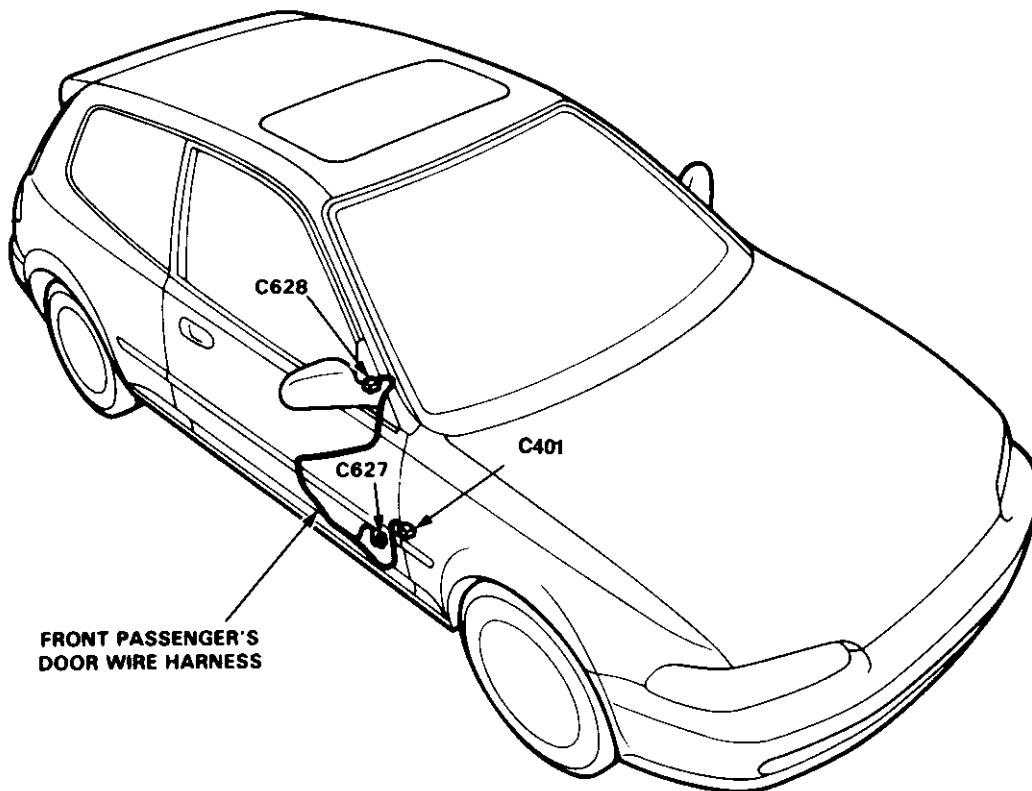
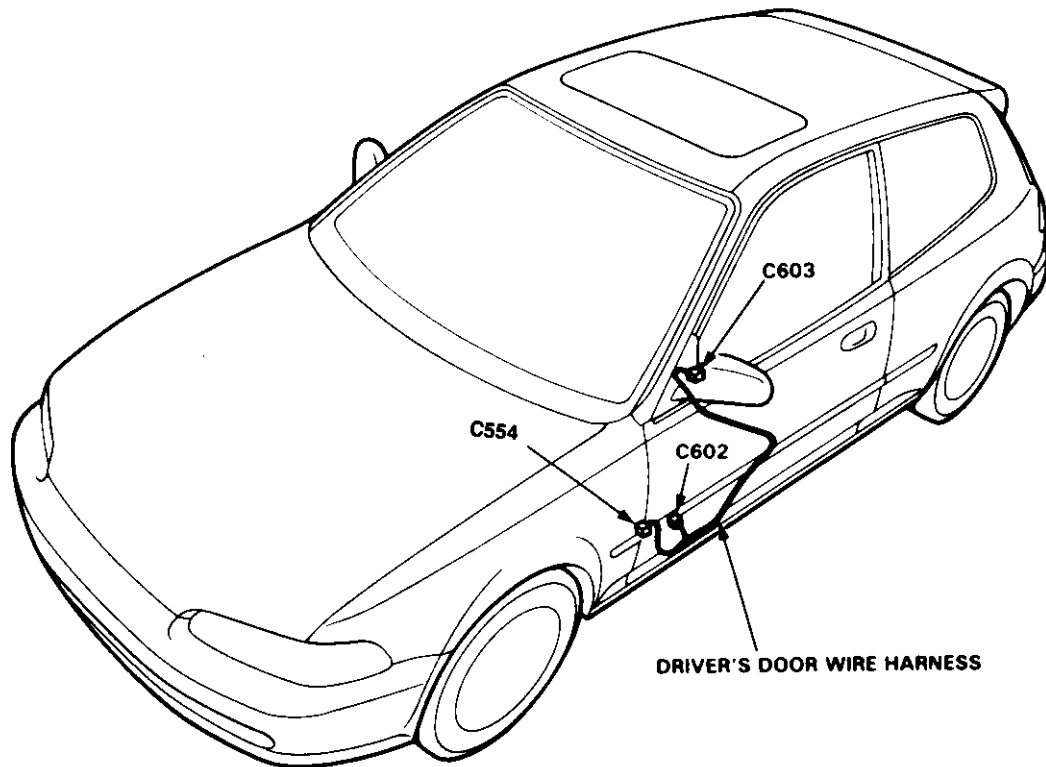
- SRS Main Harness

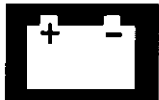


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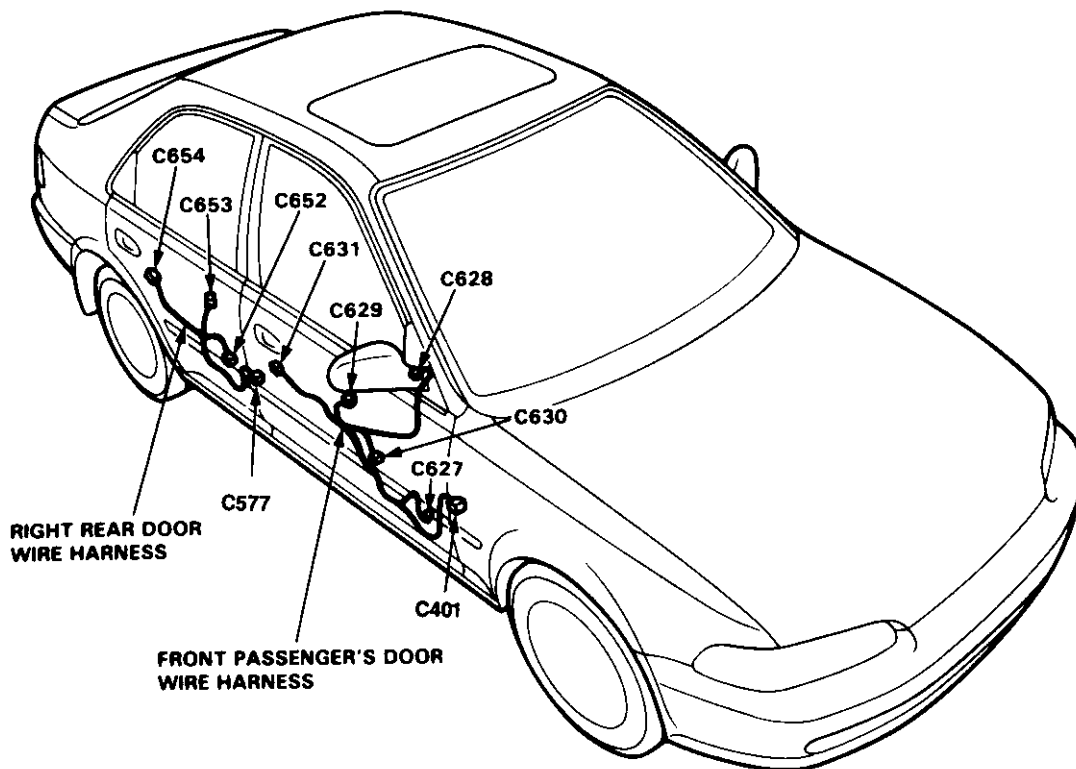
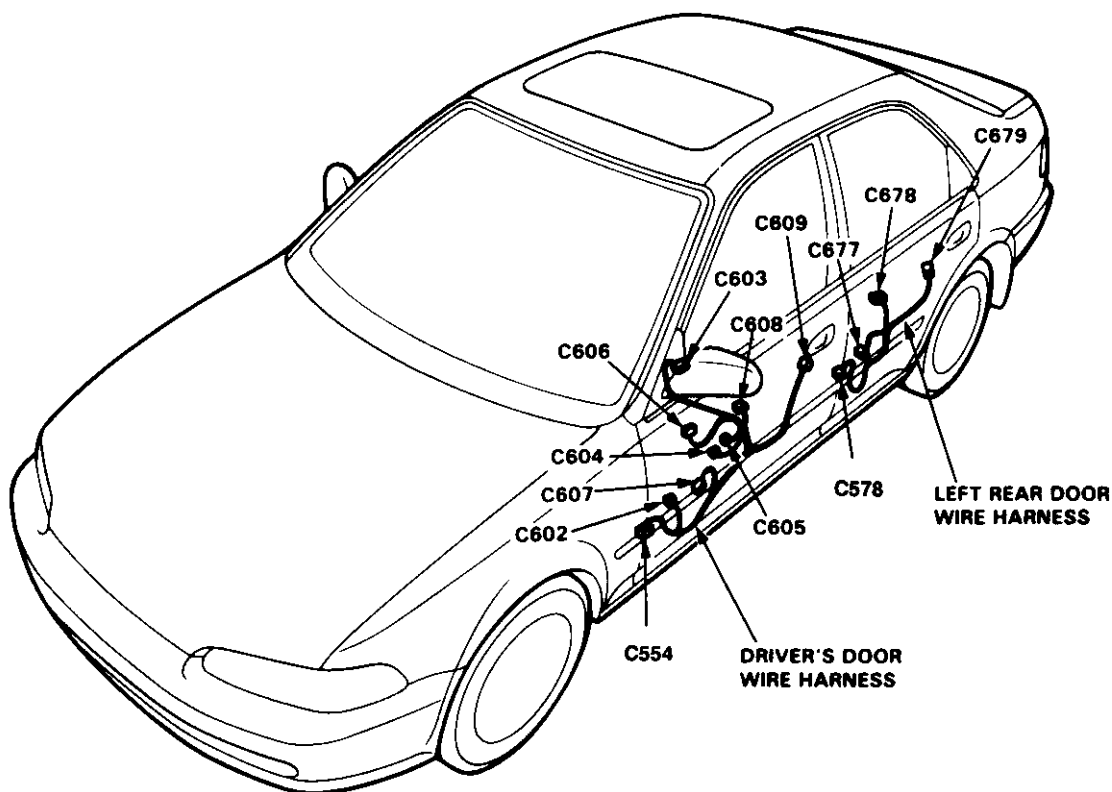
Connector Identification and Wire Harness Routing (cont'd)

- Driver's/Front Passenger's Door Wire Harness (Hatchback)





- Door Wire Harnesses (Sedan)



(cont'd)

Connector Identification and Wire Harness Routing (cont'd)

- Heater-A/C Sub-Harnesses and Steering Sub-Harness

